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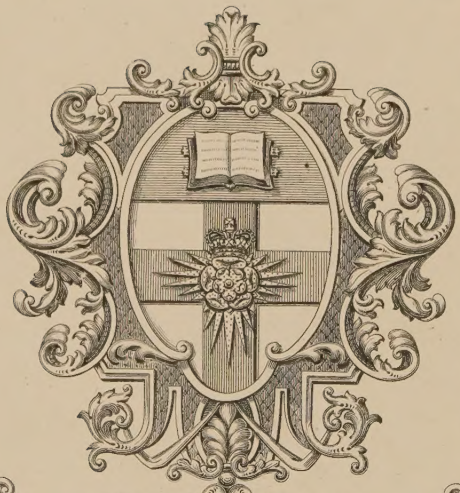
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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

TWENTY-FOUR VOLUMES.

—(13—PART XV.)—

SCHOOLS INQUIRY.

VOL. XVIII.

Session

19 *November* 1867 —— 31 *July* 1868.

VOL. XXVIII.—PART XV.

SCHOOLS INQUIRY COMMISSION.

Vol. XVIII.

YORKSHIRE.

SPECIAL REPORTS OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS,

AND

DIGESTS OF INFORMATION RECEIVED.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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PREFACE.

THIS volume relates to the Yorkshire Division, as defined by the Registrar General.

The Reports on individual schools in the county of York are by J. G. Fitch, Esq. Mr. Fitch's general report on the West Riding of Yorkshire is published in vol. ix., pp. 103–423.

The "Digests of Information" have been compiled independently of the Assistant Commissioners. In the case of Endowed Schools, the information is derived partly from the Reports of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into Charities, A.D. 1819 to 1837 (and whenever this is the case a reference has been given to the volume and page); partly from the statements and documents furnished by the trustees and masters in reply to the inquiries of the Commissioners. Assistance has also been occasionally obtained from the Return of Endowed Grammar Schools (1865). As regards the number and value of Exhibitions to the Universities the Commissioners were favoured with information from the heads of colleges at Oxford and Cambridge.

In the case of Proprietary Schools the information has been derived from the authorities of the schools alone.

In order to insure accuracy, these Digests were sent in draft in 1867 and 1868 to the trustees and to the head masters of the several schools for their revision and correction; and the alterations (if any) made by them have been adopted whenever the plan of the volume permitted.

The Tabular Digest of Replies from Endowed Grammar Schools has undergone the same process of verification, but, as in former volumes, these Tables being intended as a record of the replies received, no corrections from other sources have been introduced into them, nor has any attempt been made to bring the statements they contain into strict conformity with statements made elsewhere in the volume. The questions to which replies were asked for are reprinted at the end of the volume.

The Assistant Commissioner's report and the statements in the Digests concerning the present conditions of the schools do not always refer to exactly the same date. The Assistant Commissioner visited the schools in 1865 and 1866, and his reports relate in the main to the state of the schools at the time of his visit. The returns obtained from the trustees and masters of Endowed Grammar Schools referred most frequently to the

second half-year of 1864; and the statements in the Digests, therefore, apply to that date, unless it be otherwise expressed. Alterations having been usually made by the authorities of the schools where considerable change had occurred, it is believed that these accounts are true, in all important respects, at the present time. The accounts of Proprietary Schools have been in most cases corrected for the year 1868 by their respective authorities.

The information respecting the numerous Endowed Schools not included in our list of Grammar and other Secondary Schools has been obtained by circulars addressed to the trustees and masters, chiefly in 1867 and 1868. In some cases, where no information was received, the amount of income from endowment has been ascertained from the latest returns made to the Charity Commissioners.

A tabular account of the income of the Grammar and other Secondary Schools, and the number of pupils, exhibitions, fees, &c. for the whole of England, will be issued in a separate volume.

December 1869.

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THE Yorkshire division includes the three ridings of that county, West, East, and North, together with the city of York, and the Ainsty Wapentake. The division has an urban population of 1,006,390 inhabitants, making with the surrounding population a total of 2,053,610. It contains four towns having each nearly 100,000 inhabitants or upwards, and four others having above 20,000; 21 towns with from 20,000 to 5,000 each, and 19 towns with fewer than 5,000; 48 towns in all.

Of these 48 towns, 19, with a united population of 149,441, (of which 34,877 belong to the parliamentary borough of Huddersfield,) have no grammar school endowments. There remain 29 towns, making, together with 74 places not reckoned as towns 103 places having such endowments, some having more than one school.

The gross annual income of these foundations has been computed in Vol. I. at 24,927*l.* Many of these foundations embrace other charitable objects besides grammar schools.

The net annual income of the grammar schools, after payment of all expenses for repairs, rates, taxes, and insurance in connexion with the estates and school buildings, is estimated at 16,271*l.*, besides 1,098*l.** for exhibitions not included in the general foundations; making a total of 17,369*l.*

This amount is distributed among the several ridings as follows:

Riding, &c.	Gross Income of Charities.	Net Annual Value of	
		Grammar School Endowments.	Separate Exhibitions.
	£	£	£
West (including the Ainsty Wapentake)	16,640	11,357	763
City of York -	1,967	1,434	—
East - - -	1,650	1,225	262
North - -	4,670	2,255	73

* Excluding the three *Freeston* exhibitions (West Riding) of 50*l.* a year each, the ten *Lady Hastings* (Yorkshire, Cumberland, and Westmoreland) of 75*l.*, and the four *Milner* (West Riding and Westmoreland) of 70*l.*

There are 19 classical schools, with 1,269 scholars; 29 semi-classical, with 1,170 scholars; 29 non-classical, with 1,354 scholars. There are 22 elementary; the income of five is paid over to parish schools; of two to private schools, and five are in abeyance. The total number of scholars in these schools, excluding the elementary, is returned as 3,797, including four at a private school. Of the 19 classical schools which have, including exhibitions, 9,544*l.* a year net, not one-half (9) retain their scholars long enough to rank in the first grade.

There is only one endowed school for the secondary instruction of girls. It is supported by the same charity which supports the grammar school at Rishworth in the West Riding.

Further, there are in this division 242 endowments wholly or partly applied to the primary instruction of the poor. Of these the richest are,—in the West Riding: Burnt Yates (285*l.*); the girls' school at Ledsham (397*l.*); Leeds (470*l.*); Nun Monkton (955*l.*); Ripon (227*l.*); Sandal (296*l.*); Sheffield (840*l.*); Wakefield (450*l.*); Wilson's charity at York (955*l.*) In the East Riding: Cogan's school at Hull (568*l.*), Skipwith (954*l.*) In the North Riding: Kirkleatham Hospital (1,740*l.*)

The aggregate gross annual income of these 242 foundations amounts to about 14,000*l.*, and the net annual sum applied to education (apart from board, clothing, &c., of scholars) may be computed at upwards of 6,000*l.*

The total net income of the trusts for educational purposes in this division may therefore be set down at upwards of 23,000*l.* a year.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

(For Secondary Instruction of Boys.)

TABLES I. AND II.

Giving a Conspectus of the Endowed Grammar Schools in each Riding in the Division, grouped—

(1.) According to their Subjects of Instruction.

(2.) According to the Age of their Scholars.

Together with a brief notice of the other Educational Endowments of each Riding.

COUNTY OF YORK.

POPULATION - - 2,033,610.

N.B.—The figures in Table II., being often founded on information obtained subsequently to the replies given by the authorities of the schools to the printed inquiries of the Commissioners, are not always in accordance with those in Table I. which is chiefly compiled from those replies.

County of **YORK**, West Riding, wit

Table I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according t**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regula
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular cours
exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from the
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order

Classical Schools.

Town, Parish, or Township.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£						
Leeds (Classical Dep.).	207,165	1452	250* §	187	55	187	29	165	36
Bradford - -	106,218	400	*	52	7	14	5	—	—
Halifax - - (Heath.)	37,014	320	§	40	14	40	14	6	—
Wakefield -	23,350	274	340* ‡	78	30	66	25	8	—
Doncaster -	16,406	6	—	111	?	?	—	—	—
Rotherham -	7,598	24	—	36	—	30	8	24	—
Ripon - -	6,172	670	—	56	21	41	10	16	—
Pontefract -	5,436	50	* ‡	25	7	16	9	9	10
Bingley - -	5,238	277	—	46	10	26	15	13	1
Giggleswick -	3,187	978	143*	40	5	40	13	38	—
Sedbergh -	2,346	533	250*	25	?	?	—	—	—

Semi-classical Schools.

Town, Parish, or Township.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.
		£	£				
Leeds (Commercial Dep.).	207,165	†	—	50	50	—	—
Sheffield - -	185,172	119	—	103	8	8	4
Saddleworth - (Wharmton).	18,631	44	—	34	?	—	—
Barnsley - -	17,890	140	—	30	6	1	5
Keighley - -	15,005	177	—	48	24	24	24
Almondbury -	10,361	92	—	41	28	4	3
Thornhill -	7,633	—	—	35	—	—	—
Hipperholme -	7,340	197	—*	52	39	5	31
Batley - -	7,206	165	—	53	25	6	5
Haworth -	5,896	85	—	20	10	—	—
Skipton - -	4,533	680‖	30	45	18	8	—
Rastrick -	4,516	57	—	45	—	—	—
Otley -	4,458	66	—	30	—	—	—
Roystone -	4,210	60	—	32	5	2	4
Heptonstall -	3,497	65	—	29	11	—	—
Bentham -	2,432	125	—	93	9	40	—

* Compete for Lady Hastings' Exhibitions.
‡ Compete for Freeston's Exhibitions.
‖ 250*l.* expended (1868) in pensions to ex-masters.

† *See* Leeds Classical Dep.
§ Compete for Milner's Exhibitions.

Ainsty of York.—Population, 1,507,796.

the kind of instruction given.
course of study.
but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
their populations.

Non-classical Schools.

Town, Parish, or Township.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Mathematics.	Number of Scholars learning: Modern Languages.	Number of Scholars learning: Natural Science.
		£	£				
Saddleworth - (Lydgate).	18,631	3	—	90	—	—	—
Keighley - (Harehill.)	15,005	32	—	50	—	—	—
Wortley -	12,058	37	—	42	—	—	—
Thornton -	7,627	93	—	52	—	—	—
Penistone -	7,149	99	—	32	—	—	—
Worsbrough -	5,381	80	—	80	—	—	—
Drighlington	4,274	60	—	49	—	—	—
Lindley -	4,259	—	—	38	—	—	—
Sherburn -	3,994	178	—	112	—	—	—
Thorne -	2,591	73	—	48	—	—	—
Rawden -	2,576	10	—	60	—	—	—

Other Educational Endowments.

This Riding also contains:—

a.—One **Endowed School for Secondary Instruction of Girls, viz.**

School.	Net Annual Income from Endowment.	Number of: Boarders.	Number of: Day Scholars.
Rishworth (Wheelwright's).	Branch of Grammar School.	15	—

b.—One hundred and sixty-three **Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz.:**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of: Boys.	Number of: Girls.
	£	£		
Brampton - -	111	111	144	71
Burnt Yates - -	285	190	69	62
Carlton - - -	130	?	?	?
Dewsbury - -	167	80	40	30
„ - -	‡	120	185	135
Elland - - -	125*	85	59	—
Hardwick, East -	120*	20	17	15
Hatfield - - -	118	82	55	
Knaresborough -	170	50	26	4
Ledsham - - - *Girls School.*	397	30	—	22
Leeds - - -	470	105†	—	40
Longwood - -	117	85	45	—
Nun Monkton -	955*	36	24	28
Ripley -	165	165	31	27
Ripon - - -	227	?	10	—
Sandal - - -	296*	130	55	—
Sheffield - -	840*	83	80	70
Thorne - -	118	82	114	
Wakefield - -	450	36	140	70

And *one hundred and forty-four* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.* a year.

* Mixed Charity. † Not including donations of 10*l.* each to 18 National Schools with 5,282 scholars.
‡ Part of Wheelwright's charity, principally applied to Rishworth schools. Gross income 2,714*l.* *See* p. 222.

CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.										SEMI-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.							
Town, Parish, or Township.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning					Town, Parish, or Township.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning		
		School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.			School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.
		£	£									£	£				
										Dent - -	1,427	65	—	34	3	—	—
Rishworth -	1,244	1870	—	70	26	38	1	22	—								
										Drax - -	1,231	592	—	62	12	3	—
										Hemsworth (Upper Sch).	975	157	—	24	14	3	6
										Bolton A ey-	112	90	—	7	7	2	—

Remaining Towns :—	
Huddersfield -	34,877
Dewsbury -	18,148
*Heckmondwike	8,680
†Goole - -	5,850
Sowerby Bridge	5,382
Selby - -	5,271
Harrogate -	4,737
*Cleckheaton -	4,721
Yeadon - -	4,109
Castleford -	3,876
Elland - -	3,643
Hornfirth -	2,466
Guiseley -	2,226

Schools in abeyance :—

Birstal with endowment of 5*l.* a year, (paid to parish school).
Gargrave with 15*l.* a year paid to National school.
Hatfield (closed) with 14*l.* a year.
Knaresborough with 20*l.* a year (paid to private school).
Long Marston with 10*l.* a year, paid to National school.
Mirfield (about to re-open) with 220*l.* a year. [Since (1869) opened with a net incom
Wragby with 6*l.* a year paid to parish school.

* In parish of Birstal, which has two endowed schools. † In parish of Snaith, where there is a school.

WITH AINSTY OF YORK—*continued.*

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Town, Parish, or Township.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning		
		School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£				
Tadcaster -	2,327	118	—	62	—	—	—
Thornton (Earby.) -	2,122	20	—	40	—	—	—
Normanton -	1,923	13	*	10	—	—	—
Linton (Threshfield.)	1,911	30	50	56	1	—	—
Snaith - -	1,763	30	—	20	—	—	—
Ilkley - -	1,407	62	—	48	—	—	—
Cawthorne -	1,283	5	—	43	—	—	—
Burnsall - -	1,275	49	—	48	—	—	—
Fishlake - -	1,208	78	—	56	—	—	56
Hemsworth - (Lower Sch.)	975	—	—	35	—	—	—
Kirkby in Malhamdale.	882	26	—	31	—	—	—
„ (Malham)	„	80	—	28	—	—	—
Holme -	807	15	—	19	—	—	—
Arncliffe - -	740	10	—	10	—	—	—
Slaidburn -	579	80	—	38	—	—	—
Hampsthwaite	513	14	—	45	—	—	—
Horton-in-Ribblesdale.	417	198	—	65	—	—	—
Rossington -	400	6	—	32	—	—	—
Wigglesworth -	267	35	—	—	—	—	—
Kirk Sandall -	233	73	—	62	—	—	—
Fockerby -	108	54	—	28	—	—	—

161*l.* and 32 day scholars.]

* Competes for Freeston Exhibitions.

TABLE II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their w
number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.

In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the 1st g
scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage

The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade*.

The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally t

FIRST GRADE.					SECOND GRADE.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	D Scho
Doncaster	Classical	A.B.	54	80	Almondbury	Semi-classical.	A.B.	24	
Halifax (Heath.)	Classical	A.B.	5	35	Barnsley	Semi-classical.	B.	—	
Leeds	Classical	A.B.	14	173	Batley	Semi-classical.	A.B.	—	
Ripon	Classical	A.B.	11	45	Bingley	Classical	A.B.	10	
Sedbergh	Classical	A.B.	13	10	Bradford	Classical	B.	—	
Skipton	Semi-classical	A.B.	—	45	Burnsall	Non-classical.	A.B.C.	5	
					Dent	Semi-classical.	B.C.	—	
					Giggleswick	Classical	A.B.	13	
					Haworth	Semi-classical.	B.C.	1	
					Hemsworth (Upper Sch.)	Semi-classical.	A.B.C.	10	
					Heptonstall	Semi-classical.	A.B.C.	—	
					Hipperholme	Semi-classical.	A.B.C.	20	
					Horton-in-Ribblesdale.	Non-classical.	B.C.	—	
					Leeds (Commercial)	Semi-classical.	B.	—	
					Otley	Semi-classical.	—	—	
					Pontefract	Classical	A.B.	—	
					Rishworth	Classical	A.B.	55	
					Rotherham	Classical	A.B.	—	
					Roystone	Semi-classical.	A.B.	17	
					Saddleworth (Wharmton.)	Semi-classical.	A.B.	4	
					Sheffield	Semi-classical.	A.B.	—	1
					Thorne	Non-classical.	A.B.	—	
					Thornhill	Semi-classical.	—	2	
					Thornton	Non-classical.	B.C.	—	
					Wakefield	Classical	—	13	

WEST RIDING, WITH AINSTY OF YORK—*cont.*

age up to which they retain their scholars.
number of scholars above the age of 16 years, the

have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of being less than 4.

upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Arncliffe	Non-classical	B.C.	—	10
Bentham	Semi-classical	B.C.	3	90
Bolton Abbey	Semi-classical	C.	—	8
Cawthorne	Non-classical	C.	National School.	
Drax	Semi-classical	B.C.	12	62
Drighlington	Non-classical	C.	—	40
Fishlake	Non-classical	B.C.	—	62
Fockerby	Non-classical	B.C.	3	25
Hampsthwaite	Non-classical	—	—	32*
Hemsworth	Non-classical	—	—	35
Holme	Non-classical	C.	1	18
Ilkley	Non-classical	B.C.	—	41
Keighley	Semi-classical	A.B.	6	42
„ (Harehill)	Non-classical	—	—	23
Kirkby-in-Malhamdale.	Non-classical	B.C.	—	28
„ (Malham)	Non-classical	B.C.	6	22
Kirk Sandall	Non-classical	C.	—	62
Lindley	Non-classical	C.	—	38
Linton (Threshfield.)	Non-classical	B.C.	—	56
Normanton	Non-classical	C.	—	—
Penistone	Non-classical	B.	—	30
Rastrick	Semi-classical	—	—	45
Rawden	Non-classical	C.	—	69
Rossington	Non-classical	—	—	10
Saddleworth (Lydgate.)	Non-classical	Mixed School.		
Sherburn	Non-classical	B.C.	4	108
Slaidburn	Non-classical	B.C.	1	37
Snaith	Non-classical	B.C.	—	20
Tadcaster	Non-classical	—	—	62
Thornton (Earby.)	Non-classical	Mixed School.		
Wigglesworth	Non-classical	—	—	—
Worsbrough	Non-classical	B.C.	—	99
Wortley	Non-classical	—	—	42

* Exclusive of girls.

COUNTY OF **YORK.**—CITY OF YORK.—

TABLE I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular

By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.

By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their

CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.									SEMI-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.							
Name of School.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning					Name of School.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning			
	School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.		School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
	£	£														
St. Peter's - -	813	—*	171	120	150	80	140	—								
Holgate's School -	270	—	80	6	66	36	54	8								

* Competes for Lady Hastings' Exhibition.

TABLE II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.

In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the first grade, scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage not

The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade.*

The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to the

FIRST GRADE.					SECOND GRADE.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
York (St. Peter's).	Classical	A.	88	83	York (Holgate's School).	Classical	A.B.	62	18

Population, 40,433.

kind of instruction given.

course of study.

but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Name of School.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Mathematics.	Number of Scholars learning: Modern Languages.	Number of Scholars learning: Natural Science.
	£	£				
St. Crux - -	180	—	40	1	—	—

age up to which they retain their scholars.

number of scholars above the age of 16 years, the

have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of

being less than 4.

upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
York (St. Crux)	Non-classical	B.	—	—

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This city also contains :—

a.—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls.**

None.

b.—Two **Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz. :—**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of: Boys.	Number of: Girls.
	£	£		
York: *Wilson's Charity* -	955	125	50	50

And *one* other, the gross annual income of which from endowment is less than 100*l.* a year.

TABLE I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order of

CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.									
Town, Parish, or Township.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning				
		School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£						
Beverley (Grammar School).	9,654	10	52	19	8	19	10	19	—
Pocklington -	2,671	947	160	50	27	50	24	24	—

SEMI-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.								
Town, Parish, or Township.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning			
		School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£					
Beverley (Foundation School).	9,654	119	—	39	24	4	—	—
Howden	2,376	30	—	26	9	3	10	—

Remaining Towns:—	
Great Driffield -	4,244
Market Weighton.	2,178

School now extinct:—Barmby-on-the-Marsh with endowment of 95*l.* a year paid to incumbent, who pays a small

TABLE II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their whole given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the first grade, scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage not
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade*.
The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to the

FIRST GRADE.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Pocklington.	Classical	A. B.	26	24

SECOND GRADE.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Beverley (Grammar School).	Classical	A. B.	—	19
Beverley (Foundation School).	Semi-classical.	A. B.	—	39
Howden - -	Semi-classical.	B. C.	—	32
Kingston-upon-Hull	Non-classical.	B.	—	55

Population, 240,277.

kind of instruction given.
course of study.
but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Town, Parish, or Township.	Population.	Net Annual Value of School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning Mathematics.	Number of Scholars learning Modern Languages.	Number of Scholars learning Natural Science.
		£	£				
Kingston-upon-Hull.	97,661	35	50	55	—	3	—
Bridlington -	5,775	40	—	23	—	—	—
Kilham - -	1,252	30	—	32	—	—	—
Sancton - -	476	20	—	30	—	—	—

subscription to village school.

age up to which they retain their scholars.
number of scholars above the age of 16 years, the number

have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of
being less than 4.

upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Bridlington -	Non-classical -	—	—	—
Kilham - -	Non-classical -	—	—	—
Sancton -	Non-classical -	—	—	—

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This riding also contains :—

a.—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls.**

None.

b. — Thirty-four **Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz.:—**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.
	£	£		
Beverley:				
Blue Coat School -	152	22	6	—
Kingston-upon-Hull:				
Marine School -	218?	?	?	?
Cogan's School -	568	144	—	55
Skipwith - -	954	39	30	25
Sproatley:				
Boys School -	165	80	45	6
Girls School -			12	38

And *twenty-nine* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.* a year.

County of **YORK**, North Riding.—

Table I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to th**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regul
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular cours
exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their regul
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order

Classical Schools.										Semi-classical Schools.								
Town, Parish, or Township.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Greek.	Number of Scholars learning: Latin.	Number of Scholars learning: Mathematics.	Number of Scholars learning: Modern Languages.	Number of Scholars learning: Natural Science.	Town, Parish, or Township.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Latin.	Number of Scholars learning: Mathematics.	Number of Scholars learning: Modern Languages.	Number of Scholars learning: Natural Science.
		£	£									£	£					
Malton -	8,072	96	—	22	—	—	—	—	—									
Richmond -	4,290	221	9	54	17	54	32	42	15									
Guisbrough -	3,794	70	—	29	3	17	9	5	—									
										Stokesley -	1,993	100	—	31	14	10	2	—
										Gilling (Hartforth).	1,554	60	5	36	4	5	4	—
										Yarm - -	1,500	35	—	32	4	—	4	7
										Kirkby-Ravensworth.	1,248	242	—	37	16	5	—	16
										Thornton -	893	142	—	26	16	10	15	—
										Bowes - -	849	150	60	43	4	2	—	—
										Askrigg - -	668	100	—	38	7	—	—	—
Remaining Towns:—																		
Middlesborough	18,992																	
Whitby - -	12,051																	
Thirsk - -	5,350																	
Pickering - -	2,640																	

Table II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to th**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their whol
given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the first grade
scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage no
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade.*
The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to th

First Grade.					Second Grade.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Richmond -	Classical	A. B.	25	19	Askrigg -	Semi-classical	A.B.C.	—	36
					Gilling - -	Semi-classical	B.C.	4	21
					Guisbrough -	Classical -	B.	1	28
					Kirkby Ravensworth.	Semi-classical	B.C.	—	37
					Malton - -	Classical -	—	1	21
					Masham -	Non-classical	A.B.	—	20
					Stokesley -	Semi-classical	A.B.	—	31
					Thornton -	Semi-classical	A.B.	12	14

Population, 245,154.

kind of instruction given.

course of study.

but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.

their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Town, Parish, or Township,	Population.	Net Annual Value of School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning Mathematics.	Number of Scholars learning Modern Languages.	Number of Scholars learning Natural Science.
		£	£				
Northallerton	4,755	18	—	30	—	—	—
Catterick -	2,914	93	—	17	—	—	—
Bedale - -	2,860	7	—	35	1	—	—
Topcliffe -	2,800	87	—	65	—	—	—
Easingwold -	2,147	73	—	85	—	—	—
Burneston -	1,554	28	—	36	—	—	—
Masham -	1,550	45	—	20	—	—	—
Arkingarthdale	1,145	16	—	55	—	—	—
Wath - -	718	80	—	50	—	—	—
Kirkby-in-Cleveland.	704	50	—	51	—	—	—
Redmire -	440	21	—	63	—	—	—
Shipton -	440	40	—	105	—	—	—
Lartington -	192	12	—	13	—	—	—
New Forest (Helwith).	53	24	—	12	—	—	—

Schools in abeyance:—

Coxwold, with endowment of 37*l.* a year (paid to National School).
Kirkleatham, with 242*l.* a year.
Scarborough, with 14*l.* a year (paid to a private school.)
Scorton, with 250*l.* a year.

age up to which they retain their scholars.

number of scholars above the age of 16 years, the number

have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of being less than 4.

upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Arkingarthdale	Non-classical -	B.C.	—	80
Bedale - -	Non-classical -	B.	—	35
Bowes -	Semi-classical -	B.C.	—	41
Burneston -	Non-classical -	Income paid to Nat. School.		
Catterick -	Non-classical -	B.C.	—	67
Easingwold -	Non-classical -	B.C.	—	85
Kirkby-in-Cleveland.	Non-classical -	B.C.	—	50
Lartington -	Non-classical -	C.	Mixed School.	
New Forest (Helwith).	Non-classical -	C.	Mixed School.	
Northallerton	Non-classical -	A.B.	—	30
Redmire -	Non-classical -	C.	Mixed School. 63	
Shipton -	Non-classical -	B.C.	—	105
Topcliffe -	Non-classical -	B.C.	—	65
Wath - -	Non-classical -	C.	Mixed School. 44	
Yarm - -	Semi-classical -	B.	—	32

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This riding also contains :—

a.—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls.**

None.

b.— Forty-three **Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz.:**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.
	£	£		
Guisbrough: *Providence School*	116	116	137	80
Kirkleatham: *Hospital School* -	1,740 (mixed charity).	80	10	10
Reeth - -	180	180	71	50

And *forty* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.* a year.

THERE are three Endowments for Exhibitions which belong wholly or principally to this division, but are open to several schools.

Fifteen exhibitions founded by Lady Elizabeth Hastings at Queen's College, Oxford, each of the annual value of not less than 75*l.* nor more than 90*l.* each, according to the produce of the estate. They are tenable for *five* years from the day of election. The schools entitled to send candidates are—in Yorkshire, York, Leeds, Wakefield, Sedbergh, Pontefract, Hipperholme, Giggleswick, Bradford, Doncaster, and Richmond; in Westmorland, Appleby and Heversham; in Cumberland, St. Bees, Penrith, and Carlisle.* The regulations for the election (as settled by an ordinance made by the college and approved by the Queen in Council 17th March 1869) are as follows:

"The election to exhibitions shall be made at Oxford by the provost and "fellows of Queen's College on a stated day in each year, to be appointed by "the provost and fellows. The system of examination shall render the exhibi- "tions accessible in each year to excellence in (1) classics, (2) mathematics, (3) "natural science, (4) modern history, languages, and literature. Each candidate "shall be required to select one branch to be examined in, and the electors shall "choose those candidates who after such examination shall appear to them to "be of the greatest merit, and most fit to be exhibitioners of the college. Can- "didates who elect to be examined in classics shall pass a preliminary examination "in elementary divinity, according to the principles of the United Church of "England and Ireland; and the rudiments of mathematical science, including "arithmetic. Candidates who elect to be examined in any branch other than "classics shall pass a preliminary examination in such elementary divinity, and in "the rudiments of Greek and Latin. The provost and fellows shall elect the "candidate who after such examination shall appear to them to be of the greatest "merit and fitness. Every school now or hereafter entitled to send candidates "for the exhibitions of this foundation shall have the liberty of sending one candi- "date for each vacancy, provided that the head master of the school send with the "candidate a certificate that he is, in the head master's opinion, qualified for "election in respect of his attainments and moral character, and is well grounded "in the principles of the United Church of England and Ireland, and has been "educated in the school for the two years at least last preceding.

"Any exhibition for which there shall be no candidate of such attainments as "to make it probable, in the judgment of the provost and fellows, that he will "be qualified to pass with credit, during the tenure of his exhibition, all the "examinations required by the university for the degree of bachelor of arts, "shall be thrown open for that turn to general competition.

"The exhibitions shall be subject to such regulations only, as to study and "instruction, as the provost and fellows shall determine, provided that such "regulations shall always include the study of divinity according to the "principles of the United Church of England and Ireland."

FREESTON EXHIBITIONS.

There are three exhibitions (founded by John Freeston in 1595) at University College, Oxford, of the annual value of 50*l.* each, tenable for about 4½ years. They are open to all students who have been educated for at least two years at Wakefield, Pontefract, Normanton, or Swillington schools. Electors, the master and fellows of the college.

MILNER EXHIBITIONS.

There are also four exhibitions founded by Mr. Milner at Magdalene College, Cambridge, of the annual value of 70*l.* each. They are open to all students who have been educated for at least two years at Leeds, Halifax, or Heversham schools. Electors, the master and fellows of the college.

* The college were empowered by the ordinance of 17th March 1869 to appoint six schools in addition to the twelve then entitled to send candidates. Of the six schools four were to be in Yorkshire, one in Cumberland, one in Westmorland. The college have appointed Doncaster and Richmond in Yorkshire and Carlisle in Cumberland. The other vacancies are reserved for the present.

COUNTY OF YORK: WEST RIDING.

1.—REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

ACKWORTH.—FLOUNDERS' INSTITUTE (Training School).

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

At the time of my visit, nine students were in residence. There is a resident principal; and a second officer, whose house is on the estate and very near the college. The young men were all preparing for the examinations of the University of London; five had graduated, the rest were reading with a view to the ensuing matriculation. During the last few years the students have generally passed the examinations with more than average success. The course of instruction at the college is directed solely to this end; and at present no arrangements are made to give distinct professional preparation, either by lectures on the art, science, or history of education, or by the use of the neighbouring institution as a practising school. Some comments are made in the general report, Vol. IX., p. 239, on the relation which now subsists between the two institutions.

It appears from the books of the college, which I was permitted to examine, that of 73 students who have passed through the institution since its foundation, 54 have fulfilled the design of the founder, and have become teachers either in the schools or families of Friends.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed of gift of 40,000*l.* made by Benjamin Flounders of Yarm in 1844, in connexion with the Society of Friends. Deeds with the Treasurer.

School Property.—40,000*l.* consols Rent of cottages 13*l.* Annual 1,213*l.* gross and net. Buildings good. Residences for head and second masters.

Objects of Trust.—Education of children and youths, sons of poorer classes of persuasion of Society of Friends, and intending to become teachers in the schools or families of Friends.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Ancient and modern languages, mathematics, and natural philosophy in all its parts.

Government and Masters.—Twelve irresponsible trustees manage school entirely and appoint all masters.

Masters must belong to Society of Friends.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of School in second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Head master 350*l.*; senior tutor 200*l.* Drawing and drilling masters.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—Eleven: all above 16 years of age. Maximum number 12, sons of yeomen and tradesmen. Four meals, meat once. No school fees. No charge for board. Hours 6 a.m., 10 p.m. Four separate studies.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Examination on admission in Latin, pure mathematics, Euclid, English history and language.

Classification separate for languages and mathematics. Private religious instruction.

One examination yearly by trustees. No prizes.

No punishments required.

Library open to all.

Playground; two acres, adjoining. Gymnasium. Drilling taught.

In last five years three have gone to University college, one to Cambridge, one to Edinburgh.

School time 42 weeks per annum, 50 hours per week.

Play time, no restriction.

BALANCE SHEET, 1864.

INCOME.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Dividends on consols	1,200	0	0	Housekeeping	377	6	2
Rents of cottages	13	0	0	Books, stationery, furniture, &c.	65	13	3
				Salaries	574	6	6
				Garden, rates, insurance, &c.	64	7	0
				Repairs	37	19	7
				Balance	93	7	6
	£1,213	0	0		£1,213	0	0

Principal:
Isaac Brown.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

One has taken his M.A. degree at the London University.
Five have taken their B.A. degrees at the London University.
Eight have passed their first B.A. examination at the London University.
Six have matriculated at the London University.
One has passed his examination at the College of Surgeons, &c.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.			Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.		Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.	
	Number of Scholars learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Scholars are formed.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	all	—	11	The 11 students vary in age from 17 years to upwards of 30.					
Greek	all	3	6		Xen. Anab., Book I., with Grammar and Greek Prose Composition.	3	Part of Xen. Anab., Book I., with Grammar and Exercises.	2	Greek Grammar and Exercises. Kuhner's Gram. and Arnold's Accidence.
Latin	all	3	3		Hor. Satires, Book 1. Cicero's 2nd Philippic.	5	Horace's Odes, Books 2 and 3, with Grammar and Prose Compositions.	3	Cæsar's Commentaries, Book II., with Grammar and Prose Compositions.
French	all	2	4		Corneille's Horace, &c. Grammar and Exercises.	7	Vinet's Chresthomathie, with Exercises, Retranslation, and Composition.		
German	four.	1	4		Goethe's Egmont, with Grammar and Exercises.				
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	all	3	3		Plane Trigon., and Conic Sections. Todhunter's works.	5	Algebra and Plane Trigonometry.	3	Arithmetic and Algebra.
Physics	all	1	11		Lectures, with various Text Books.				
Natural History	none in class.		—						
Chemistry	all	1	11		Gregory's Chemistry.				
History	all	1	11		Roman History, Liddell. Curtis's English History and Student's Hume.				
Geography	none in class.		—						
English Grammar.	do.		—						
English Literature.	3	1	3		Craik's English Literature, and subjects required for the 1st B.A. examination at London University.				
English Composition.	None in class.		—						
Reading			—						
Writing			—						
Music			—						
Drawing	all	1	11						

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ALMONDBURY FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

This school was founded by letters patent granted by James I. in 1609. It is situated at a convenient distance from Huddersfield, and is the only endowed grammar school within reach of that town. There are six trustees, of whom the vicar of the parish is one. The original statutes ordain that instruction in the Latin and Greek languages shall be given gratuitously to the children of the poor born in the parish. Other children, though resident, were to pay 8*s.* a year for Latin and 10*s.* for Latin and Greek. This arrangement was modified by the Governors in 1821, and subsequently, with the consent of the visitor, in 1855. There are now 12 scholars who receive gratuitous instruction in all the subjects taught in the school. These 12 pupils are chosen by the trustees from among the poorer inhabitants of the parish, and the privilege of free admission appears to be much valued. Other residents in the parish are admitted at a fee of four guineas per annum, and non-parishioners pay six to eight guineas per annum, according to age.

The total number now in the school is 39, of whom 19 in all are the sons of parishioners. Twenty-two of these scholars are under the care of the head-master as boarders, but the house is inconvenient, and scarcely adequate for the needs of the seventeen who are accommodated in it. The remaining five lodge in the village. As a rule, the boarders are the sons of small manufacturers and superior tradesmen; but no practical difficulty is found in associating with them for purposes of instruction the free scholars whose parents reside in the village. The head-master is a clergyman, and is assisted by a teacher who holds a certificate of merit, and who had been newly appointed just before my visit.

The school was probably seen at some disadvantage, owing to the recent and prolonged illness of the head-master. The general character of the instruction is moderately good. Three boys at the head of the school are reading Cæsar, and about six or eight others have a slight acquaintance with the rudiments of the Latin accidence; none are learning Greek, but three are receiving elementary lessons in French. In arithmetic, history, geography, and English grammar the work appeared to me to be less finished and methodical than that of well-instructed boys of similar age in an ordinary elementary school. The school possesses no exhibitions to the universities, and no pupils have gone to college from the school of late years, except two who completed their preparation at other schools. In each of the years 1858 and 1862 one pupil passed in the Oxford or Cambridge local examination. Chemistry has received a considerable share of the master's attention, and his own testimony

and that of the trustees are strongly favourable to the use of that study as a means of awakening the observation of boys, and of preparing them for practical life. Here, in an important centre of the woollen manufacture, the knowledge of chemistry and of some of its practical applications to dyeing is especially valued. Several of the boys have passed with credit the examination in inorganic chemistry of the Department of Science and Art.

The net revenue of the school estates is about 120*l.* But there are two charities in the village under Nettleton's and Wormall's trusts respectively, which together administer a sum of upwards of 400*l.* per annum for the relief of the poor. In the year 1848 when part of the grammar school was rebuilt, the Nettleton trustees contributed 200*l.* to the building fund, and have since made frequent grants of small amounts to the school library and prize funds, and to the purchase of chemical apparatus. It is a praiseworthy feature in the history of this school that local efforts have been made to raise an additional fund for these purposes, and that contributions have been made to it by the head master and by the boys themselves. Wormall's trustees pay 15*l.* to the school funds annually. But the testimony of the vicar as to the mischievous and demoralizing effects of the large distribution of money to the poor is so emphatic, that with an improved scheme, it will probably be well to devote a larger proportion of the funds under both trusts to educational purposes.

Though the revenues of this school are small, it is capable of rendering great service in this district of the West Riding which is singularly destitute of endowments. It is probably never likely to be frequented by pupils who require high classical instruction, or who are intending to proceed to a university. Its usefulness, therefore, will wholly depend on its becoming a good *secondary* school; and the trustees, who are gentlemen of wealth and influence, and who evince great interest in the school, will probably, with the aid of the present zealous head-master, seek to develop its resources yet more fully with this view.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xviii. 547. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent, 24th November 1608, on suit of the tenants and inhabitants of manor and town of Almondbury. Endowed with lands by Robert Nettleton in 1620, by W. Ramsden in 1611, by Robert Kaye in 1612, by Sir R. Beaumont in 1620, by the Rev. G. Crosland in 1623, and by T. Wilkinson in the same year, and with a rentcharge of 5*l.* by the will of Israel Wormall, 11th August 1724. Other small rentcharges amounting to 5*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* yearly. In 1613 Robert Nettleton by deed gave certain lands and hereditaments to trustees for several charitable purposes, one of which was "for the preferment of poor scholars," with discretion to the trustees as to the particular purposes to which the income should yearly be applied. (In 1827 the income of this charity was 137*l.*) Deeds in iron chest in custody of master.

School Property.—Rent of school lands, 28a. 3r., 110*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* Trustees of Nettleton's charity pay yearly 20*l.* to the school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

School buildings well situated, but too small. The head master occupies also a neighbouring house for his boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Teaching and bringing up children and youth of Almondbury parish in grammar and other good learning. (Letters patent). All poor children born in parish, whose parents receive weekly or other constant alms of the parish or other charity, or by reason of their poverty pay no taxes to the church and king, to be taught in the school the Latin and Greek tongues gratis; but such poor children to get moss for the school, and clean the desks and school, without neglect of their learning; others to pay fees, in consequence of the smallness of the endowment. (Undated statutes.) 12 children are selected in the order of application by the governors, and are taught gratuitously. Children of poor parents, once in good circumstances, are generally selected.

Subjects of Instruction by Foundation.—Grammar and good learning. (Letters patent.)

Government and Masters.—Letters patent, and statutes made by governors, with consent of Archbishop of York. School governed by six wise, discreet, and religious persons residing within two miles of the parish, incorporated as governors. New governors appointed by surviving trustees, "taking to them the schoolmaster." Governors can admit or dismiss masters (as regards usher, with consent of head master,) and boys. Internal discipline, amount of school fees for non-parishioners, and conduct of examination, left to master.

The Archbishop of York is ex officio visitor. (By foundation.)

If governors neglect to appoint a master for two months after a vacancy the Archbishop of York may appoint, and in his default, after two months, the Masters and Fellows of Peterhouse, Cambridge. The head master by the letters patent must be a single man who has taken the degree of Master or Bachelor of Arts.

State of School in second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master receives from endowment 91*l.*, from other sources 95*l.* He pays 30*l.* to the usher appointed by him, who has also board and lodging.

Day Scholars.—17, almost all of farming and shopkeeping class. Of these 11 were on foundation receiving gratuitous instruction. All come from immediate neighbourhood. Non-foundationers pay for school work, if parishioners, 4 guineas, if from other parishes 6 and 8 guineas under and above 12 years of age. Extra subjects, French, drawing, and music, each 4 guineas. Chemistry (free to foundationers) 10*s.* Fires 3*s.* Library 2*s.*

Boarders.—18; chiefly sons of merchants, manufacturers, and professional men Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board 21*l.* Washing 2*l.* 2*s.* Weekly boarders 16*l.* 16*s.* School bills, highest 51*l.*, average 31*l.*, lowest 27*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 387 feet per boy. Hours 6½ a.m. in summer, 8 a.m. in winter; 8½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission boys must read Psalms well.

School classified separately for each group of subjects.

Course rarely modified for particular cases. Scripture history and reading twice a week. Catechism on Sundays.

School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the year 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Rents	110	15	10
Nettleton's trustees	20	0	6
Boy's payments	17	16	0
Prizes subscription	3	1	0
Miscellaneous	1	6	3
Balance due to master as treasurer	0	17	6
	£153	17	1

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance due to master in 1863	0	1	10½
Master's salary	95	14	4½
Repairs	16	9	6
Rates, &c.	9	3	11½
Building 10*l.*, master 3*l.*	13	0	0
Prizes to boys	5	12	3
Bookseller	7	3	1½
Chemistry	5	12	0
	*£153	17	1

* There is an error of 1*l.* in the expenditure side of this account.

Promotions by examination at end of half-year.
Examinations in April, June, and December of each year.
Prizes in books and money given by governors to value of 5*l.* or 6*l.*
Punishments: corporal (rare) publicly, fines (boarders), detention in school (day-boys) impositions.
Playground, close to school, contains $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres, to which boys are confined.
Three boys annually go to other schools, none generally to any University. (None at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.)
School time 40 weeks per annum, 22 hours per week. Play time 35 hours.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

George Armitage, Esq., J. P., Milnsbridge House, Huddersfield.
John Nowell, Esq., Gentleman, Farnley Wood, Huddersfield.
Bentley Shaw, Esq., J. P., Brewer, Woodfield House.
Thomas Brooke, Esq., J.P., Manufacturer, Armitage Bridge.
Sir John W. Ramsden, Bt., Longley Hall, Almondbury, Huddersfield.
Rev. Canon Hulbert, M. A., Vicarage, Almondbury, Huddersfield.

Clerk to Trustees:

Edgar Fenton, Esq., Solicitor, Huddersfield.

Head Master:

Rev. A. Easther, M. A., Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

Table C.—Distinctions.

List of Distinctions gained within the last ten Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

H. Sugden, first prize, Andersonian University of Glasgow, 1856.
R. Bower, Exhibition, St. John's College, Cambridge, 1864.
C. E. L. Easther, A.A. prize (Leeds), Oxford Middle Class, 1858.
J. J. Milnes, prize (Sheffield), Cambridge Middle Class, 1862.

Science and Art Department.
1863.

J. J. Milnes, I. Class Org. Chem. and Geology; II. Veg. Phy. and Zoology; III. An. Ph. and Mineralogy.
G. A. Blackburn, Inorg. Chem., II. Class; G. W. Sykes and J. W. Jones III.

Inorg. Chemistry.
1864.

II. Class, W. Dickinson, C. Evans, H. E. Harling, A. Turner.
III. Class, H. C. Blackburn, G. W. Sykes, Geo. Cocker.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		M.		H.			Y.		M.		H.			Y.		M.		M.	
Religious Knowledge.	34	4	No	10	14¾	4	30	—	2	Watts' Script. History, Ch. XIX, Sec. 7-20; Church Catechism.	7	12¾	4	30	—	2	Watts' Script. History, Ch. I-V, sec 3; Church Catechism.	5	9½	4	20	—	80	Pinnock's Script. History, p. 1-20; Catechism.
Latin - -	28	4	No	4	15	4	40	4	2.40	Ovid's Fasti, II, line 475 to end; Cor. Nepos, 4 Lives; Arnold's Latin Ex., p. 97-104, Verse.	8	14	4	40	4	2.40	Cæs. de Bell. Gall., Bk. 1, Ch. 1-42; Arnold's Ex. p. 1-30.	9	12	4	30	4	2h	Kuhner's Del., p. 1-14.
							M.									M.								
French -	3	2	4gs.	1	14	1	60	1	60	Contanseau's 1st Steps, Ex. 75-106.	1	16½	1	60	1	60	Contanseau's Ex. 1-59.							
Arithmetic -	34	4	No	5	15	2	30	—	60	Colenso, end of Fractions	13	13¼	2	30	—	60	As first - - -	9	10½	4	30	—	2h	4 first Rules; Reduction.
Book-keeping	1	1	No	—	—	2	30	—	60	Copying - - -														
Mensuration and Surveying.	18	2	No	4	15	1	30	—	30	Nesbit, pt. I., pt. of II. -	14	13¼	2	30	—	60	Nesbit, part I., II., prop.							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	4	1	No	4	15	1	30	—	30	Small portion Euclid and Algebra.														
Chemistry -	34	4	No	10	14¾	2	40	—	80	Weekly Lectures -	7	12½	2	40	—	80	As first - - -	5	9½	1	20	—	20m	Johnstone's Ag. Chemistry.

Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		M.		M.			Y.		M.		M.			Y.		M.		M.	
History -	18	1	No	18	13⅜	2	30	—	60	Outlines Eng. History, Ch. Kn. Society. Beginning to James II. Allen p. 53-71; Cornwell p. 93-97.	—	—	—	—	—	—	As first - - -							
Geography -	34	4	No	10	14¾	2	30	—	60	H. Reid's Phys. Geo. p. 66-81; A. Reid's Mod. Geo. p. 33-44.	7	12¼	2	30	—	60	H. Reid's Ph. Geo. 1-14; A. Reid's Mod. Geo., 1-20.	7	10	2	20	—	20	Prog. Geo., All.
English Grammar.	34	4	No	10	14¾	1	30	—	30		7	12¼	1	30	—	30	Allen and Cornwell's, 1-20, 81-83.	7	10	1	20	—	20	A. & C. Gram. for Beginners, p. 1-24.
English Literature.	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	Short essay. Rep. of English Prose.	—	—	—	—	—	—	As first - - -	7	10	1	20	—	20	Dictation.
English Composition.	18	1	No	18	13⅜	1	60	—	60															
Reading -	34	2	No	18	—	4	30	—	120	English Hist.; Gospel; Elocution.	16	11¼	4	30	—	120	As first.							
Writing -	34	1	No	Not cl.		4	45	—	180															
Music -	1	1	4 gs.	1	12	1	60	—	60															
Drawing -	4	1	4 gs.	4	12½	1	60	—	60															

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Small Manufacturer	Almondbury -	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 2	Weaver - -	Farnley - -	1½ ,,
,, ,, - 3	Manufacturer -	Almondbury -	½ ,,
,, ,, - 4	Small Farmer -	Farnley - -	1½ ,,
,, ,, - 5	Overlooker -	Almondbury -	½ ,,
,, ,, - 6	Manufacturer -	Do. - -	Close.
,, ,, - 7	Small Farmer -	Woodsome -	½ mile.
,, ,, - 8	Do. - -	Do. - -	½ ,,
,, ,, - 9	Do. - -	Do. - -	½ ,,
,, ,, - 10	Chem. Manufacturer	Do. Lees	1½ ,,
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Designer - -	Almondbury -	Close.
,, ,, - 2	Manufacturer -	Do. - -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 3	Mason - -	Do. - -	¼ ,,
,, ,, - 4	Small Manufacturer	Do. - -	¼ ,,
,, ,, - 5	Do. - -	Do. - -	Close.
,, ,, - 6	Schoolmaster -	Kirk Heaton -	2 miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Civil Engineer -	Oldham.	
,, ,, - 2	Cotton Manufacturer	Manchester.	
,, ,, - 3	Bookseller -	Huddersfield.	
,, ,, - 4	Grocer - -	Oldham.	
,, ,, - 5	Manufacturer -	Honley.	
,, ,, - 6	Stone Mason -	Huddersfield.	
,, ,, - 7	Merchant's Clerk -	Do.	
,, ,, - 8	Oil Merchant -	Do.	
,, ,, - 9	Grocer - -	Oldham.	
,, ,, - 10	Army Officer -	Manchester.	
Boys in lowest School - - 1	Cap Manufacturer	Do.	
,, ,, - 2	Manufacturer -	Honley.	
,, ,, - 3	Manager - -	Dewsbury.	
,, ,, - 4	Spirit Merchant -	Oldham.	
,, ,, - 5	Cap Maker -	Manchester.	
,, ,, - 6	Merchant -	Huddersfield.	
,, ,, - 7	Auctioneer -	London.	
,, ,, - 8	Barrister - -	Dewsbury.	
,, ,, - 9	Grocer - -	Oldham.	
,, ,, - 10	Woolstapler -	Huddersfield.	

Arncliffe.—Halton Gill School.

Mr. J. G. Fitch's Report.

This little school is in a remote district, and having long been appropriated to the purpose of an elementary school, I did not visit it. But the Rev. Canon Boyd, the Rural Dean and Diocesan Inspector, who has taken a great interest in the elementary schools in this district, has examined it, and gives me the following report:—

"There are only seven pupils in the school. The master is a "very respectable man, though not perhaps up to a Government "inspection, and yet more than sufficient for his seven pupils, "who are all young. The stipend is 10*l.* from a piece of land in "Norfolk. He ekes out a scanty income from this, the school "pence of his pupils, a few subscriptions, and a small payment "as clerk of the adjoining chapel. The incumbent says that the "instruction, though very humble, is satisfactory. I wish that "all unendowed schools were in as good a plight."

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 692. A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Henry Fawcett, by deed in 1619, gave a rentcharge of 10*l.* to the minister of Halton Gill for teaching poor men's children in Arncliffe, and reading service. Farther endowment by will of founder's brother, William Fawcett, dated 27th April 1630, with a rentcharge of 18*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, of which 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was to be paid to a Master of Arts, or some other qualified scholar, who should preach, and catechise and instruct the children of Halton Gill. 20*s.* for two sermons, one at Arncliffe and the other at Halton Gill, and 4*l.*, the remainder, to the poor of Litton Dale. The schoolhouse which testator had erected was to remain to the use of the minister that should serve the chapel to instruct the children and dwell in. A small estate at Upper Hesledon was subsequently substituted for the rentcharge.

School Property.—10*l.* a year is stated by the incumbent to be the present income of the school from endowment; also a schoolhouse.

Objects of Trust.—Teaching poor men's children, and reading service. (H. Fawcett's deed.) Preaching the word of God, and catechising and instructing the younger sort of people of the town of Halton Gill on the sabbath days, and instructing the children of the said parish on the week days in the rudiments of grammar and other learning, as schoolmasters ought to do. (William Fawcett's will.)

Government and Masters.—No trustees.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—An elementary village school.

Masters.—One, receiving from endowment 10*l.* and school fee.

Day Scholars.—10 (six in 1867), children of farmers and labourers, paying a small fee for instruction.

Boarders.—None.

Incumbent of Halton Gill (1867), Rev. J. Grisdale.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BARNSLEY (PAR. SILKSTONE) GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

This school was endowed by Thomas Keresforth in 1660 with certain small fee farm rents, which appear to have varied much from time to time, but seldom to have yielded a net revenue of more than 20*l.* The present premises were erected by public subscription in 1769, and comprise a sufficient, though not a very light or convenient, schoolhouse, and a dwelling for the master, in which there is accommodation for a small number of boarders. In 1827 the Commissioners reported that though there was but little demand for classical instruction, the school was conducted with great utility as a Latin and English school, and was attended by upwards of 100 children of both sexes.

Since that time the revenues of the school have been materially augmented. The late Mrs. Phœbe Locke, the widow of Joseph Locke, M.P., in commemoration of the obligations which her husband had in youth owed to this school, placed the sum of 3,000*l.* in the hands of the trustees for investment at their discretion, for improving the education imparted in it. Specific reference has been made in p. 161 of my General Report (vol. ix.) to the very judicious scheme which the trustees recommended to the sanction of that lady, and which was afterwards adopted. The annual income of about 100*l.* accruing from the capital sum is thus employed:—65*l.* in paying capitation fees of 6*l.* 6*s.* for each of 10 boys, called the Locke scholars, and chosen by competitive examination; 20*l.* for the services of a drawing master; and the remainder in school prizes, and in the purchase of trencher caps to be worn by the holders of the Locke scholarships. It has been decided that no scholarship shall be retained for more than three years, unless the holder shall evince special proficiency, in which case it may be held for a fourth year, on the recommendation of the master. The examinations are open freely to all children of inhabitants between the ages of 10 and 14, and are well adapted, not only to supply the grammar school with picked scholars, able to turn higher instruction to good account, but also to furnish a valuable incentive to all the elementary schools of the town. At the last vacancy for three scholarships 22 candidates presented themselves.

The present master is a B.A. of Dublin, and has occasionally, during his tenure of office, had from 35 to 40 scholars. At present the total number, including the Locke scholars, is 22. I examined them; and found that although they wrote fairly, and evinced a respectable knowledge of English grammar and arithmetic, the spirit of the school was languid, and the general quality of the instruction was not high. Five boys are learning Latin, of whom three wrote for me simple exercises in grammar and translation; but none are sufficiently advanced to read an easy Latin author.

The returns sent in, in the previous year, had stated that Latin and Greek, Algebra and geometry were taught, and that trigono-

metry, the differential and integral calculus, mechanics, dynamics, hydrostatics, and natural philosophy were taught for special payments. At the time of my visit, however, no boys were studying any of these subjects. The head-master has no assistant, and is somewhat discouraged by the diminution of the numbers. He attributes this in part to the influence of the new system of awarding scholarships, which has the effect of bringing in children of a lower social position, and thus of preventing the attendance of boys from homes of a superior class. The trustees do not seem to share this opinion, or to admit that the attractiveness of the school has been in any way lessened by the scheme. Indeed, the experience which has been gained at Doncaster and elsewhere is well calculated to encourage perseverance in the present plan, at least until every possible effort shall have been made to ensure its success. It is a significant fact, that although every boy in the school who does not possess one of the scholarships is regarded as a candidate for that distinction, and examined with that view once a year, under the direction of the trustees, no boy from the school has ever obtained it, but the successful candidates have always presented themselves from other schools.

Since the original endowment is so small, no other boys than the Locke scholars are admitted without payment. There is a graduated scale of charges sanctioned by the trustees, according to which reading, writing, and arithmetic are fixed at 1*l.* 1*s.* per quarter; an extra charge of 10*s.* 6*d.* is made for geography and the use of the globes, and those who learn Latin and Greek are required to pay a higher fee. The master is at liberty to make his own charges for boarders, of whom at present there are two residing in his house. The Church Catechism is taught in the school, but children may be exempted if their parents express in writing a wish to that effect.

There are no girls now in attendance. The existence of good National and Wesleyan schools on the mixed system in the town has probably rendered it unnecessary to retain them in the Grammar School. But it is worthy of notice that children of both sexes were once admitted here, and that when the present scheme was established for the purpose of raising the status of the school, and making it once more available for higher instruction, it was considered an appropriate part of this design to exclude girls altogether from its benefits.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 764. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Thomas Keresforth, by deed, dated 18th June 1660, conveyed to trustees a site for a schoolhouse, a croft, and certain fee-farm rents worth 19*l.* 15*s.* 2½*d.* yearly in Barnsley for the use of a school there.

Further endowed by Phœbe Locke, who by deed dated 20th July 1861, gave 3,200*l.* in 4 per cent. preference stock of Buckinghamshire Railway.

School Property.—The above railway stock, producing (in 1864) 124*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*; also fee-farm rents collected by master, now (some being lost) about 12*l.*;

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

total income (in 1865), 140*l.* gross and net. Of this head master received (1865) 103*l.* 15*s.* for general instruction, and for drawing master for Locke scholars, whose books also cost 1*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, and caps 2*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* The examiner receives 3*l.* 3*s.* Good house and buildings. Residence for masters in schoolhouse.

Objects of Trust.—A grammar schoolmaster, to teach freely founder's kin, and all children in Barnsley, Dodsworth, and Keresforth Hill whose parents had not property worth 200*l.*, and the other children of such townships at half the rate usually paid at other schools in that part of the country, as by discretion of trustees should be thought fit. (Keresforth's Deed.) For repair of school buildings, and founding exhibitions tenable at school, and awarded by competitive examination, without reference to religious tenets, but with special reference to aptitude for mining and engineering pursuits or the like, with large discretion to trustees to vary (Locke's deed.) School limited to boys by trustees in 1839. School fees altered at same time.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar, by foundation. Usual subjects of English and commercial education, by rules of 1839. By rules of of 1862, religious instruction in scripture and formularies of Church of England, with a conscience clause; reading, writing, geography, history, English grammar and composition, arithmetic, first six books of Euclid, algebra to quadratic equations, mensuration of superficies and solids, practical land surveying, mining and colliery engineering, architectural and mechanical drawing, plane trigonometry as far as solution of plane triangles, to which may be added elementary mechanics, dynamics, and hydrostatics, for all which the fee not to exceed 30*s.* a quarter. Latin and Greek, on application, without charge, except entrance fee of 10*s.* 6*d.*

Government and Masters.—School property managed by 14 local trustees, who make rules for school, and appoint or dismiss masters, at discretion. The head master would not be allowed to hold church preferment which would interfere with the duties of his office.

State of School in second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—One, receiving from endowment 63*l.*, from school fees 84*l.*, from other sources 12*l.*; total 159*l.* House and garden rent free. Assistant master, paid by head master, 75*l.* Drawing master, paid by trustees, 20*l.* (not after June 1866), by head master 20*l.*, total 40*l.*

Day Scholars.—27 boys, mostly sons of tradesmen in Barnsley, including 10 Locke scholars on foundation receiving free instruction. School fees, 1*l.* 1*s.* Latin and Greek taught without charge, except an entrance fee of 10*s.* 6*d.*

Boarders.—Two, in head master's house. Number limited to four. Meat every day. Hours in summer 6.0 a.m., in winter 7.0 a.m., 9.0. p.m. Cubical contents of bed-rooms 720 feet per boy. Terms 30*l.* Average bill 30*l.* 18*s.*

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No examination on admission except for Locke scholarships.

Classification separate for each subject.

Classics and French not taught, except at request of parents.

Practical surveying taught on Saturdays.

Work begins and ends with prayers from Blomfield's Selection or similar collections. Catechism and Bible history learned on Sundays for examination on Monday.

Examinations yearly by examiners appointed by trustees; prizes for each class (not after 1865).

Promotions by place in class and at master's discretion.

Punishments: public caning, tasks, and detention in school for late attendance.

No library.

Playground, 700 square yards, adjoining school, open to all.

School time 43 weeks per annum, 33 hours per week. Play time 20 hours per week.

On average of five years, three or four have gone to other schools yearly.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1866.)

Trustees:

F. W. T. Vernon Wentworth, Esq., Wentworth Castle.
The Right Hon. Viscount Halifax, Hickleton Hall.
John Spencer Stanhope, Esq., Cannon Hall, Cawthorne.
John Stainforth Beckett, Esq., Barnsley.
William Newman, Esq., Darley Hall.
John Cordeux, Merchant, Barnsley.
Henry Jackson, Merchant, Barnsley.
Edward Newman, Esq., Barnsley. *Secretary*, with salary of 10*l.* per annum.
Rev. R. E. Roberts, Barnsley.
William Shepherd, Esq., Barnsley.
Thomas Taylor, Esq., Middlewood Hall.
Thomas Wilson, Esq., Leeds.

Head Master:

John Hargreave, B.A.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

The master's return is as as follows:—

"One went to Trinity College, Cambridge, and was in the First Class at the 'previous Examination,' 'little go,' and in the Third Class at his last Examination for his Degree.

"One, who is a Surgeon in the East India Service, obtained a very good place (fourth or fifth) at the Examination, without a 'coach.'

"One passed last year for the Excise."

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.		
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Name, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Classes in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			s. d.	Y.		
Religious knowledge -	All	4	—	Eight to sixteen	2	Bible, Cat. of Script. Hist., and Ch. Cat.
Greek -	1	1	—		5	Greek Practice.
Latin - -	6	2	—		5	Virgil and Sallust; Latin Practice.
French -	2	1	10 6 per qrtr.		4	Hall's Course.
Arithmetic -	All	4	—		Daily	Davis's, Colenso's, and about a dozen others.
Mensuration and Surveying.	10	2	—		Daily	Nesbit's, Lund's, Tait's, Colenso's, Dublin Book, and others.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding -	1	1	—		2	Galbraith and Haughton's Mechanics.
Physics -	1	1	—		2	Galbraith and Haughton's Mechanics.
History -	All	4	—		3	Keightley, Collier, Goldsmith.
Geography -	All	4	—		4	Anderson, Milne.
English Grammar.	All	4	—		4	Hiley, Latham.
English Literature.	4	1	—		2	Collier.
English Composition.	27	3	—		Daily	Hopkins, Hiley.
Reading -	All	4	—		Daily	History and the Bible.
Writing -	All	—	—		Daily	
Drawing -	17	2	—		1 of hours.	

BATLEY FREE SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

The school dates from 1612, and now possesses estates and funded property realizing in all about 200*l.* per annum. It formerly bore a good reputation as a grammar school. In 1827 there were 60 scholars; and of these a considerable portion were receiving classical instruction. It subsequently sank lower in its educational character, and served for the village many of the purposes of a National school. The town of Batley has since increased with extraordinary rapidity, and it is now well supplied with elementary schools under State inspection besides the grammar school. The trustees have desired to maintain its ancient character as a school for gratuitous instruction in Latin and Greek, and at the same time to make it useful to the increasing and important middle class. Accordingly in 1854 they determined to charge a fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter for reading, writing, and arithmetic; 5*s.* if higher arithmetic, geography, and history were taught; and 10*s.* when book-keeping or mathematics were added. In 1862, this plan having proved unsuccessful, was revised; and it was resolved to consider reading, writing, and classical instruction free, but to charge 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter for arithmetic, history, geography, and mathematics. These terms apply only to sons of parishioners; all others were to pay graduated fees varying from 4*l.* to 6*l.* per annum.

The school was probably not in its normal condition at the time of my visit, owing to two recent changes of masters. 54 scholars were present, of whom 35 were foundationers, or the sons of parishioners, and the remaining 19 were from neighbouring parishes. Since a very large proportion of them consisted of new scholars, the general level of instruction was rather low. One boy, however, was beginning Greek, and also reading Virgil; five or six were reading Cæsar, and 17 had made a little progress in the Latin accidence. Four of the scholars had begun to study French, and eight were learning Euclid and algebra. There is a second master, who has been trained, and who is superintending the lower department with much intelligence. The head-master is a clergyman of some experience in teaching, who is entering with much zest into his new duties. The boys have already learned from him to take a good deal of interest in their lessons. Notwithstanding the employment of two or three methods—such as the learning of columns by heart from a spelling-book—which are now obsolete in most good schools, there is every reason to hope that under its present management it will become an excellent secondary school. Its full development is likely to be hindered, however, by two or three circumstances:—

(1.) The low scale of fees. This is found to have the effect of introducing into the school some children who need no other

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

than elementary instruction; and whose requirements would be better supplied at the National or Wesleyan school in the town. At the same time it renders the school less attractive to the large class of thriving manufacturers and traders who in this district need a superior education for their sons, and who would willingly pay for it.

(2.) The constitution of the trust. At present the trustees are a small body, who fill up vacancies as they arise in their own number. They do not consider themselves bound to appoint residents in Batley; and they have imposed upon themselves a rule — not authorized by the terms of the founder's will — that none but members of the Church of England shall be admitted to the trust. The governing body therefore is a less popular and less efficient representative of the educational interests of the town than could be desired. The will provides that there shall be twelve trustees. There are now only six.

It appears* that the trustees and the master desire to build better premises, and to afford increased facilities for higher education. They are also very sensible of the necessity of a further revision of the scale of fees. They fear, however, that any proposal for increasing the present charges would be unacceptable to the inhabitants. Considering the present social condition of Batley, it seems very reasonable that the fees should be advanced, and that the resources of the school should thus be strengthened. At least, it would be well to get rid of the fiction that the boys payments are for arithmetic and mathematics, but that instruction in classics and literature is gratuitous. A governing body, if established on a basis comprehensive enough to secure the confidence of the inhabitants, would probably possess sufficient influence and strength to effect these reforms, without much opposition.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 716. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By indenture, dated 24th September 1612, the Rev. William Lee conveyed to trustees a house and lands in Birstall for the foundation of this school. By his will, dated 20 Nov. 1617, he further endowed it with 80*l.* to purchase 4*l.* a year, viz., 3*l.* for the master of the school, 6*s.* 8*d.* for the minister, 3*s.* 4*d.* for wine for the trustees, 10*s.* for poor. Deeds with Vicar of Batley.

School Property.—48a. 2r. 20p. of land, let at 173*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, 1,104*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* and 157*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* consols. Income, 210*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* gross, 164*l.* 16*s.* net. Buildings not adapted to their purpose. Site bad, being surrounded with mills and manufactories. Master's house old and inconvenient.

Objects of Trust and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—To teach and instruct children in schoolhouse at Batley, as well to read English and write as in the Latin and Greek tongues, and to prepare for the university such as were fit. Parishioners' children, but no others, to be taught freely. (Founder's will.)

* See my General Report, vol. ix. p. 151.

Government and Masters.—12 trustees. New trustees, elected by survivors, the vicar, two churchwardens, and master. They, with consent of Archbishop of York, who is visitor, make rules from time to time. With vicar and churchwardens they appoint master. Discipline of school in hands of master.

Master always a clergyman, and generally a graduate. Usher appointed and paid by master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars. second grade.

Masters.—Head master's income from endowment 150*l.* Usher paid by him with school fees (with consent of trustees).

Day Scholars.—53 boys, from distances up to 3½ miles. Sons of gentry, farmers, and shopkeepers. School work for parishioners, two guineas; for all others, four guineas under 12, six guineas above that age. French, German, and drawing (optional), each two guineas. Drilling 1*l.* Fires and stationery 6*s.*

Boarders.—None.

Instruction Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must read Gospels well.

Scripture history, Catechism and collects taught. School work begins and ends with prayers from Liturgy.

School course modified to suit particular cases.

Promotion by marks and half-yearly examinations (by masters).

Prizes for head boys of classes half-yearly.

Punishments: corporal (in flagrant cases) and impositions.

Playground, 400 square yards adjoining. Very insufficient. Bounds are prescribed.

School time 42 weeks per annum, 30 hours per week.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the year ending 31st Dec. 1867.

RECEIPTS.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Balance from previous year -	49	15	10½
Rents - - - -	173	9	9
Payment for water pipes passing through school estate -	1	0	0
Dividends on 1,627*l.* 6*s.* consols -	15	8	2
Do. from official trustee of charitable funds - -	4	14	8
Do. on 1,104*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* consols -	16	3	0
	£260	11	5½

EXPENDITURE.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Property tax - - -	1	10	1
Repairs (estate) - -		12	0
Do. (school) - -	31	16	7½
Expense of conveyance of estate to new trustees - -	11	0	0
Management, tenants' dinner, &c. - - - - -	2	10	4
Master's salary - - -	150	0	0
	197	9	0½
Balance - - - -	63	2	5
	£260	11	5½

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

John Nussey, Manufacturer, White Lea, Batley.
Rev. W. M. Heald, Vicar of Birstal, near Leeds.
Rev. Andrew Cassels, Vicar of Batley.
John Beswicke Greenwood, J.P., Dewsbury Moor, Treasurer.
Joshua Ellis, J.P., Merchant, Highfield, near Dewsbury.
Frank Wormald, J.P., Potterton House, Aberford, South Milford.
William Carr, J.P., Gomersal House, near Leeds.
Samuel Scatcherd, Gentleman, Morley, near Leeds.
William Henry Colbeck, Manufacturer, Batley.
Henry Ellis, Merchant, Gomersal, near Leeds.
George Jubb, Manufacturer, Batley.
George Fox, Manufacturer, Staincliffe, Dewsbury.

} Elected 27 September 1866.

Master:

Rev. Brian Christopherson, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school - - 1	Surgeon - -	Batley - -	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 2	Pyrotechnist -	Ossett - -	4 miles.
,, ,, - 3	Cloth designer -	Staincliffe -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 4	None - -	Dewsbury -	3 miles.
,, ,, - 5	Book-keeper -	Batley - -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 6	Overlooker at Mill	Do. - -	½ mile.
,, ,, - 7	Shopkeeper -	Do. - -	200 yards.
,, ,, - 8	Farmer - -	West Ardsley -	3 miles.
,, ,, - 9	Rag Merchant -	Soothill - -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 10	Grocer - -	Batley - -	200 yards.
Boys lowest in school - - 1	Innkeeper - -	Batley - -	½ mile.
,, ,, - 2	Wine Merchant -	Heckmondwike -	2½ mile.
,, ,, - 3	Butcher - -	Batley - -	½ mile.
,, ,, - 4	Architect and Land Surveyor.	Do. - -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 5	Blanket Manufacturer.	Staincliffe -	Do.
,, ,, - 6	Manufacturer -	Batley - -	Do.
,, ,, - 7	Innkeeper - -	Do. - -	15 yards.
,, ,, - 8	Farmer and Maltster	West Ardsley -	3 miles.
,, ,, - 9	Manufacturer -	Batley - -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 10	Parish Clerk, &c. -	Do. - -	100 yards.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.					
	Number of Boys learning each subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson including Time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject, excluding Home Preparation.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.
				Y.		M.		H.		Y.				H.		Y.				H.
Religious Knowledge.	53	5	6	14	1	40	—	1	18	11	2	40 m.	—	2	13	9	2	40 m.	—	2
Greek - -	2	1	2	15	5	20		2½												
Latin - -	25	4	6	14	5	40	5	5	6	11	5	40 m.	2	5	1	9	5	5 m.	—	1½
French -	5	1	5	15	1	2½ h.		2½												
German -	1	1	1	15	1	1 h.		1												
Arithmetic -	53	5	6	14	5	1½ h.		7½	18	11	5	1½ h.	—	7½	3	9	5	1½ h.	—	7½
Book-keeping	5	—	—	—	3	1½ h.		5½												
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	6	1	6	14	5	1½ h.	—	7½												
History -	50	5	6	14	2	40 m.	—	1½	7	11	2	40 m.	—	1½	13	9	2	40 m.		
Geography -	50	5	6	14	2	40 m.	—	1½	18	11	2	40 m.	—	1½	13	9	2	40 m.		
English Grammar.	44	4	18	14	2	30 m.	5	1	6	11	2	½ h.	2	2	13	9	5	40 m.	5	2
English Composition.	all	5	—	—	1															

All learn reading and writing.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BENTHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

The foundation of William Collingwood sustains almshouses as well as a school, and the latter enjoys scarcely one-third of the total revenue. The trustees pay small fixed stipends to the masters, and the school retains its ancient character as a free school. The master receives 14*l.* annual rent from a field in addition to his stipend of fifty guineas, and is also permitted to take boarders, of whom at present six reside in his house. The under-master receives 5*l.* per annum for reading twice a week to the poor people in the almshouse; and this forms the only addition to his small stipend of 35*l.* except the customary gratuity called the cockpenny, of which his own share amounts to not more than 2*l.* in average years. About 90 children were in attendance in 1823; and it seems that at that time the school sustained some reputation as a grammar school.

There are two school departments, of which the lower occupies the room on the ground floor. They are perfectly distinct. In the upper school there is a trained master, who is not a graduate. 33 boys and 5 girls were present at my visit. Ten of them were learning the Latin accidence, and 4 of them were sufficiently advanced to write out easy exercises from Arnold's "Henry's First Book," and to translate the Latin New Testament. A few boys answered questions for me on paper in English grammar, geography, history, and arithmetic, and evinced a creditable, though not a very full or accurate, acquaintance with those subjects. The writing was very neat and careful; and the reading, which was from a text-book in English history, was moderately correct. The head-master informs me that "mensuration, land surveying, timber "measure, and artificers' work, embracing the practical use of "tapes, chains, &c., also the application of the decimal and duo-"decimal scales in the laying down of figures for actual surveys," receive considerable attention, and that some of his scholars have attained proficiency in these studies. Their general knowledge, however, of arithmetic, and of the principles of the elementary rules, scarcely correspond with their professions in these special subjects.

In the lower school, where there were 25 boys and 16 girls, the knowledge of the children appeared to me to be more accurate, relatively to their ages, than in the upper department. The simple exercises which the children went through in reading and dictation were well done, and the writing in copy-books was extremely good. There seems to be no provision for giving to the girls instruction in sewing; but otherwise the work done in both schools is of useful quality, and very similar to that of a National school of rather more than average merit. The order in both departments is very good.

The will of the founder is very explicit as to the obligation to engage two masters. It also distinctly requires that "no master "shall be admitted who has not been educated to the rules of "Oxford and Cambridge," and that the trustees "shall exclude "the pretensions of all who may be of a narrower education." Owing to the smallness of the stipends, and the elementary character of the instruction required, the trustees have been compelled to disregard the second of these stipulations. It would probably be an advantage, if, when an opportunity occurs for any change, they dealt with the first in an equally practical way. The present plan of engaging two masters does not economize the resources of the trust. There is no more need for the separation of two departments here than in any other good primary school. The number of scholars does not require it, and it serves no useful purpose. If one superior teacher organized the whole as a single school, receiving only the aid of a pupil-teacher and of a sewing mistress, he might receive a better income, and the work of the school would be carried on on a more uniform system than at present.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 694. A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—William Collingwood, by his will, dated 18th July 1726, after certain legacies and annuities, bequeathed the residue of his property to found an almshouse and school in Upper Bentham. In accordance with a decree in Chancery made in 1732, the proceeds of the bequest was laid out in lands for these purposes.

Thomas Baynes, by his will, dated 4th March 1725, devised his lands in Mewith, in parish of Bentham, to maintenance of a schoolmaster in the same place. The rents and profits have always been used in augmentation of Collingwood's bequest.

School Property.—Collingwood's Charity consists of 537a. 1r. 7p. of land, with right of pasturing sheep on 370a. 0r. 15p. besides. Income in 1868 384*l.* 17*s.* gross, 213*l.* 2*s.* net. Applied to hospital 144*l.*, to school 110*l.* 5*s.* The schoolmaster also receives the rent of 12a. 2r. 15p. (Baynes' trust) at present 15*l.* Total school income 125*l.* 5*s.* Buildings good. No residence.

Objects of Trust.—A hospital for twelve decayed housekeepers in Upper Bentham, six of each sex. None to be admitted but those who openly profess the Church of England. Each to receive 3*s.* a week. Also a school, with two masters, to instruct the children of Upper Bentham. Upper master to receive 30*l.* a year, under master 20*l.*, besides 5*l.* for teaching writing and arithmetic, and reading prayers twice a week to the hospitallers. (Collingwood's will.) A schoolmaster to instruct the children dwelling in Over Bentham, of such parents within the parish of Bentham as by reason of their poverty receive alms for their maintenance, such poor children to be taught free, without any payment or gratuity. (Thomas Baynes' will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar school education, with writing and arithmetic (by implication from Collingwood's will). English, Latin, Greek, writing, ciphering, and principles of religion of Church of England. (Baynes.)

Government and Masters.—The rector and 11 other resident trustees, members of Church of England, superintend and visit school, appoint or dismiss masters, and appoint examiners.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Master must have been "educated according to the rules of Oxford or Cambridge, the testator (Collingwood) meaning thereby to exclude the pretensions of all who may be of a narrower education."

State of School in First Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master (certificated) receives from endowments 62*l.*, from rent of field 14*l.*, total income 76*l.* Usher from endowment 45*l.*

Day Scholars.—90 boys, chiefly sons of farmers, coming from distances up to three miles. No school fees except 1*s.* 6*d.* per annum for fires, &c.

Boarders.—Six, sons of professional men and farmers, living with family of head master. Terms 21*l.* 10*s.* Weekly boarders 18*l.* 10*s.*

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must read New Testament.

Classification separate by groups of subjects. Sunday school for day boys. Work begins and ends with prayers from Liturgy.

School course modified to suit particular cases.

Promotions, by marks (upper school) and examination (lower school).

Trustees appoint examiners annually. Prizes given by trustees.

Punishments: impositions, caning (public) rarely.

Playground, 580 square yards adjoining. Drilling occasionally.

School time 44 weeks per annum, 35 hours per week (summer), and 29¾ (winter).

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of COLLINGWOOD'S CHARITY for the year ending 31 Dec. 1868.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand 1st January	90	4	6
Rents	374	17	6
Shooting over estate	10	0	0
Half cost of two new ovens for two hospital houses	1	2	6
Property tax returned for year ending April 1868	8	4	2
	£484	8	8

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Tithe rentcharge, Poor rates	1	13	10½
Repairs, drainage, &c	56	12	11
Half of money borrowed	100	0	0
Interest on Do.	8	0	0
Management	6	9	6
Property tax 1½ years	13	2	8
Allowance to almspeople	144	0	0
School:			
Head master	62	0	0
Under do.	45	0	0
Rewards to scholars	3	0	0
Cleaning		5	0
	440	3	11½
Balance in treasurer's hands	44	4	8½
	£484	8	8

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Robt. Wm. Waithman, Esq., Bentham House.
Richard Green, Yeoman, Lane House, Bentham.
John Chapman, Yeoman, Ridleys, Tatham.
Robert Townson, Miller, Caton, near Lancaster.
Christopher Wilcock, Farmer, Lane House, Bentham.
George Sedgwick, Yeoman, Bentham.
Edward Hodgson, Farmer, Tourlands, Bentham.
John Hully, Farmer, Greystonegill, Bentham.
William Wilson, Cordwainer, Mewith, Bentham.

Ex-officio:

The Rev. Edgar Sherlock, Rector of Bentham.

Clerk to Trustees:

George Sedgwick, Bentham.

Head Master:

John Wilson.

Under Master:

John Greeness.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c., OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Shoemaker -	Bentham - -	$\frac{1}{8}$ mile.
„ „ - 2	Grocer and Farmer	Do.	Do.
„ „ - 3	Farmer - -	Bank Head -	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
„ „ - 4	Tailor - -	Bentham - -	Close to the school.
„ „ - 5	Farmer - -	Low Bentham -	1 mile.
„ „ - 6	Landowner and Farmer.	Mewith - -	Do.
„ „ - 7	Do. - -	Do. - -	2 miles.
„ „ - 8	Bleacher - -	Bentham Mills -	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
„ „ - 9	Overlooker in Mill	Do.	Do.
„ „ - 10	Station Master -	Railway Station,	$\frac{1}{8}$ mile.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Joiner - -	Bentham Mill -	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
„ „ - 2	Labourer - -	Bentham - -	$\frac{1}{8}$ mile.
„ „ - 3	Flax Dresser -	Mewith - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
„ „ - 4	Draper - -	Do.	Do.
„ „ - 5	Farmer - -	Graystonegill -	2 miles.
„ „ - 6	Do. - -	Green Foot -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
„ „ - 7	Grocer and Farmer	Bentham - -	$\frac{1}{16}$ mile.
„ „ - 8	Labourer - -	Bentham Mill -	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
„ „ - 9	Flax Dresser -	Bentham - -	$\frac{1}{16}$ mile.
„ „ - 10	Currier - -	Do. - -	Do.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Doctor - -	Liverpool -	Head Master.
„ „ - 2	Farmer - -	Wigglesworth Hall, Settle.	Do.
„ „ - 3	Do. - -	Green Close, Clapham.	Do.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.		
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.	
Religious Knowledge.	80	6	—	15	13	2	1	2	2	Bible and Church Catechism.	10	11	2	1	1	3	Bible and Church Catechism.	10	8	The subjects of this class are the very rudiments of reading, writing, and arithmetic, the children being admitted before they are able to read the New Testament fluently.
Latin - -	9	2	—	4	—	5	⅔	5	6	New Test.; Cæsar's Commentary and Eutropius.	5	—	5	⅔	5	6	Eton Gram. and Arnold's Exer.			
Arithmetic -	80	7	—	15	—	2	1½	—	3	Colenso's and Practical Arith. by the Scottish School Book Association.	10	—	5	1	—	8	Ingram's.			
Book-keeping	4	—	—	No regular time fixed.																
Mensuration and Surveying.	15	2	—	15	—	5	—	—	5	Nesbit's.										
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Euclid Geometry.										
History -	40	2	—	15	—	1	1	—	2	White's - -	10	—	2	1	1	2	White's.			
Geography -	40	2	—	15	—	1	1	—	2	Anderson's - -	10	—	1	1	1	2	Sullivan's.			
English Grammar.	50	4	—	15	—	3	1	—	3	Lennie's - -	10	—	2	1	1	2	Lennie's.			
English Composition.	25	2	—	15	—	1	1	1	1		10	—	1	1	1	1				
Reading -	80	7	—	15	—	2	1	—	2	History and Geography used as Reading Books.	10	—	3	1	1	3	History and Geography used as Reading Books.			
Writing -	80	—	—	15	—	4	1	—	4	- - - -	10	—	—	—	1	4				

Bingley Grammar School.

Mr. J. G. Fitch's Report.

Although this is a very ancient endowment, the present school-room is modern, and is built on a new site. When it was built a few years ago, it was soon found to be on a boggy and unstable foundation, and was then removed and re-erected in a very eligible spot on a small hill close to the town. It is well adapted for the reception of 100 scholars. The number belonging to the school is 25, of whom 18 were present on the day of my visit. Six of these are boarders in the house of the master, who is a clergyman, and who resides at a short distance from the school. There is one assistant, who is reading for the University, and whose time is not wholly devoted to the care of the younger class which is placed under his charge. It is probably owing to this circumstance that the lower division, though consisting of seven boys only, proved on examination to be very ill taught. It appears that they read the Bible once a day; but the teacher says that he has no time to give them other reading lessons; and indeed there is only one copy of any other reading-book in use in the class. In spelling and writing the children were not up to the usual standard attained at their age, and in arithmetic they were considerably below it, only one boy being able to set down in proper order an easy addition sum from dictation. The elements of Latin are said to be learned in this class, but no one of the boys was able to write out "Musa" correctly.

The upper department, consisting of 11 boys, is under Mr. Dixon's personal supervision. Two boys are reading Homer, the Hecuba of Euripides, and Virgil; two others are reading Cornelius Nepos, and the Greek delectus; the rest have only a very elementary and inaccurate acquaintance with the Latin accidence. The class read to me, and I also put some questions on the meanings of the words occurring in the lessons on geography and on history. The answers were less prompt and far less correct and intelligent than in an ordinary primary school. French and German are reckoned as extras, but are not taught to any of the present scholars. The work done on paper, consisting of answers to printed questions, was very unsatisfactory. The only two papers which evinced a tolerable acquaintance with Latin grammar or advanced arithmetic were those of the master's sons. I have referred in the General Report * to the fact that these lads, and the sons of the incumbent of the parish, appeared to me to absorb an inordinate share of the teaching; and I may here add that among the town boys who are admitted on the foundation, paying only the small fee of 1*l.* 10*s.* per annum, I found none who had made even respectable progress in the ordinary rudiments of education.

* General Report, vol. ix. p. 110.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Such knowledge as there is in the school is confined to the scholars already mentioned, and to the boarders from whom the master obtains higher payments. It should be added that the Catechism is learned by all the scholars, but as a memory lesson only. It did not appear that, in the lower department at least, any attempt had been made to explain its language.

It would not be right, however, to say that the school furnishes no evidence of labour. The head master had filled a large book with MS. lists of geographical names and facts, and used them as exercises. He has also constructed, with great industry, a large and elaborate chronological chart, based on some Polish system of mnemonics. In this tablet kings, statesmen, treaties, and public events are ingeniously distinguished by different colours and geometrical forms; and the position of each name in a system of squares representing centuries is supposed to offer some facilities for the remembrance of dates. But, on inquiry, I could not learn that any boy now in the school could interpret the chart, or could give me a single date by help of it. Nor did the MS. volume of geographical data seem to possess any advantage over an ordinary text-book.

It is much to be desired that some means should be found of invigorating this languid school. The town and neighbourhood of Bingley stand much in need of a secondary school of a high and intelligent character, and the resources of this foundation are quite adequate to the maintenance of such an institution. But some of the present arrangements of the grammar school tend to prevent its proper development. The terms on which boarders are admitted diminish the master's inducement to develope the institution as a useful day school. And since he not only appoints his assistant, but also fixes his remuneration, and pays him out of his own funds, there is some encouragement for the employment of an inefficient teacher, or, at least, of one who is preoccupied with his own studies. The prominence assigned to Latin and Greek has the practical effect of concentrating the whole teaching power of the master on two or three pupils, and of leaving the children of the manufacturing and professional classes in the town utterly destitute of the instruction which they need.

It appears that the town possesses other resources, which, if the grammar school needed additional funds, would be available for its improvement. One half of the annual produce of Wooler's gift forms, at present, a portion of the revenue of the school; but the other half, amounting to 73*l.* per annum, is appropriated, under a scheme of the Court of Chancery (1844), partly to an infirmary for the poor, and partly for apprenticing boys. Since only 12*l.* is available for the former purpose, the remaining 61*l.* constitute the apprentice fund.

The accumulated balance from this apprentice fund now amounts to about 400*l.* In administering the fund, the trustees are guided by a resolution which is recorded in their minutes, "That the parents or guardians of boys who have been for two "years continuously at the grammar school shall be entitled to

" apply for the apprentice fee of 12*l.*, and that the trustees shall " be informed of the proposed apprenticeship, and their sanc- " tion obtained before the fee be paid." It appears that the average claims on this fund for four years past have been two each year.

The order of the Court of Chancery which governs the administration of the trust enjoins the trustees to permit the accumulation of the apprentice fund, and forbids the application of it to educational purposes; but it is the opinion of the vicar and other inhabitants that two exhibitions of 30*l.* each at the Universities or at an upper school would do more good than the apprentice fees; and there can be little doubt that such an appropriation of the fund would materially promote the interests of education in the town if the grammar school were so constituted as to avail itself wisely of this additional aid.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 735. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Date of foundation unknown. By inquisition of Commissioners for Charitable Uses, 2nd May 1623, it was found that lands and messuages in Bingley had been conveyed in 1529 in trust for finding a schoolmaster to teach grammar within town of Bingley. Others had time out of mind been assigned towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster teaching grammar within the town; in 1570 three rentcharges of 13*s.* 4*d.*, 13*s.* 4*d.*, and 6*s.* 8*d.*, and in 1605 a messuage called Lady House, with lands, were given on same trust; that in 1602 a house was conveyed in trust for a schoolmaster, teaching grammar, &c., or for other godly uses for the good of the town and parish; and in 1605 a house and lands in Bingley on the same trust; in 1616 lands were conveyed to the use of the poor of Bingley and maintenance of a schoolmaster, according to will of W. Wooler; in 1613, 40*l.* was given by Michael Broadley to the school at Bingley, and 40*s.* to the poor. In 1671, Samuel Sunderland enfeoffed certain trustees of certain lands in parish of Bradford for the Vicar of Bingley, certain other lands for the master and usher, and certain other for the poor.

Wooler's gift of 50*l.*, bequeathed by his will, dated 25th March 1597, was for purchasing two closes for the poor to grass their kine in summer at half-rate; the money to be paid for grassing was to go towards the maintenance of a school at Bingley. In a lease of 1653 it is stated that half the rents were to be paid to the school and half to the poor. This distribution was sanctioned by the Bingley School and Charity Estate Act, 1853.

School Property.—Gross income (in 1867) 314*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, net 277*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* Buildings good. Residence for head master.

Objects of Trust and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—(See above).

Government and masters.—13 trustees, resident freeholders and members of Church of England. Vicar of Bingley is ex officio trustee. When the number falls to six, other trustees appointed with approval of Charity Commissioners. Trustees appoint (with approval of the bishop) or dismiss head master, but do not interfere generally with management of school. Head master must be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, allowed to receive 20 boarders. Assistants appointed and paid by head master out of school fees.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master receives from endowment 198*l.* 10*s.* Head master's profits of boarders 55*l.* Total income 253*l.* 10*s.* Assistants paid by head master, the expenses of which are not covered by the school fees.

Day Scholars.—26 boys, one fourth sons of gentry, the rest sons of farmers and tradesmen, coming from distances up to three miles. Parishioners pay for school work 1*l.* 10*s.* Others 3*l.* Extra subjects; French and German each 2 guineas, drilling 1*l.* Fires, maps, pens, 7*s.*, drilling optional.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Boarders.—9, sons of gentry, fees for instruction (under 11) 42*l.*, under 12, 47*l.* 5*s.*, under 13, 52*l.* 10*s.*, under 14, 57*l.* 15*s.* Washing 3*l.* 3*s.* Deductions: 5 guineas for every brother, 5 guineas for sons of clergy, 10 guineas for weekly boarders. School bills: highest 71*l.*, average 56*l.*, lowest 45*l.* Four meals a day. Meat once. Cubical contents of bed-rooms at present 700 feet per boy. Rather less when school is full. Hours, 7 a.m., 9 and 10 p.m. All boarders are drilled.

Instruction Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission are examined in reading and writing.

Classification separate for each subject. Bible lesson half an hour daily. Lessons prepared on Sunday, Catechism, Bible history, Greek and French Testament, &c.

School work begins and ends with collects or litany.

Course modified where boys are intended for particular lines of life.

Promotion usually by seniority.

Examinations half-yearly by head master. Prizes to all who stand first in their respective subjects after passing a preliminary examination in ordinary work.

Punishments: corporal (private, if severe), extra work, impositions, detention in school (occasionally).

Playground, 1780 sq. yds. adjoining, open to all.

Whole holiday on Saturday.

On average of last five years, one boy has gone to some university annually. (One at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.)

School time 43 weeks per annum, 30 hours per week.

ACCOUNTS of the BINGLEY TRUST for year ending 31 Dec. 1867.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Grammar School.			
Rental (chiefly houses)	170	19	0
Rentcharges, &c.	3	3	0
Dividends on 1,260*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* 3 per cent. bank annuities	37	16	2
Do. on 36*l.* (sinking fund)		19	9
Arrears received (as new arrears)	12	8	1
Wooler's Gift, School Moiety.			
Rents	29	14	0
Arrears received	2	10	0
Dividends on 346*l.* 3*s.* consols	10	7	6
Sunderland's Gift.			
Rents (21a. 1r. 14p.)	43	0	0
Dividends on 418*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* consols	12	10	10
	323	8	4
Banker's interest for 1866, 1867	6	9	3
	£329	17	7

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Rates and taxes	9	18	6½
Expenses in getting rent		10	0
Repairs	12	4	10½
Rent, site of schoolhouse	3	0	0
Third instalment of debt	12	0	0
Income tax	3	6	5
Head master	288	17	9
	£329	17	7

Wooler's Gift, Second Moiety.

	£	s.	d.
Moiety (rents, dividends, &c.)	42	11	6
Dividends on 539*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* consols	16	3	8
Dividends on 623*l.* 15*s.* (Court of Chancery)	18	4	2
	76	19	4
Balance in Bradford Bank	267	19	10¾
Bank interest, 1867	4	18	11
	£349	18	1¾

	£	s.	d.
Arrears	18	4	2
Rates and taxes	1	0	0½
Repairs		13	3
Receiver	2	0	0
Yearly donation:			
Bradford Infirmary	3	3	0
Leeds Do.	3	3	0
Ilkley Charity	3	3	0
Coatham Hospital	2	2	0
Expenses of patients		9	0
Three apprentice fees	36	0	0
Balance in bank	280	0	8½
	£349	18	1¾

Sunderland's Gift.

	£	s.	d.
Vicar of Bingley, rents and dividends	83	13	0
Poor, rent (of 21a. 0r. 32p.)	65	0	0
Balance	4	0	0
	£69	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Paid to Vicar	83	13	0
Tithe rentcharge		5	0
Churchwardens for doles	64	10	7
Balance	4	4	5
	£69	0	0

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Rev. Arthur Parke Irwine, Vicar of Bingley.
Wm. Ferrand, Esq., St. Ives, Bingley.
Thomas Horner, Yeoman, Morton, near Bingley.
Francis Sharp Powell, Esq., M.P., Horton Old Hall, Bradford.
George Dryden, Esq., Surgeon, Bingley.
John Greenwood, Esq., Swarcliffe, near Ripley.
John Hollings, Esq., Wheatley Hall, Bradford.
Edward Sharp, Esq., Gilstead House, Bingley.
John Walker, Esq., Oakfield House, Bingley.
Joseph Hardcastle, Priesthorpe, Bingley.

Ex-officio;
Rev. Arthur Parke Irwine, Vicar of Bingley.

Clerk to Trustees:

(No clerk employed, the trustees attending to all the business themselves.)

Head Master:

Rev. Thomas Dixon, B.D.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			£ s.		Y.		M.		H.			Y.		M.		H.			Y.		M.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	36	5	—	1	19	1	10	—	—	Paley's Evidence.	4	15	1	20	—	—	Sinclair's Catm. pp. 39-52.	7	9	1	10	—	—	Church Catechism to Sacraments.
Greek - -	10	3	—	1	19	5	20	2	10	Hecuba and Herodotus, Bk. V.	3	15	4tr. 2gr.	20	2	8	Frost's Analecta Minora; Homer, Bk. I., 1-350; Arnold's 1st Gk. Bk., Ex. 31-40, and all the Gram. at the end.	6	—	4	20	—	8	Wordsworth's Gk. Gram. simples, adj., pron. and τύπτω, ind. m.; Adam's Gk. Delectus, pp. 1-25.
Latin - -	26	7	—	1	19	4	20	3	4	Virgil, Æn., Bk. VI.	3	15	5 2 gr.	20	3	9	Horace Odes and Satires, selected; Arnold's Prose, Pt. I, pp. 97-132; Bland's verses, all separate; Compendium of Syntax; Eton Prosody; Horace, Recitation Odes.	6	10	5	20	—	7½	Arnold's 1st Latin Bk. Ex. 1-30; Appendix 110-122. (A lower class had just commenced.)
French -	13	4	1 1	5	14	3	20	3	—	Ollendorff, pp. 151-182; Hall's French Reader, Pt. III.; Hall's French Ex., pp. 123-133, Gram. at the end., 139-153; French Conversations, pp. 1-15.	3	14	2* 3	20	3	—	Hall's Ex.,pp. 85-106. French Conv,; French Reader, I., 1-12.	3	13	3	20	3	—	Hall's Ex. 1-35.
German -	4	3	1 1	1	19	2	20	—	—	Ollendorff, finished; Arnold's German Reader, 30 pages.	2	11	2	—	—	—	Arnold's Reader, with Class I.; Ahn's Exercises.	1	14	2	—	—	—	Ollendorff, Ex. 1-15.

Arithmetic -	36	4	—	12	14	5	15	—	—	At home. Fractions, Decimals, Stocks, Interest, Practice, &c., with occasional morning explanations.	12	13	2	—	—	—	Fractions, Practice, Proportion, also different parts of Arith. from Books and setting down.	7	10	4	1½h.	—	6	Numeration, 4 simple Rules.
Book-keeping	4	—	—	4	15	3	—	—	—	Invoices (1865 first half, Isbister.)														
Mensuration and Surveying.	2																							
Mathematics,† pure or applied, beside preceding.																								
History - -	35	4	—	5 6	14 14	2	—	—	—	Roman History, Irving's, pp. 27–72.; English Hist., Collier's, Eliz.; Nat. Soc. Summary, Edw.–Anne.	22	13	2	—	—	—	Irving's Catechism	7	10	2	—	—	—	Pathway to Eng. Hist. by a Lady.
Geography -	35	4	—	4	15	—	—	—	—	Weekly maps, to prepare blank maps from memory, and set places, &c. on them.	10	13	2	—	—	—	White's Geog., pp. 30–60.; weekly maps.	6	10	2	—	—	—	Definitions and teaching on blank map.
English Grammar.	20	2	—	6	14	—	—	—	—	Douglas, all, and Giles' Parsing.	14	13	—	—	—	—	Douglas' Small Gram.							
Spelling -	35	3	—	7	14	4	—	—	—	Coutie's Expr., Part III., 109–117, with meanings written to dictation, ss. I., II., IV., & V. to p. 70, with analysis of sentences.	21	13	3	—	—	—	Contie's, written to dictation, pp. 9–23.	7	10	5	—	—	—	Coutie's Exp. pp. 9–13.
Dictation -	35	3	—	12	14	1	—	—	1	- - - -	16	13	1	—	—	1	- - - -	7	10					
English Composition.	5	1	—	5	14	1	—	—	—	Theme and abstract of sermon.														
Reading - -	36	2	—	—	—	5	30	—	2½	Scriptures of a morning to Head Master.	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	7	10	4	45	—	—	Gleig's Second Reading Book.
Writing -	34	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	From heads printed in copy books by private master.	30	—	—	—	—	5								
Music -	2	—	—	2	13	2	30	—	1	- - - -														
Drawing -	35	3	—	4	—	1	—	—	3	Extra master, water colours.	5	—	—	—	—	2	W. Smith's First Practice Freehand Drawing.	26	—	—	—	—	2	Carpenter's Drawing Books, or freehand copies.
Tables - -	35	3	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	All - - -	16	—	—	—	—	—	Principal tables.	7	10	—	—	—	—	Pence and mult. and addition.
†Euclid -	4	3	—	1	19					Books V., VI. -	1	14	2	—	—	—	Books II., III. -	2	15	2	-	-	-	Latter part of Bk. I.
Algebra -	11	3	—	1	19					Todhunter's reviewed	1	14	4	—	—	4	Reviewed to Progressions at writing hour.	9	13	2	-	-	-	Four first Rules.
Trigonometry	1	1	—	1	19	5	-	-	-	Parkinsou's do.														
Conic Sections	1	1	—	1	19																			
Mechanics -	1	1	—	1	19																			

* With Headings as Morning Lesson.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Vicar (Trustee) -	Vicarage, Bingley	¼ mile over.
" " - 2	Head Master -	School House Residence, Bingley.	½ mile nearly.
" " - 3	Surgeon's widow -	Bingley -	½ mile.
" " - 4	Clergyman -	Shipley -	4 miles.
" " - 5	Shoemaker -	Bingley -	½ mile, over.
" " - 6	Miller (Trustee) -	Do. -	½ mile.
" " - 7	Draper - -	Do. - -	½ mile, over.
" " - 8	Contractor -	Micklethwaite -	1 mile.
" " - 9	Manufacturer -	Morton -	1½ miles.
" " - 10	Grocer - -	Shipley -	4 miles.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Woolstapler - -	Nr. Bingley -	1½ miles.
" " - 2	Iron Founder -	Shipley -	4 "
" " - 3	Maltster - -	Bingley -	½ mile.
" " - 4	Grocer - -	Do. -	1 mile.
" " - 5	Farmer - -	Micklethwaite -	1 "
" " - 6	Tailor - -	Bingley -	Close by.
" " - 7	Pattern Maker -	Micklethwaite -	1 mile.
" " - 8	Mill Overlooker -	Bingley -	½ mile, over.
" " - 9	Manufacturer -	Do. -	½ " "
" " - 10	Coachman -	Do. -	Within 100 yards.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Gentleman -	Eccleshill -	All board with Head Master.
" " - 2	Gentleman's Widow	Chester - -	
" " - 3	Merchant - -	Liverpool -	
" " - 4	Gentleman -	Berlin - -	
" " - 5	Woolstapler (Trus.)	(Near Bingley) Priesthorpe.	
" " - 6	Gentleman Farmer	Milford - -	
" " - 7	Gentleman Farmer	Milford - -	
" " - 8	Gentleman -	Berlin - -	
" " - 9	Gentleman -	Eccleshill -	
" " - 10	Gentleman's Widow	Chester - -	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities ; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services ; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a.*) Sizarship and Scholarship at St. John's Cambridge, 7th Jun. Op.

(*b.*) A.A. at the Oxford middle-class examinations, the candidate being 4th in the *first* class in Latin, Greek, and French. He is now an assistant in the school.

Both town boys.

Birstall School.

Mr. J. G. Fitch's Report.

The small annual endowment of 5*l.* is here appropriated as a subscription to the parish school, and it appears from a statement made by the vicar and churchwardens that the Birstall grammar school has had no separate existance for 50 years.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 719. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By William Armystead, sometime vicar of Birstall, who is stated to have in 1556–7 settled lands in Gallowhill, Leeds, and paid 100*l.* for the maintenance of a schoolmaster for teaching grammar, and erecting a free school at Birstall. By decree of Court of Chancery in 1604, a messuage called the schoolhouse, and an annuity of 5*l.*, was ordered to be settled on this trust. Another annuity of 3*l.* 10*s.* is said to have been originally bequeathed by Martha Murgatroyd about 1756, and has since been paid.

The annuity of 3*l.* 10*s.* was redeemed about 1834 by a payment of 100*l.*, invested on turnpike tolls, at present unproductive. Nothing is known of the lands in Gallowhill. The schoolhouse (converted into colleges) has been sold (1864), and the proceeds applied to the enlargement of the national schoolmaster's house.

School Property.—Rentcharge of 5*l.*, which is (1867) paid to the National school (which is under Privy Council inspection), ten free scholars being instructed in consideration of the payment.

Government and Masters.—By decree of Court of Chancery (1604), the nomination of schoolmaster was vested in John Bell (representative of Armystead's executors) and his heirs, and the vicar and churchwardens. The descendants of John Bell are extinct.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867.)

Trustees of the National School:
The Ven. the Archdeacon of Craven
and
The Rev. The Vicar of Birstall.

Head Master:
Benjamin H. Kilburn.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BOLTON ABBEY, BOYLE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

This school had been closed for some years previously to 1864, when, on the nomination of the Rev. Canon Robinson to the incumbency of Bolton Abbey church, the Duke of Devonshire also appointed that gentleman to the mastership of Boyle's Free Grammar School, an office which has often been held with the living. The will of the Hon. Robert Boyle, the founder, directs that the school shall be open for sons of noblemen, gentlemen, and others able to give their children a liberal education in Latin and Greek, upon such terms as the parents and the master of the school might agree upon. It was further provided by the statutes, that, considering the poverty of many in the neighbourhood, the master and usher should instruct the children of the inhabitants for a small fee in the English tongue, in writing and arithmetic. Mr. Robinson now receives into his house 10 boarders, who are the sons of noblemen and gentlemen, and has also made provision for the elementary instruction, under a trained teacher, of the children of the inhabitants.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 509. A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—In pursuance of the will of the Honourable Robert Boyle, and of a decree in chancery, made 1st July 1697, Charles Earl of Burlington built a schoolhouse here, and in 1700 purchased a rentcharge of 20*l.*, and in the year following an estate (since increased by allotments from the waste) at Halton, in pursuance of the founder's will. In 1715 Richard Earl of Burlington left an annuity of 5*l.* to be paid to the writing master of Bolton. Annuity paid to usher. (1820) Sylvester Petit left the school a library of books.

School Property.—Average income about 90*l.* Buildings and master's residence sufficiently adapted to their purpose.

Objects of Trust and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—A liberal education of children of noblemen, gentry, and others in the Latin and Greek tongues, upon such terms as the parents and the master of the school might agree upon, with preference to tenants and inhabitants of certain manors in the neighbourhood belonging now to the Duke of Devonshire, who were to be taught Latin and Greek gratis; and others to be taught Latin and Greek, others English, writing, and arithmetic, for 1*s.* a quarter (statutes 1701). Maintenance of commercial school for farmers in the said manors (directions by patron).

Government and Masters.—Statutes made by Charles Earl of Burlington, with consent and advice of Archbishsp of York, 1701. Since modified in practice. No trustees have been appointed since 1752. The Duke of Devonshire is patron, and has full power to alter statutes. The incumbent of Bolton Abbey for the time being has always been appointed head master. No usher for many years. Endowment managed by head master.

State of School in second Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master receives whole endowment, and pays assistants when necessary.

Day Scholars.—Seven boys, sons of road surveyor and farmers at Bolton Abbey. Boys on foundation, from privileged district, pay four guineas, others eight guineas.

Boarders.—None (except head master's private pupils).

Instruction, Discipline, &c. — Boys on admission must read and write tolerably. Instruction in school comprises religious knowledge, Latin (*i.e.* First Latin Reader), arithmetic, mathematics, history, geography, English grammar, and composition, reading, and writing.

School closes with prayers from Liturgy.

Examinations half-yearly by incumbent; prizes given.

No library. No playground.

Punishments: impositions.

School time 44 weeks per annum, 28 hours per week.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BRADFORD FREE SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

This grammar school was founded by Edward VI., 1553, and incorporated by Charles II. in 1663. It enjoyed for many years a good reputation; and several men of eminence, among whom was Archbishop Sharp, appear to have been educated in it. The privilege of free admission belongs to the inhabitants of the parish of Bradford, and at the time of Carlisle's inquiry (1818) there were 55 pupils in the grammar school, besides a few others in a writing school, which had been established by the Governors for teaching English and accounts. In 1837 the Commissioners reported that the numbers had declined to 24, of whom seven were boarders in the head-master's house. A payment of 10*s.* per quarter had then recently been exacted from the foundation boys; but the report states that this was only a temporary arrangement until the income of the school should be disencumbered of a debt which had been incurred in the erection of the present schoolrooms. There is now, however, no distinction between the payments of town boys and those of 'foreigners.' All alike pay 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum.

The premises are good, and adapted for at least double the present number of scholars. There is a fair playground, and the house of the head-master, which is contiguous to the school, contains accommodation for six or eight boarders. There are, however, no boarders.

The head-master and the usher are both on the foundation, and are appointed by the trustees. Both are clergymen. There is a third master, who holds a Government certificate of merit. The school has about 50 pupils, of whom 42 were present on the first day of my visit.

In the upper division, under the care of the head-master, there are two boys reading a Greek play, and there are six others who have made some progress in Latin, and who wrote an easy piece of translation, and one or two simple grammatical exercises for me with moderate correctness, though without any finish or taste. The same boys evinced a respectable acquaintance with proportion and fractions, but only three or four have made any perceptible progress in mathematics. The remaining seven in this division answered simple questions in the Latin grammar moderately, but not well. No French or German is taught, and the knowledge of history, geography, and of the principles of arithmetic is loose and inaccurate.

The second class, consisting of ten boys, was under the care of the under-master. The attainments of these boys were very low for their ages, which averaged about 12 years. Only one could write out a Latin noun correctly; and they showed great ignorance both of the grammar and the meaning of some little sentences in

a delectus which they had just passed as lessons. The arithmetical knowledge was especially deficient.

In the youngest class there were 17 boys under the care of the English master. Their writing was somewhat less slovenly; and they were a little, though not much, better instructed, for their ages, in reading and arithmetic. The Church Catechism is taught, but is not insisted on in all cases. All the work of the school consists of lifeless routine, and I could see among the boys no evidence of interest in their work, or of desire to do it well. The written exercises generally were characterized by great carelessness, and there is an evident want of harmony between the two departments of the school, which prevents either teachers or pupils from putting forth all their strength. I could not find that the plans in use in the lower division were adapted for the work of the upper, or that the head-master exercised any practical supervision over them. The annual examination also, which was going on on the day of my first visit, was a somewhat feeble and ineffective ceremony. The examiner, a neighbouring clergyman who had been selected by the head-master, had sent the papers, and the boys were working them, without any proper supervision, in his absence. I found some months afterwards that the examiner's report had never been presented to the trustees.

It appears that during the 18 years in which the present head-master has held office, about seven boys have proceeded from the school to the university. One of them obtained the Lady Hastings' exhibition, but this happened when the candidates were chosen by lot, and not since the exhibition has been opened to competition among the boys of the 12 schools.

The head-master appears sensible of the general languor and feebleness of the school, and of its unpopularity in the town. He attributes this mainly to the fact that Bradford is an active commercial place, and that the people are too much occupied with business to care about classical learning, or anything else than showy writing and a "commercial" education. He thinks that the foundation masters should carry out the intention of the endowment strictly, and confine themselves to instruction in Latin and Greek. If any concession is to be made to the wishes of the inhabitants by teaching of another kind, such teaching should, in his opinion, be supplied by English masters appointed expressly for the purpose.

At the meeting of Governors, which I attended, a similar feeling prevailed, and the chairman expressed to me a desire to see the school limited to the use of those who are able to learn Latin and Greek. It would, he believed, be more in accordance with the spirit of the foundation to maintain a small school for purely classical education than to enlarge its basis in any way, so as to meet the modern requirements of Bradford.

Meanwhile it is plain that the school is realizing to a very limited extent only, the purpose contemplated by the master and trustees. In so great and intelligent a community as Bradford, there

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

are many parents who would gladly accept for their sons a purely classical education, even though not pervaded with a modern spirit, provided it was good of its kind, and calculated to give effective intellectual discipline. Boys are sent out of Bradford to good grammar schools at a distance, to obtain the precise training which this school was meant to give. And it is to be regretted that under its present management, it neither attracts pupils of this class, nor is able to render any appreciable service to the much larger class which wants a liberal education, and yet does not yield scholars likely to go to the universities.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Part II. 803. A.D. 1837).

Foundation and Endowment.—Founded and endowed with lands and rents by letters patent 10th October 1662, on petition of inhabitants. An Act passed 58 Geo. III. enabling the governors to sell and let on long leases parts of the school lands. Charter and copy of Act in custody of one of the governors.

School Property.—Rents of land and houses, 649*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Quit rents, &c. 2*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* Interest (on 2,227*l.* purchase moneys) 70*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* Total income 722*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* gross; 500*l.* net on average; 495*l.* applied to school. There is also 2,400*l.* in Exchequer bills the interest of which is added to capital.

Buildings good. Residence for head master.

The scholars entitled to compete for Lady Elizabeth Hastings' exhibitions at Queen's College, Oxford, with candidates from other schools in North of England. Exhibitions tenable for five years: value 70*l.* to 90*l.* per annum.

Objects of Trust.—Teaching children and youth in Bradford (letters patent).

Natives or sons of three years residents, or of purchasers or seven years leaseholders of land or tenements, pay nothing for Latin or Greek (old rules). Boys of above description between 7 and 14 years old, able to read fluently, spell, and write, are admissible and pay, if learning English 4*l*; others are foreigners, and pay master's terms (rules 1849).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar, literature, and other good learning (letters patent). In addition to Latin and Greek, English, history, geography, writing, mathematics, arithmetic, for capitation fee (rules 1849).

Government and Masters.— Letters patent 1662, and rules of governors 21 July 1849. Vicar of Bradford and 12 others of the most discreet and most religious residents incorporated as governors. They nominate to the Archbishop of York a discreet and fit person to be master. They appoint usher, and can dismiss both, if unfit for the place, from negligence, or on account of learning, religion, or behaviour. They also regulate school fees and examinations. Archbishop of York is visitor. He, or, *sede vacante*, Dean of York, allows headmaster, and appoints both new governors and head master, in case of default by surviving governors.

Head master to be M.A. of Oxford or Cambridge. Allowed to receive boarders without any limitation. Writing master appointed by governors, but not on foundation.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master receives from endowment 150*l.*, from school fees 63*l.*; total income 213*l.* Usher, from endowment, 110*l.*, from school fees 42*l.*; total income 152*l.* Writing master from endowment 90*l.*, from school fees and other sources 29*l.* 10*s.*; total income 119*l.* 10*s.*

Day Scholars.—58 boys, of farming and shopkeeping class, from distances up to 10 miles. Of these six are foreigners. School fees 4*l.* for all except a few who do English.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must read fluently, spell tolerably and write legibly.

School begins and ends with prayers from Liturgy. Scripture history taught.

Promotions by seniority, marks, and examination.

Examinations half-yearly, once by masters and once by examiners appointed by governors.

Punishments: caning, flogging (rarely) publicly.

Playground, 782 sq. yds., adjoining.

[One scholar at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time 42 weeks per annum; 25 hours per week in summer, 30 in winter.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the year ending 31st December 1867.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Rents (actually paid, 1867)	641	4	2
Arrears Do. do.	12	16	0
Quit rent	0	10	0
Acknowledgement for window	0	10	0
Interest for draining	0	15	0
Do. on 1,000*l.* (balance of purchase money	40	0	0
Do. 310*l.*	12	8	0
Do. 917*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*	18	6	10
Compensation from corporation for making road through farm at Manningham	19	19	0
Capitation fees	175	6	8
	£921	15	8

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Rates	21	3	2
Taxes	5	8	0
Tithes	0	11	7
Income tax	12	9	10
Farms, repairs, &c.	124	1	6
Repairs (school)	13	10	4
Insurance do.	6	3	5
Law	21	0	0
Commission on sale of land	29	3	7
Interest and commission (bankers)	16	17	6
Management, &c. &c.	29	2	9
School:			
Masters' salaries, allowances for coal, &c.	458	2	0
Masters' share of capitation fees	132	0	0
Prizes	12	1	8
Servant, cleaning, coals, (school)	24	8	2
	£906	3	6
Balance	15	12	2
	£921	15	8

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1868.)

Trustees:

The Rev. John Burnett, LL.D., Vicar of Bradford.
Edward Hailstone, Esq., Horton Hall, Bradford.
Lamplugh Wickham Wickham, Esq., Cheshunt Grove, Tadcaster.
William Macturk, Esq., M.D., Bradford.
John Rand, Esq., Bradford.
John Hollings, Esq., Bradford.
Samuel Cunliffe Lister, Esq., Manningham.
Thomas Richard Tempest, Tong Hall.
Joshua Pollard, Esq., Bradford.
Alfred Harris, Esq., Ryshworth Hall, near Bradford.
Francis Sharp Powell, Esq., M.P. Horton, Old Hall, near Bradford.
Captain Wm. Pollard, Icar Hall, Bradford.
Richard Fawcett, Esq., Apperley Bridge.

Head Master:

Rev. John Richards, M.A.

Usher:

Rev. G. B. Rogerson, M.A.

Bradford Free School. Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.					
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
		Two classes.		No.				Fourteen.							Nineteen.							
		14						14½ years.							11 years.							
		Y.		1	M.		M.		Y.		M.	M.		h m		Y.		M.	M.		h m	
Religious Knowledge.	14																					
Greek " "	7			10	30	2	h m 5 0	Homer, Euripides and Gk. Test.			5	45	—	h m 5 5	The Collect and a Gospel, English version.			5	40	—	h m 1 20	
Latin " "	14			10	30	2	5 0	Virgil; Livy; Horace; Phædrus.			5	45	—	5 5	25 pp. of Valpy's Latin Delectus. In addition to the above 35 minutes daily are spent in hearing and teaching the Eton Latin Accidence and Syntax.			7	40	—	4 40	Eton Latin Accidence to the end of the 4 Conjugations, Active and Passive, also 3 pp. of Valpy's Lat. Del. for praxis.
Arithmetic "	14			5	60	3	5 0	Colenso's chiefly "			5	60	—	5 0	All parts of various Arithmetics, chiefly Colenso's and Chambers'.			5	1 h	4	5 0	From the simple rules to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. Chambers's chiefly.
Book-keeping	—			3	60	—	3 0	Chamber's and Brewers.			2	60	—	2h	Chamber's and Brewer's to the more advanced.			2	1 h	—	2 0	Taught only to the elder boys. Chambers' and Brewer's are used.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	5			5	50	—	4 10	Euclid; Drew's Conic Sections; Algebra, Trigonometry; Todhunter's Analytical Conic Sections with Examples.														

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Classin each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, exluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
History -	14	Two classes,	No	Fourteen.	14¼ years.	3	M. 40	—	H. 2	Collier's England and Browne's Rome.			2	M. 30	—	h m 1 0	Hist. by the Chrstn. Knowledge Socty.	Nineteen.	11 years.	2	M. 30	—	H. 1	The Tudor period, English Hist., by the Christian Knowledge Society.
Geography -	14					2	30	—	1	Stewart - -			2	40	—	1 20	Stewart's Geography, Denmark, Holland, and Spain.			2	30	1	1	Cornwell's, for Beginners, Gt. Britain; Map drawn every Monday morning.
English Grammar.	—					—	—	—	—	- - - -			—	—	—	—	- - - -			2	30	2	1	Morell's Essentials.
English Literature.	—					—	—	—	—	- - - -			—	—	—	—	- - - -			2	30	—	40m	Selections from Scott, the Class Book of Poetry, National Society.
English Composition.	—					—	—	—	—	- - - -			—	—	—	—	- - - -			1	20	2	20m	Hiley's English Composition, 10 pages.
Reading -	14					2	30	—	1	In the above English Books.			2	10	—	20m	- - - -			2	20	—	40m	From the above works.
Writing -	14					2	60	—	2	- - - -			3	1 h.	—	3 0	- - - - *			5	1h	—	5h	The home exercises are collected, and errors corrected during this lesson.

* N.B.—During half the half year there is daily one hour more of school work 15m. in Delectus 45m. in English in the named subjects and Authors, and in spelling.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Woolstapler -	Manningham -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 2	Schoolmaster -	Bradford - -	At the schoolhouse.
,, ,, - 3	Postmaster -	Manningham Lane	1 mile.
,, ,, - 4	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 5	Merchant - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 6	Master Delver -	Eccleshill -	2½ miles.
,, ,, - 7	Butcher - -	Horton Road, Bradford.	1 mile.
,, ,, - 8	Schoolmaster -	Bradford - -	At the schoolhouse.
,, ,, - 9	Chemist and Druggist.	Hanover Square, Bradford.	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 10	Book-keeper -	Manningham -	2 do.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Master Brickmaker	Bowling - -	1½ miles.
,, ,, - 2	Brewer - -	Manningham Lane	½ mile.
,, ,, - 3	Superintendent of Police.	Bradford -	½ do.
,, ,, - 4	Plumber and Glazier	Horton Road, Bradford.	¾ mile.
,, ,, - 5	Agent - -	Bradford -	¾ do.
,, ,, - 6	Warp dresser -	Manchester Road, Bradford.	1 do.
,, ,, - 7	Wool washer -	Saltaire - -	4 miles.
,, ,, - 8	Woolstapler -	Bradford -	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 9	Farmer - -	Quarry Gap -	2½ miles.
,, ,, - 10	Spindle Maker -	Bradford -	½ mile.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*b*) One has been successful in obtaining an appointment in the Indian Civil Service.

(*c*) One has been successful in obtaining a Lieutenancy in the Military Engineers, Woolwich.

BURNSALL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

The endowment here yields a net sum of 42*l.*; and the emoluments of the master are supplemented by fees from the day scholars, and by the profits on boarders who are admitted into his house. The trustees do not exercise any control over the charges for boarders; but they appear to have sanctioned a scale of payment for the villagers or foundation scholars, varying from 2*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per quarter. These payments are determined according to the subjects of instruction, and the children are therefore classed rather by their fees than by their attainments. This arrangement is here attended with the usual inconveniences.* For example, I found several children of 11 years of age who have not yet begun arithmetic because their parents do not pay the arithmetic fee.

The schoolroom is convenient, and has been well fitted with desks, at a cost of 100*l.* granted by the Merchant Taylors' Company. There is a small playground; and the master's house, though not very large or convenient, is adequate to the accommodation of 10 or 12 boarders. In 1825, the Report stated that there were 35 scholars, of whom 5 were learning Latin.

There is now, it seems, an average attendance of about 40 children. On the day of my visit there were 28; 17 boys and 11 girls. Nine of these boys, however, are boarders, and are regarded almost as the master's private pupils. I examined all the children together, and found that the attainments were very low. In regard to no one of the elementary subjects would it have been possible for the school to escape severe censure if it had been subjected to the usual inspection and test of a primary school. The only children who appeared to know anything were the nine boarders. It cannot be said that they were well instructed, but they wrote fairly; three of them could work reduction, and one was able to do a sum in practice. There is one of them also who is beginning to learn Latin. As to the rest, only two boys wrote in copy-books, and not one can do an addition sum. The girls are not taught sewing, nor could I find any of them who could read a book with interest, or who appeared to be on the road to proficiency even in the humblest subjects of school instruction. Scholars do not learn the Catechism; they receive very little religious instruction, and no home lessons. No register is kept of the attendance of the day scholars, but it appears to be somewhat irregular.

Although the advantages of the foundation were for many years limited to boys, the trustees have of late years admitted girls. As there is no other school in the village, this seems to have been a judicious and necessary measure. It is much to be regretted

* See the General Report, vol. ix., p. 143.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

that in its present state the school is wholly unable to afford to the village children, either boys or girls, the instruction which they need. Such teaching power as the school possesses is evidently concentrated upon the boarders, whose numbers the master is anxious to increase.

The will of the founder states explicitly that "the master shall "be single, unmarried, and without children." The trustees appear to consider that this provision is still binding; and that if the master were to marry he would *ipso facto* forfeit his freehold.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xiii. 621. A.D. 1825.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Sir William Craven, by deed, 21st May 1605, conveyed to trustees a parcel of meadow, with school, schoolhouse, and buildings thereon, and by his will, in 1616, appointed, out of a rentcharge of 140*l.* payable by the Merchant Taylors Company, 20*l.* a year for the schoolmaster, and 10*l.* a year for repairs of church, school, bridges, and certain highways in Burnsall. Dame Elizabeth Craven, by her will, dated 16th June 1624, bequeathed 200*l.* to purchase lands for the better supplying her husband's charities. This is now represented by a rentcharge of 12*l.* a year Another ancient rentcharge of 10*l.* is charged on Nussey Hall, for the benefit of the usher. The last two rentcharges are paid by Lord Craven. Said (End. Gr. Ret. 1865) to have been further endowed by Gylby Uppleby in 1861. Deeds in master's house.

School Property.—Rentcharges 52*l.* (of which 2*l.* is deducted for land tax, and 1*l.* 14*s.* applied to reparation of church). Accumulations also produce interest of 3*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* Total interest 55*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* gross, 49*l.* net. Buildings good. Residence for head master.

Objects of Trust.—Called a free grammar school in founder's will. Reported to be a free school for the instruction of boys, sons of inhabitants of the parish, in the English and Latin languages.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Stated by trustees to be literature and good manners.

Government and Masters.—Rector of Burnsall and nine other trustees self-electing, living in the county, appoint or dismiss master, but do not manage school.

Master must be unmarried, member of Church of England, and if in orders without a cure.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—One, receiving from endowment 45*l.*

Day Scholars.—38 boys, chiefly sons of farmers, a few of artisans, from distances up to four miles. School fees (in parish) from 10*s.* to 30*s.*, boys from other parishes 1*l.* to 3*l.*, according to means of parents.

Boarders.—Five, sons of professional men and manufacturers. School bills: highest 26*l.*, average 24*l.*, lowest 22*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 300 feet per boy. No separate beds. Hours 7 a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Work begins and ends with prayers (Christian Knowledge Society). School course modified in special cases.

Classification separate for each subject. Promotion at master's discretion.

Examination yearly or half-yearly by rural dean.

Punishments: confinement, public caning.

Library for boarders.

Playground, 640 square yards, adjoining.

School time 44 weeks per annum, 30 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Earl of Craven, Combe Abbey, Coventry.
William Chadwick, Esq., Arksey House, Doncaster.
Rev. Wm. Bury, Rector of Burnsall, Chapel House.
Rev. Henry Dawson, Hopton, near Thetford.
Rev. Albert Corshott Bland, Skipton.
Mr. Nicholas Hitching, Cracoe Skipton.
Mr. William Parker, Heugh Eastby, Skipton.
Mr. Jeremiah Hockdale, Burnsall.
Mr. William Hebden, Burnsall.
Mr. Richard Hebden, Skipton.

Ex-officio:
The Rector or Rectors of Burnsall for the time being.

Head Master:
Wm. Stead.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Yeoman - -	Hartlington -	½ mile.
" " - 2	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 3	Captain of Lead Mine.	Greenhowhill -	4 miles.
" " - 4	Grocer and Draper	Burnsall - -	Near the School.
" " - 5	Innkeeper -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 6	Farmer - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 7	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 8	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 9	Joiner - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 10	Farmer - -	Thorpe - -	1 mile.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Grimwith -	3 miles.
" " - 2	Do. - -	Thorpe - -	1 mile.
" " - 3	Bobbin Turner and Chair Maker.	Burnsall - -	Near the school.
" " - 4	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 5	Farmer - -	Grimwith -	3 miles.
" " - 6	Labourer - -	Burnsall - -	Near.
" " - 7	Do. - -	Hartlington -	½ mile.
" " - 8	Joiner - -	Burnsall - -	Near.
" " - 9	Yeoman - -	Hartlington -	½ mile.
" " - 10	Chair Maker -	Burnsall - -	Near.

BOARDERS.

Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	
Warp Sizer - -	Bradford -	All in Master's House.
Lard and Bacon Factor -	Do. -	
No Profession - -	Boston Spa -	
Relieving Officer - -	Bradford - -	
No Profession - -	Skipton - -	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	15	2	—	8	12	5	¼	—	1¼	Bible - - - -	7	10	5	¼	—	1¼	New Testament
Arithmetic -	20	Not classed.															
Book-keeping	1																
Mensuration and Surveying.	2																
History -	8	1	—	8	12	5	¼	—	1¼	Chambers's British Empire.	4	11	2	¼	—	¼	Reid's Geography.
Geography -	9	2	—	5	12	2	¼	—	¼	Reid's Geography.	5	12	5	¼	—	1¼	Douglas's Grammar.
English Grammar.	7	3	—	2	13	5	¼	—	1¼	Lennie's Grammar - -							
Reading -	43	5	—	10	12	5	¼	—	1¼	Chambers's British Empire.	9	10	5	¼	—	1¼	Fourth Book of Lessons (Irish Educational Course).

CAWTHORNE SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

This is now a purely elementary school under a certificated teacher. Her Majesty's Inspector reports of it as follows:—

"The school is in a very creditable state of attainment, taught "with vigour and intelligence, though wanting improvement in "discipline."

There are 104 boys in the school, and the average attendance is about 80.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 744. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—The school was built in 1636. By decree of the Court of Revenue for the Duchy of Lancaster, 25th June 1639, it was ordered that a school should be founded in Cawthorne, and endowed with an annuity of 5*l.* 4*s.* from the Duchy revenues, the inhabitants of Cawthorne providing an annuity of 8*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, and maintaining the schoolhouse.

School Property.—The annuity of 5*l.* 4*s.* is paid from the Duchy revenues. The sum of 8*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* was regularly raised by a school rate till A.D. 1855, when the rate was refused. In the absence of legal means of enforcing it, the responsibility was undertaken by John Spencer Stanhope, Esq., a resident landowner, who provides the master with a house rent free, worth yearly 10*l.*, and a salary of 30*l.*

Objects of Trust.—The better maintenance of the schoolmaster of the free grammar school in Cawthorne. (Decree.)

Government and Masters.—No trustees. The appointment of the schoolmaster to be in the Chancellor of the Duchy (decree).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—A National school under Government inspection.

Masters.—One, receiving from endowment 5*l.*, and house rent free, besides school pence.

Day Scholars.—The children of labourers from the village. Average attendance 65. Number on books 91.

Boarders.—None.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DENT (PAR. SEDBERGH) GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

The Free Grammar School of King James I., founded by letters patent, in 1603, is endowed with several small farms in Dent and the adjoining parishes, which yield a revenue of about 60*l.* In consideration of this stipend, the school has long been considered free for instruction in Latin and grammar to all children of inhabitants, but the imposition of small fees for other teaching has been sanctioned by the trustees. The present scale of payments is 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter for reading, 4*s.* per quarter for reading and writing, 6*s.* for reading, writing, and arithmetic as far as the rule of three, and 7*s.* 6*d.* per quarter for all instruction beyond that limit.

The statutes expressly limit the choice of governors to persons resident in the parish, and enjoin them to elect as master one who shall have taken the degree of B.A. at the university, and is a native of Yorkshire, Westmoreland, or Lancashire. These restrictions as to the choice of a master have been dispensed with, owing to the difficulty of finding a person possessed of the prescribed qualifications and willing to undertake the mastership at so small a stipend. The trustees, however, have always sought to secure a teacher competent to give instruction in Latin and Greek, and to maintain for the school its character as a grammar school. The present master is an undergraduate of the University of Dublin.

In the returns presented to the House of Commons a few months before my visit, the course of instruction in this school is described to consist of "Latin and Greek, French and German, English grammar, geography and history, arithmetic, algebra, mensuration, Euclid, trigonometry, and mathematics." The promise implied in this list of subjects was not, however, fulfilled on the occasion of my visit. I found 25 boys and 6 girls, whose instruction, though fairly efficient within a narrow range, scarcely extended beyond the rudiments generally taught in a primary school. No one is learning Greek, and of the three who are learning Latin, one only has advanced far enough to translate one or two of the fables of Phædrus. The knowledge of history is somewhat vague and superficial, and is limited to two or three scholars at the head of the upper class. In reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic the children passed a fair examination. No branch of physical science had been taught, nor was there any scholar learning Euclid, trigonometry, or other mathematical subject.

The premises are poorly adapted for their purpose, and there is no playground. The master has a house, and is permitted by the governors to take boarders, but none are now in residence. At present the school, though conducted with some ability and diligence, appears to do little or no work which would not be equally well done in the National school. It appears to have once served the purpose of a sort of preparatory school for the more

famous institution at Sedbergh, but this function it has of late years ceased to fulfil.

It is observable that although the endowment was expressly designed for boys, and although the advantages of the school were for many generations limited to them, the admission of girls seems to have been permitted *sub silentio* in late years. This change, as in some other cases, has been coincident with the decline of the school as a place of purely classical instruction.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xiii. 660. A.D. 1825.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Founded by letters patent of James I., dated 16th March 1604. Endowed soon afterwards, date unknown, with small rentcharges, amounting then to 5*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*, now to 2*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*

In 1771 the feoffees purchased an undivided third share of a close called Holme Close, with 33*l.* belonging to the school, and 89*l.* 10*s.* belonging to other charitable uses. And in 1805 they purchased a farm of 8 acres, with 216*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* raised by subscriptions for the school, and 83*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* belonging to two other charities. The rents are divided in the proportion of the purchase monies. (Ch. Com. Rep.) The Rev. Richard Witton, by deed, dated 2nd Sept. 1802, further endowed the school with a farm containing 8a. 1r.

School Property.—60 acres. Rents 70*l.* Net income 65*l.* Buildings and residence not suited to their purpose.

Objects of Trust.—Education of youth in Dent.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Classics (by foundation), modern languages, English, mathematics, and mensuration.

Government and Masters.—The governors, incorporated, with power to fill vacancies in their own body, are the incumbent of Dent ex officio, and 15 residents chosen from the yeomen living in Dent; appoint or dismiss the master and regulate school fees.

Head master, by foundation, should be B.A., and born in York, Westmoreland, or Lancashire. These qualifications not required in practice. Usher also named in charter, but not now appointed.

Head master chosen by feoffees after examination.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—One, receiving from endowment 65*l.*, and from school fees 15*l.* House rent free.

Day Scholars.—26, chiefly sons of small farmers in vicinity of Dent.

School fees 10*s.* for reading; 16*s.* if writing learnt; if simple arithmetic as well 1*l.* 4*s.*; if arithmetic beyond rule of three is learnt 1*l.* 10*s.*

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c..—Classification separate for each subject.

Prayers and religious instruction from the Bible.

No examinations. Promotion at master's discretion.

Punishments: impositions, caning, public and private.

Playground, 100 square yards, adjoining school.

School time 44 weeks per annum, 30 hours per week.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865).

Trustees:

Rev. Rd. Sedgwick, Incumbent of Dent.
Rev. Leonard Sedgwick, Fencote Hall.
Rev. Adam Sedgwick, Trin. Coll., Cambridge.
Philip Bateman.
John Harling.
Robt. Haygarth.
John Conder.
John Alderson.
James Stockdale.
Wm. Cragg. } Yeomen, Dent.
Thomas Chapman.
Brian Greenwood.
Thomas Cragg.
James Burton.
Rowland Tatham.
Richard Whitfield.

Head Master:
George Swift, B.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parents.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Yeoman Farmer -	Hewcroft - -	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 2	Builder - -	Cross House -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 3	Do. - -	Flintergill - -	⅛ mile.
,, ,, - 4	Farmer - -	Cowgill - -	4 miles.
,, ,, - 5	Stone Mason -	Rayside - -	Do.
,, ,, - 6	Tea Dealer -	Dent Town -	Adjoining.
,, ,, - 7	Labourer - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 8	Shoemaker -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 9	Yeoman Farmer -	Hewcroft -	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 10	Farmer - -	Biggerside - -	½ mile.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Collier - -	Weaving Shop -	4 miles.
,, ,, - 2	Builder - -	Dent Town -	Adjoining.
,, ,, - 3	Tailor - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 4	Farmer - -	Scotchergill -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 5	Do. - -	Cage - - -	Do.
,, ,, - 6	Do. - -	Gawthrop -	Do.
,, ,, - 7	Labourer - -	Dent Town -	Adjoining.
,, ,, - 8	Joiner - -	Do. -	Do.
,, ,, - 9	Labourer - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 10	Farmer - -	Tub Hole - -	2 miles.

Dent Grammar School.—Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Subject, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	All	1	—	—	—	5	½	—	1¼								
Greek -	2	1	—	—	16	5	¼	—	1¼	Greek Grammar (Wordsworth's).							
Latin - -	7	2	—	2	11	5	⅓	5	2½	1st Book Phædrus, 23 Fables.	5	12	5	¼	—	1¼	Eton Latin Grammar.
French -	6	1	—	6	12	2	½	2	1	Hall's 1st French Course.							
Arithmetic -	34	Not arranged in classes.															
Mensuration and Surveying.	5																
Mathematics, pure or applid, beside preceding.	1																
History -	19	2	—	10	14	2	½	—	1	Chambers's Roman Hist.	9	12	5	½	—	2½	Miss Corner's English Hist.
Geography -	14	2	—	4	13	2	¼	—	½	Anderson's Geography -	10	11	2	¼	—	½	Geography of England and Wales, Nat. Soc.
English Grammar.	16	2	—	5	14	3	½	—	1½	Lennie's English Gram. -	11	12	3	½	—	3	Lennie's English Gram.
Reading -	All	3	—	10	14	5	⅓	—	2½	Roman History - -	9	12	5	½	—	2½	English History.
Writing -	All	2															

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DONCASTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

This important school has recently been resuscitated, after having for a long time been in a state of inefficiency and decay. Its resources from endowment, as will be seen in the returns, are extremely insignificant; and but for a customary contribution from the funds at the disposal of the Corporation, it would rank as one of the most slenderly endowed grammar schools in the county. By the new scheme, the Corporation undertakes to make a grant of 250*l.* per annum to the school, in consideration of its right to nominate 10 free scholars, who are chosen by open competition. I have commented at some length on the working of this arrangement in my General Report, (vol. ix.) p. 159.

At the time of my visit there were 124 scholars, of whom 91 were in the upper or classical school, and 33 in the English or commercial department. The whole were at work in one room, which, though large, was insufficient for the due accommodation of this number. But since new and handsome premises are now in course of erection,* in which abundant provision will be made for 200 scholars, it is unnecessary to comment on the state of the temporary schoolhouse.

The school had recently undergone its annual examination, which had been conducted by two Cambridge graduates selected by the head master. One of them was the late head master of Uppingham School, and a former fellow of St. John's. I subjoin an extract from the report which these gentlemen prepared for the trustees:—

"We have carefully examined every boy in the school, both *vivâ voce* and on paper; and the list of subjects of examination comprises divinity, classics, mathematics, Greek, Latin, and English compositions, geography, history, and physics. In many of these very general and creditable knowledge has been displayed, while in some boys there is much promise of excellence, and an earnest of that future distinction which will alike reflect credit on the school, and bring, it may be hoped, a well deserved reward to themselves. There is, so far as I can judge, in Doncaster School, that general diligence and care which give to the body of the school a sound, and sensible, and religious education. It has been satisfactory to each examiner to find a considerable knowledge of divinity in all parts of the school. In the classical and mathematical portions of the examination, many boys showed an accurate and extensive acquaintance with each subject. Of the English school it may be observed that it is generally in a satisfactory state, that the boys display a sound knowledge of elementary subjects, and that in divinity the higher boys especially passed a creditable examination. We have found in the lower classes many boys of great promise, to whom we may hope the position they have now attained in their respective classes will afford a stimulus to continued or increased exertions."

* The site of the school, a valuable plot of two acres, is conveniently situated, and the gift of Mr. Forman. The new buildings are being erected by public subscription, aided by a contribution of 2,000*l.* from the municipal body.

To this testimony, I may add that the school is well officered, that it is in excellent order, and that it seemed to me to be pervaded with a serious working spirit, and with much intelligence and life. Some exercises which the elder scholars prepared for me in Latin composition and translation were very meritorious, and a good proportion of the boys evinced a creditable acquaintance with Euclid, algebra, and the higher arithmetic. Two or three pupils are receiving special preparation for competitive examinations in the public service; their paraphrases and comments on a passage from Shakespeare, as well as their replies to questions on English and Roman history, were excellent. The curriculum does not include any teaching of physical science.

There is at present no official residence for the head master, but he hires a large house well adapted for the reception of boarders; and at the time of my visit 35 were resident in his house, and 5 in that of the English master. All the arrangements for boarding were well devised to secure comfort and health, and a large field of 10 acres is rented by the master for cricket and other games.

Mr. Gurney testifies that parents prefer the classical to the commercial department. The alternative is freely offered, and in the latter the fees are lower; but the proportion of scholars in the former is as three to one. This is not surprising when it is considered that at least four-fifths of the teaching resources of the school are employed for the benefit of the classical department, and that the curriculum of that department has been judiciously extended. It now includes several subjects often wholly omitted in purely grammar schools, and is thus not ill adapted for the wants of boys who may leave school for business at 16 or 17. It is possible that a further modification of the curriculum might, to a great extent, diminish the necessity for a special English department at all, and so obviate the disadvantages of the present inconvenient* distinction. Whatever is worth teaching in the English department might be taught to all the scholars alike; *e.g.* occasional lessons from an accomplished teacher of the English language would certainly be of great incidental value to the students of Greek and Latin, and French ought not to be omitted from their course. On the other hand, if there be any teaching of the "commercial" or book-keeping type in the English department, it might safely be eliminated altogether from the studies of a school which is designed to give a liberal education.

Mr. Gurney's testimony to the working of the exhibition system is very satisfactory. Since the time of my visit, the experiment has been further extended, and besides the 10 corporation scholarships Dr. Vaughan has now established 6 choral scholarships for boys who are to take part in the services of the parish church, and to receive gratuitous instruction in the grammar school. These scholarships are also open to competition. It appears that boys thus selected from the elementary schools have generally gained

* See p. 169 of my General Report (vol. ix)

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

a high reputation in the school, and that two or three of them are likely to proceed to the University.

The school possesses no exhibitions to the University, and indeed no property, except an annual subsidy from the corporation, which might at any time be diminished or withheld, and which is, in fact, less in the nature of an endowment than of capitation fees for pupils actually receiving instruction. It is probable that much of the vitality of the school is owing to the fact that it possesses none of the wealth which in so many instances proves to be an encouragement to indolence. At present every scholar pays, either directly or indirectly, the full cost of his education; and the fees and the profits on boarders are on such a scale that they yield a handsome revenue.

It will be observed that the head master not only nominates all the teachers and the examiners, but also fixes their remuneration, and pays them out of his general resources. The school is for these and other reasons somewhat more like a private adventure establishment on a great scale than other endowed foundation schools. It will probably assume more of the character of a public institution when it enters on the occupation of its new premises. To this end it seems desirable that the governing body should regulate the scale of fees, determine accurately the conditions under which the sons of burgesses shall be able to claim admission, and in other ways take measures to secure that its efficiency as a day school is not impaired by the undue development of the boarding system. If this be done, it may be hoped that in due time the institution may be further enriched with exhibitions, and attain the foremost rank among the high schools of the north of England.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xviii. 609, A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Date of foundation uncertain, but given in the "Clergyman's Almanack" as 1553. (No mention of Doncaster in returns of Edward VI., Commissioners in Augmentation Office, Ch. Com. Rep.)

In 1615 a small piece of land, nearly one acre, purchased with 10*l.* bequeathed by Robert Binningley, with 2*l.* added by W. Greene and 1*l.* by corporation. An allotment of land (nearly 1½ acres) on inclosure of common in 1764.

School used also to receive rent of three pews in Doncaster old church, burnt down in 1853.

School Property.—The annual rent of 1¼ acres of land, and the interest on 104*l.* consols, 6*l.* in all. The corporation also grant annually 250*l.* for the support of the school, on conditions mentioned below.

An advantageous site has been given by W. H. Forman, Esq., of Dorking, and 6,532*l.* (of which the same person gave 1,000*l.* and the corporation 2,000*l.*) has been raised by subscription for new schools designed by Scott. These schools open (1869). No residences for masters.

Objects of Trust.—Original trusts unknown. Education of the sons of freemen, burgesses, and residents within the borough of Doncaster on the payment of from 4*l.* to 6*l.* per annum, and other boys on the payment of fees fixed by the master. So long as the corporation pay the annual stipend of 250*l.*, ten "Corporation scholars," being the sons of freemen, burgesses, and residents within the borough, and selected from amongst boys under 12 years of age, by an open

competitive examination, to be taught free of all charge (except for modern languages other than French and German). (Resolutions of Municipal Charity Trustees, 1862.) [There are also 12 choral scholars elected by open competition for ear and voice. They need not at the time of election be pupils of the school, but must be able to read and write satisfactorily. Their school fees are paid half by the present Vicar of Doncaster, and half by the present head master. They retain their scholarships during good conduct, until loss of voice, and in return for their services in the parish church choir.]

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—In classical department: Latin and Greek, arithmetic and mathematics, English composition, history, and such other subjects as are commonly taught in public schools, including French and German, if desired.

In English department: arithmetic and mathematics, English composition, history, and commercial subjects, including French and German, if desired. (Resolutions, 1862.)

Government and Masters.—Resolutions finally revised by Charity Trustees, 6 Jan. 1862, (See below, p. 76.) Trustees: the trustees of the Doncaster Charities appointed by Court of Chancery. They appoint head master.

Corporation scholars appointed by mayor, vicar, and head master, after an open competitive examination. Choral scholars appointed by the vicar of Doncaster.

Head master on foundation not removable, but vacates his office for non-residence *ipso facto*. (Resolutions 1862.) He appoints, pays, and dismisses assistant masters. He may take boarders and non-foundationers at his discretion, and has entire control over discipline of school, with power of expulsion. May not undertake any chaplaincy, nor parochial charge, nor stipendiary duty except in vacations.

State of School in First Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade. It contains a classical, a commercial, and a special department; the classical preponderating over rest of school nearly as five to two.

Masters.—Head master receives 6*l.* from endowment, 250*l.* from corporation, and about 435*l.* from school fees, per annum.

Six assistant masters, viz., composition and special department master, receiving 250*l.* a year salary, with 8*l.* 8*s.* from each boy in special department, and board; second master 130*l.* and board; third master 80*l.* a year, with board, lodging, &c.; fourth master 80*l.*, with board, lodging, &c.; English master 80*l.*, sundry fees, about 60*l.*, and permission to receive boarders; modern languages master 70*l.* and six boarders.

Day Scholars.—88 [80 in Dec. 1867] boys, half of whom are sons of gentry, the rest of farming and shopkeeping class, all living within two miles. Ten corporation scholars pay no fees for general school work. Other day boys (within the borough) in classical school 6*l.*, in English school 4*l.*, (outside borough) 10*l.* and 8*l.* respectively. Special department 10 guineas (and the school fees as above), including French and German, drawing two guineas.

(For number of scholars in each department see below, p. 76.)

Boarders.—51 [54 in Dec. 1867] in two houses kept by the head master (senior and junior), and one by the English master. Four meals a day; meat twice at least. Terms for board in the head master's houses (including school fees, other than for special department), under 12 years 60 guineas; under 16, 70 guineas; above 16, 80 guineas. School bills: highest 98*l.*, average 75*l.*, lowest 46*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 590 feet per boy allowed (at present 656 feet). Hours: 7.30 a.m., and 8.30 and 10.30 p.m.; three separate studies. Terms for board in the English master's house, 30 and 35 guineas (according to age), exclusive of washing, school fees, and private tuition in Latin, where desired.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission boys must read and write satisfactorily. School separately classified for classics and general work, and mathematics. Scripture lessons and Greek Testament taught, and Church Catechism in the lower forms. Work begins and ends with the day's Psalms and prayers from Liturgy.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Promotions by marks during quarter and during examinations.
Examined half-yearly by examiners from universities and modern language professors, appointed and paid by head master.
Prizes for classics, mathematics, divinity, and modern languages.
Punishments: impositions and caning (in presence of head master) publicly.
Ground adjoining the school more than two acres, but not for games, &c. Field of 10 acres rented by head master. Drilling open to all the school. There are school bounds for boarders. Volunteer cadet corps contemplated.
Two boys gone to University and one to Sandhurst in last five years. Two scholarships (one open classical) gained at Cambridge during last two years.

Special Department.

The following boys are at present (Sept. 4, 1867) in the special department.
1st. Aged 18, son of a lieut.-colonel in the Indian Army, reading for East India Civil Service.
2nd. ,, 18 about, son of a relieving officer, reading for a sizarship examination, at Cambridge.
3rd. ,, 19 nearly, son of a solicitor, reading the Cambridge little-go subjects for 1868.
4th. ,, 19, son of an engineer, reading for Home Civil Service competitive examination.
5th. ,, 17, son of a retired schoolmaster, reading for Home Civil Service competitive examination.
6th. ,, 18, son of a wharfinger, reading for Home Civil Service competitive examination.
7th. ,, 11, son of a lieutenant in Indian Army, reading for Wellington College scholarship examination.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Rev. C. J. Vaughan, D.D., Vicar of Doncaster.
Robert Baxter, Esq.
The Rev. H. F. Brock, M.A., Incumbent of Christ's Church.
The Rev. J. Campion, M.A., Incumbent of St. James's.
Mr. Councillor R. E. Clarke.
Edmund Denison, Esq.
Alderman Wm. Dunhill.
Mr. Councillor C. W. Hatfield.
Chas. Jackson, Esq.
Alderman Sir Isaac Morley.
Edwd. Scholfield, Esq., M.D.
Edwd. Sheardown, Esq.
Thos. Walker, Esq.
} All of Doncaster.

Head Master:

Rev. Wm. Gurney, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse.
Boys highest in School 1	Tailor and Outfitter	St. George Gate, Doncaster.	100 yards.
" " 2	Clerk in Orders	West Villa, Balby Road, Doncaster.	1¼ miles.
" " 3	Solicitor	Hall Cross, Doncaster	⅝ mile.
" " 4	Gentleman	5, Belmont Terrace, Balby Road, Doncaster.	1 "
" " 5	Tailor and Outfitter	Baxter Gate, Doncaster.	120 yards.
" " 6	Blacksmith	Chapel Yard, Hall Gate, Doncaster.	¼ mile.
" " 7	Foreman Smith	7, Whitaker Street, Doncaster.	½ "
" " 8	Relieving Officer	25, Young Street, Doncaster.	½ "
" " 9	Deputy Commissioner in the Army.	The Punjaub, India	5,500 miles.
" " 10	Do.	Do.	
Boys lowest in School 1	Clerk in Orders	Christ Church Parsonage, Hall Gate, Doncaster.	½ mile.
" " 2	Grocer	Corn Market, Doncaster.	¼ "
" " 3	Draper	French Gate, Doncaster.	300 yards.
" " 4	Storekeeper on Great Northern Railway.	3, High Street Buildings, Doncaster.	½ mile.
" " 5	Surgeon	Shelf, near Halifax	50 miles.
" " 6	Physician	19, Montpelier Place, Brighton.	220 "
" " 7	Miller	Sprotborough, near Doncaster.	2 "
" " 8	Jeweller	High Street, Doncaster.	¼ mile.
" " 9	Lieutenant in the Army.	Honiton, Devonshire	300 miles.
" " 10	Farmer	Adwick	8 "

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School 1	Solicitor	Stockport	All boarding with the Head Master.
" " 2	Share Broker	Manchester	
" " 3	Solicitor	Stockport	
" " 4	Tradesman	Do.	
" " 5	Clerk in Orders	Fishlake, near Doncaster.	
" " 6	Do.	Do.	
" " 7	Cloth Manufacturer	Stanningley, Leeds	
" " 8	Do.	Do.	
" " 9	Cloth Merchant	Brentwood, Cheadle, Cheshire.	
" " 10	Gentleman	Bentley, near Doncaster.	
Boys lowest in School 1	Cloth Manufacturer	Stanningley, Leeds	
" " 2	Farmer	Roche Abbey, near Rotherham.	
" " 3	Gentleman	Cheadle, Cheshire	
" " 4	Gentleman	Stockport	
" " 5	Clerk in Orders	Shrewsbury Hospital, near Sheffield.	
" " 6	Solicitor	Pitsmoor, near Sheffield.	
" " 7	Surgeon	Church-in-Ford, Devonshire.	
" " 8	Brewer	Thorne, Yorkshire	
" " 9	Solicitor	80, Lancashire Hill, Stockport.	
" " 10	Merchant	22, Bernard Street, Russell Square, London.	

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

RESOLUTIONS RELATIVE TO THE DONCASTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

As finally revised by the Charity Trustees, January 6th, 1862.

1.—The master must be a graduate of one of the English universities.

2.—The school shall consist of two parts: (1) Classical; in which shall be taught Latin and Greek, arithmetic and mathematics, English composition, history, and such subjects as are commonly taught in the public schools, including French and German in the case of those whose parents may desire such instruction for their sons. (2) English; in which shall be taught arithmetic and mathematics, English composition, history, and such subjects as are required for a sound commercial education, including French and German, as above. Both these departments shall be under the charge and supervision of the master of the school.

3.—The master shall receive sons of freemen, burgesses, and residents within the borough, at a charge of 6*l.* per annum for the classical school, or of 4*l.* per annum for the English school, without extras (except for modern languages, other than French and German).

4.—There shall always be ten boys taught in the school free of all charge, (except for modern languages, other than French or German), to be called "Corporation scholars;" to be selected from among the sons (whether in or out of the school, being under twelve years of age) of freemen, burgesses, and residents within the borough, by an open competitive examination, conducted by or under the superintendence of the master of the school; provided that neither classical nor foreign languages shall form any part of such examination. The master shall report the result of the examination to the mayor and vicar of Doncaster for the time being; the appointment to be made in each case by the mayor, the vicar, and the master, or the majority of them. Any boy so selected may enter as (or become subsequently) a scholar in either department of the school, at the option of his parents, and shall remain free (as above) so long as he continues to attend regularly and conduct himself diligently and properly in the judgment of the master. In the event of a vacancy arising among the Corporation scholars, public notice shall be given, and an examination held within six weeks to supply such vacancy, according to the above directions. This rule shall remain in force so long as the annual stipend of 250*l.* be paid by the Corporation.

5.—The master shall be at liberty to receive other boys at his own discretion, and on such terms as he may think proper, whether as boarders in his own house or in houses recognized and authorized by him for that purpose.

6.—The master shall have the power of appointing and dismissing all assistant masters for either department of the school.

7.—The master shall have the entire control of the discipline of the school, including the power of expulsion.

8.—The vacations of the school shall be six weeks in summer and five weeks in winter; the times to be fixed by the master.

9.—The master shall not undertake any chaplaincy, nor have any parochial charge, nor perform any stipendiary occasional duty, except during vacations.

10.—Non-residence shall vacate the mastership *ipso facto*.

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.

English Department (1st quarter 1867).

Day Scholars.				Boarders.	
The Corporation scholars.	Choral scholars.	Boys from borough.	Boys outside borough.	In head master's house.	In English master's house.
4	3	21	5	0	10

Classical Department (1st quarter 1867).

6	3	36	12	36	1

Drax Free School.

Mr. J. G. Fitch's Report.

At the time of the Charity Commissioners' inquiry in 1837, it was found that the property bequeathed by Charles Read in 1669 had largely increased in value, owing partly to the abeyance of the trust during many years. The annual revenue then amounted to 924*l.*, which was more than sufficient for the maintenance of the school, the education, clothing, and diet of the 12 boys on the foundation, and the maintenance of six old people in the almshouses. The Commissioners recommended that the sums paid to the almspeople should be increased from 12*l.* per annum to 18*l.* 4*s.*, or one shilling per day; and that the remainder of the surplus should be devoted to the establishment of three dame schools in the several townships of Newland, Langrick, and Camblesford, which, together with the township of Drax, constitute the parish. Since that period the value of the property has been further augmented, and it now yields a gross revenue of 1,059*l.*, of which about 700*l.* are available for education. The three little schools in the outlying portions of the parish are neat tenements, each consisting of a schoolroom and mistress's house. Each is endowed with 30*l.* per annum, and the governors also provide the teachers with coals. The mistresses are uncertificated, and are not under inspection.

The school premises at Drax are good and sufficient. They adjoin the almshouses, and comprise a comfortable dwelling-house for the master, with sufficient accommodation for the 12 boys on the foundation, who are boarded and clothed at the expense of the trust fund. The head master has a general supervision of the whole establishment, including the almspeople. He is a trained master with a high certificate, and was selected for this post on account of his remarkable success in conducting a national school at Ripon. He has also been a diligent student, and has passed the first examination for the degree of Bachelor of Science in the University of London. He has an assistant master, who has been trained as a pupil teacher.

The number of boys present on the day of my visit was 80, including the 12 boarders. All are taught gratuitously, and among them are some of the sons of farmers and others above the rank of the ordinary scholars in a national school. The school is in an excellent state, and the boys passed a good examination. In all the elementary subjects the average of merit was that of a primary school of the first rank; while in the highest class, consisting of 24 boys, who come under the head master's special care, a good beginning had been made in Latin and in elementary science. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the general tone and demeanour of the boys, and the zest with which they did their work. The assistant plays on the harmonium, and gives the boys instruction in vocal music; so that they sing with more taste and accuracy than the scholars of most national schools. It

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

seemed to me that, considering the numbers, the assistance at Mr. Spink's disposal was hardly adequate, and that a plan by which one of the most promising boys could be selected, and bound to him as an apprentice or pupil teacher, would further strengthen the school.

The 12 boys who reside in the house of the master are selected by the trustees from families residing in the village. At the expiration of their school life they are apprenticed to trades; a premium of 10*l.* is paid to the employers, and each boy receives an outfit of clothes, and a Bible and Prayer Book. About 35*l.* per annum are expended by the governors in this way, since on an average five boys are apprenticed every two years. It appears that this privilege is highly valued, and that there are many candidates as each vacancy occurs. The master informs me that the boys are at liberty to select their trades, and that many of them are joiners, shoemakers, or smiths. The terms of the founder's will seem to limit the application of the fund to trades, and to exclude farming. So if a boy selects the one employment which is most accessible, and of most importance here, and becomes a farm servant, he forfeits all right to the outfit and the apprentice fee.

It is to be regretted that the vanity of the founder should to this day cause the almspeople and the 12 boarders to wear a large red letter R branded on their dress. The trustees do not feel at liberty to discontinue this custom, although they have wisely modified the dress of the boys, so that, except in this respect, it is hardly distinguishable from that of other respectable lads in the same position in life.

I have adverted in my General Report (vol. ix. p. 118) to the singular constitution of this trust. The only surviving trustees are two gentlemen named Waud, who reside at a distance, and who will be compelled by the terms of Read's will to go out of office whenever they exercise their right of nominating the six persons who are to succeed them. This will be a misfortune to the institution, as they have watched over its interests with much diligence, and are fully conversant with all its affairs.

Drax is an agricultural parish, remote from any town of importance, and in one of the least populous and progressive districts in the West Riding. The total population of all its four townships is 1,231. This charity, yielding more than 1,000*l.* a year, is enjoyed exclusively by the inhabitants. In effect, nearly 300*l.* of this money is spent upon six old people, who would otherwise receive parochial relief; 300*l.* in giving board and lodging and apprentice fees to boys whose parents live in the village, and who would probably find suitable employment quite as well without the help of the charity; and the remaining 400*l.* in providing gratuitous education for the children of the parish. Undoubtedly the boys' school is at this moment superior to an ordinary parochial school, and to this extent the parish enjoys an exceptional advantage. But the girls and infants are probably less satisfactorily taught in the three little schools sustained by the trustees

than if they were under the care of trained teachers; and the practical benefit derived from this large property extends little beyond relieving the parents from the payment of school fees. Very little is done, in fact, for the village which would not be equally well done if the endowment did not exist. It is impossible to doubt that there is a great waste of wealth here. This waste is not attributable to mismanagement; for the property is judiciously and economically administered in close accordance with the testator's intentions, and is, to say the least, rendering to the inhabitants as much service as he could have contemplated. It is not for the trustees to suggest any essential change in the foundation, or any extension of the area of its usefulness; but it is only by some such measure that any educational result can be produced, at all adequate to the resources of this important charity.

It appears that the lord mayor and corporation of the city of York are, *ex officiis*, the special visitors of this charity, and that occasionally they have exercised this right, and manifested some interest in its success. They made an official visitation to Drax in 1833, and a careful inquiry into the state of the charity; but I have ascertained that the visit has not since been repeated.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Part 2. 828. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Charles Read* by his will, dated 30th July 1669, bequeathed 2,000*l.* to be laid out in land of the annual value of 120*l.*, for the support of the school and almshouses erected by him in Drax. The distribution of the income directed by the testator assigned 27*l.* to six almspeople, 30*l.* to the schoolmaster, 26*l.* to the food and clothing of six boys, and the remainder to repairs, rates, taxes, and apprenticing of the boys. An estate at Goole and another at Newland in Drax parish were purchased, shortly after. Another estate subsequently acquired at Carlton. Large amount of stock purchased by proceeds of sales of wood and accumulations of surplus income. A scheme for application of income of the charity was made by the Court of Chancery in 1818, and again in 1847. By the latter, sites were purchased and infant schools erected at Drax, Newland and Camblesforth, all in the parish of Drax. Deeds with trustees.

Property of Charities.—Goole Fields Farm (168a. 1r. 7p.), Newland Farm (165a. 0r. 4p.), each let for 400*l.* a year, Carlton Farm, let at 50*l.* a year. Also 12,749*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, 3 per cent. bank annuities. Total gross income 1,233*l.*, net 983*l.* Of this about 154*l.* was applied to six almspeople, about 592*l.* to the school, and the maintenance of the 12 foundationers, about 128*l.* to the infant schools; leaving about 109*l.* surplus. Good buildings. Residence for head master.

Objects of Trust.—A free school and a schoolmaster to instruct the children of the inhabitants of the parish of Drax gratis. Also for the maintenance of six aged and impotent people, and of six poor boys, children of inhabitants, to be instructed gratis till 16 years of age, and then to be removed to trade, except any of them should be fit to go the universities (Founder's will). Number of foundationers raised to 12 (scheme 1818). Three infant schools established (scheme 1847.)

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* Founder of Grammar Schools at Tuxford in Notts, and Corby in Lincolnshire.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—To read, write, and cast accounts, and further, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, or otherwise as occasion may require (Founder's will).

Government and Masters.—Founder's will and scheme, approved by the Court of Chancery, 15 Dec. 1846, filed 14 Jan. 1847.

Six men of the ablest and best report of the parish of Drax to be trustees. They appoint and dismiss the head master, and generally control the school. The usher is appointed by head master, with approval of trustees. When trustees are reduced to two they may convey to six others, and themselves retire.

The mayor and aldermen of York are visitors.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master (from endowment) 130*l.*; usher 40*l.*

Day Scholars.—74 boys, sons chiefly of farmers and labourers, from distances up to three miles and a half. No school fees.

Boarders.—Twelve free boarders, sons of artisans and labourers.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Religious instruction daily. Work begins and ends with prayers.

Classification separate for each subject. School course modified to suit special cases.

Promotions, by examination. Examination held thrice a year by head master, and occasionally by H. M. inspector. Prizes gained by marks.

Punishments: impositions, loss of marks, public caning.

Library open to all.

Playground, 180 square yards, adjoining; no space for exercise.

School time 47 weeks per annum, 29½ hours per week (day boys), 42 hours (boarders).

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the year ending 31st Dec. 1868.

RECEIPTS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
Balance in Bank, 31 Dec. 1867			245 3
Rents		850 0 0	
Less (paid by tenants):			
Rates	1 0 4		
Minister of Drax	3 6 8		
Tithe commutation (?) rent-charge	113 12 0		
Fee-farm rents	2 11 4		
Do. (paid by trustees)	5 0	120 15 4	
			729 4 8
Sale of oak bark (less expenses, 100*l.*)			204 12 0
Dividends			382 9 6
Interest allowed by bank			15 6
			1,562 5 1

EXPENDITURE.

	£ s. d.
Repairs, brushing wood, &c.	27 2 4½
Trustees' travelling expenses	8 10 0
Law, management, &c.	93 8 4
Allowance to almspeople	72 0 0
Funeral expenses to almspeople	3 4 3
Clothing, &c. to 12 free boys and six almspeople	109 7 5
Surgeon to almspeople	20 0 0
Coals to almspeople and schools	59 9 0
Maintenance, 12 free boys	258 18 0
Apprenticing 12 free boys	23 6 8½
Master of grammar school	130 0 0
Assistant master of grammar school	40 0 0
Mistresses, three dames' schools	109 10 0
Books, stationery, instruments, &c., (schools and general)	48 17 3
	1,003 13 4
Balance in bank, 31 Dec. 1868	558 11 9
	1,562 5 1

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1868).

Trustees:
Edward Waud, Esq., 7 Liverpool Street, Dover.
Rev. S. W. Waud, Rettenden, Essex.

Clerk to Trustees:
Edward E. Clark, Solicitor, Snaith.

Head Master
John Spink, B.Sc., London. Appointed (Sept. 1864).

Usher:
Wm. Windle.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Farmer - -	Neway, Drax -	3½ miles, about.
,, ,, - 2	Do. - -	Drax - -	¾ mile ,,
,, ,, 3	Tailor - -	Do. - -	¼ mile ,,
,, ,, - 4	Shop-keeper -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 5	Vicar of Drax -	Drax Vicarage -	200 yards ,,
,, ,, - 6	Shop-keeper -	Drax - -	¼ mile ,,
,, ,, - 7	Farmer - -	Newland -	2 miles ,,
,, ,, - 8	Do. - -	Drax - -	200 yards ,,
,, ,, - 9	Do. - -	Langrick - -	1½ mile ,,
,, ,, - 10	Do. - -	Drax - -	¼ mile ,,
Boys lowest in School - 1	Waterman - -	Langrick - -	1½ mile, about.
,, ,, - 2	Farmer - -	Drax - -	¼ mile ,,
,, ,, - 3	Labourer - -	Camblesforth -	2 miles ,,
,, ,, - 4	Do. - -	Drax - -	1 mile ,,
,, ,, - 5	Tailor - -	Do. - -	½ mile ,,
,, ,, - 6	Labourer - -	Langrick - -	1 mile ,,
,, ,, - 7	Do. - -	Camblesforth -	2 miles ,,
,, ,, - 8	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 9	Do. - -	Do. -	Do.
,, ,, - 10	Do. - -	Drax - -	¼ mile ,,

BOARDERS.—The only *boarders* are the 12 free foundation boys, whose parents are of the labouring class, and are, or were at the time of election, residents in the parish of Drax.

Drax Free School. Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Numoer of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.				H.			Y.		M.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	86	2	—	37	11	5	30m	—	2½	Holy Bible and Church Catechism.	49	8½	5	30	—	2½								
Latin - -	12	2	—	6	11⅓	3	45m	3	2¼	Dr. W. Smith's Principia Latina, Part I., to p. 27, Part II., recently commenced.	6	11	2	45	—	1½	Dr. W. Smith's Principia Latina, Part I., commenced in Feb. '65.							
Arithmetic -	86	6	—	6	12½	5	1h	—	5	Colenso's Arithmetic; Davis's ditto; Proportion and Vulg. Fracts.	19	11½	5	1h	—	5	Davis's Arith.: Compound Rules and Reduction.	15	7½	5	1	—	5	Simple Addition and Subtraction.
Mensuration and Surveying.	6	1	—	6	12⅔	2	45m	—	1½	Nesbit's Mensuration (recently commenced).														
History -	37	2	—	6	11½	3	45m	—	2¼	Dr. W. Smith's Smaller History of England.	31	10	4	45	—	3	S.P.C.K.'s Hist. of Eng.							
Geography -	36	3	—	5	12½	1	45m	—	45m	W. Hughes's Elementary School Geog.	32	10	2	45	—	1½	W. Hughes's Elementary School Geog.	49	8⅓	3	30m	—	1½	Oral lessons, commenced in Jan. 1865.
English Grammar.	52	2	—	37	11	2	30m	—	1	Taught chiefly by oral lessons; McLeod's Grammar in Gleig's Series.	15	9	3	30	—	1½	Oral lessons, commenced in Jan. 1865.							
English Composition.	37	2	—	5	12⅔	1	30m	—	30m	- - - -	32	10	2	45	—	1½								
Reading -	86	4	—	6	11½	2	45m	—	1½	Collier's Stories from English Hist. during during latter half of '64, 158 pp.	31	10	3	45	—	2¼	Nelson's 4th Book, in '64, the whole; S.P.C.K's Hist. of England at present.	24	7½	10	38m	—	6¼	Laurie's Third Stand. Reader, first 60 pp.
Writing -	86	3	—	37	11	4	45m	—	3	- - - -	25	9	5	30	—	2½	- - - -	24	7½	5	30m	—	2½	
Music -	11	1	—	11	12	3	40m	—	2															
Drawing -	23	1	—	23	11	2	1h	—	2	Recently commenced.														

As the school is at present in a kind of transition state, the length of time given to particular subjects is occasionally altered according to progress made. The time table and books at

Drighlington (par. Birstal) Free School.

Mr. J. G. Fitch's Report.

The property possessed by this school consists of a schoolroom, dwelling-house, and garden for the master, and an annual rent-charge of 60*l.* from the estate of a gentleman in the neighbourhood who is one of the governors. The will of Archbishop Margetson, who endowed the school in 1678, specifies that 40*l.* shall be the salary of the head master, and that there shall be a second master or usher. This arrangement is now in force. The head mastership is held by the incumbent of the district parish, who resides in the schoolhouse. There is an usher, who assists in the teaching, and who receives 20*l.* from the endowment. He is a cripple, and moves with great difficulty from one part of the school to another. 20 of the scholars are free, paying only the sum of 1*s.* 6*d.* per quarter for stationery, &c.; the remainder pay small weekly sums of 3*d.* to 6*d.* It appears that when the present master took office about 20 years ago he charged a quarterage of from 12*s.* to 21*s.* to non-foundationers, and that he desired to take a few boarders, and to give classical instruction. But as he could not obtain scholars on this footing he reduced his terms.

The school is now in a pitiable state of squalor, disorder, and ignorance. Some rickety and dirty desks are ranged round the room, and the elder boys are sitting with their faces to the wall, ciphering or writing, apparently on no system, and with little supervision. The two masters sit at opposite ends of the school, and call up the scholars separately. In the fourth or lowest class, consisting of 13 boys, it seems to be the custom to pass a dirty spelling book from hand to hand, for exercise in learning their letters. They do not, however, know them, and no other occupation appears to be provided for the little ones, as they are expected to sit still for the remainder of the day. Not one of them has yet attempted to write or count.

The third class consisted of 13 children, whose average age was eight years. Not one of them could read monosyllables, or write single letters and figures well enough to pass the examination for the first or lowest standard under the Revised Code.

The second class contains 11 boys, who were reading from the New Testament, but who stopped to spell the simplest words aloud, and who could pronounce but few and explain none of them. One boy only in this class was able to set down 7, 12, 8, and 20 in a column, and add them up correctly.

In the first or highest class there were 16 boys, of whom four only wrote a short sentence from dictation with moderate correctness, and not one could give the correct answer to a sum in compound subtraction, although several of them were big lads who professed to have "gone through" the whole of the arithmetic. The class was reading from a text book in history, but in a dull and careless way, mispronouncing almost every word, and evidently not com-

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

prehending the meaning of a single sentence. None of the copy-books were fit to be seen. It appears that lessons, consisting of short detached sentences from the reading book, are set as home tasks to be learned by heart. But the lessons are seldom learned, and only one boy in the school was able to make even a beginning in the repetition of the lessons of the previous night, and he could not complete the sentence. All my attempts to vary and simplify questions on the subjects usually taught in elementary schools failed utterly to obtain any response from the scholars; and I could not, after inquiring of the master, find that there was one redeeming feature in the school, or any one subject which had been studied with moderate care or interest.

That there are nearly 60 children in this worthless school can only be accounted for by the fact that it is the only school in the village. The trustees, three of whom were present at the time of my visit, seem to deplore the state of the school, and to be aware of its degrading influence on the whole of the district. But they have neither the funds nor the authority to make a change. The property of the school cannot increase, and so long as the mastership is merely held as a means of adding to the scanty income of the parochial clergyman, it is unlikely that any change will make the institution efficient as a parish school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 720. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Founded by James Margetson, Archbishop of Armagh, and endowed by him with a schoolhouse, and by his will, 30th May 1678, with a rentcharge of 60*l.* The governors were incorporated by letters patent of William and Mary 1692.

School Property.—Rentcharge of 60*l.* Buildings old, and not well adapted to their purpose. Residence for master not in good repair.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of his school in Drighlington (Founder's will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and English (Founder's will).

Government and Masters.—Vicar of Birstal and eight other governors, incorporated, self-electing, who must reside within 20 miles of the school; have power to make reasonable laws and constitutions for the government of the school. The master and fellows of Peterhouse, Cambridge, appoint or dismiss the master. The usher appointed by the master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master a clergyman, incumbent of Drighlington Chapel, receiving from endowment 40*l.*, from school fees 20*l.* Usher 20*l.*

Day Scholars.—40 boys, children chiefly of miners and labourers. Parishioners taught free. Others pay 24*s.* per annum.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Free scholars must be able to read in the New Testament on admission. Classification separate for each subject. Catechism and Bible lessons taught. Work begins and ends with prayers from Liturgy.

School course modified for boys intended for certain lines in life. Promotions by knowledge of history of England. No examinations or prizes.
Punishments: caning in public (rarely).
Playground, adjoining, sufficiently large.
School time 46½ weeks per annum, 30 hours per week.

List of Trustees, &c. (1865).

Trustees:

Rev. Wm. Margetson Heald, Vicar of Birstal, ex-officio.
John Hugill, Esq., Crow Nest, Dewsbury.
Frank Wormald, Esq., Potterton Hall, near Leeds.
Henry Roberson Harewood, Schoolmaster.
John Battye, Solicitor, Birstal.
James Hudson, Merchant, Adwalton.
William Bower, Coal Merchant, Drighlington.
Thomas Stephenson, Merchant, Gildersome.
(*One trustee's place vacant.*)

Head Master:

J. Horsfall.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

FISHLAKE FREE SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

This has long ceased to be a grammar school. In 1827 the Commissioners reported that the late master, who was curate of the parish, had instructed a few boys in Latin, but that since his time it had been an English school only for teaching reading, writing, and accounts. The will of Richard Rands, the founder, distinctly specifies that the master shall be a graduate of one of the universities; but in 1854 the trustees, with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, determined to dispense with this rule. The present master is without a degree or certificate; and the endowment serves the purpose of maintaining the parochial or elementary school.

The property yields about 80*l.* per annum, and the master has also a freehold house and garden. Forty of the children are admitted free, in virtue of the endowment; the remainder pay the fees usual in national schools.

There are about 60 scholars, of whom 44 were present on the day of my visit, 29 boys and 15 girls. I examined more than half of these children, and found that they had been carefully instructed in the humbler rudiments; and that the general attainments, though not high, or characterized by much intelligence, were of a useful and respectable kind. The master testifies that he has great difficulty in enforcing the attendance of the free scholars, whose parents seem to set a lower value on their instruction than the parents of the paying children. There can be no doubt that the level of instruction in the school is kept below that of an ordinary national school by the preponderance of free scholars. The terms of the trust make no provision for teaching sewing to the girls, and this branch of instruction is, therefore, neglected. The Church catechism is taught to the scholars, not because it is enjoined in the founder's will, but because it is inferred that a university graduate must have been intended to give instruction in the doctrines of the Church.

The vicar is not on the trust, but he has a veto on the appointment of the master, and evinces a great interest in the improvement of the school. It is to be regretted that the endowment not only fails to furnish secondary or higher instruction to the children of the lower middle class, but also prevents the poor of the parish from enjoying all the advantages which they would possess if the school were aided by the Government grant.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 790. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Richard Rands, by deed in 1641, gave 300*l.* to trustees upon trust to purchase lands for the endowment of this school. Copyhold lands, since enfranchised, were purchased on this trust in 1659. Deeds with trustees.

School Property.—69a. 0r. 13p. of land, including site of schoolhouse and playground, let to six tenants. Rents 78*l.*, all paid to master. Buildings good. Residence for head master.

Objects of Trust.—Gratuitous teaching of children in Fishlake. The schoolmaster not to be troubled with any scholars but such as should be Latin scholars, or had entered into the accidence (Founder's deed).

Government and Masters.—Five resident trustees, self-electing, manage the school, superintend its discipline, dismiss and, with consent of the vicar, appoint the head master, as required. Head master required by foundation to be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge. This direction has not been observed for the last 40 or 50 years.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—A mixed elementary school.

Masters.—One, certificated, receiving the rents of school lands 78*l.*, and school fees from non-foundationers.

Day Scholars.—62 boys and girls, children of farmers, artizans, and labourers, coming from distances under two miles. Instruction free for children of parishioners. They pay 5*s.* a year for fires. For others, school fees variously 1*l.* or 26*s.* or 32*s.* or 42*s.*, according to means of parents.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission children must read fairly well. Classification by reading and arithmetic. Work begins and ends with a form of prayers drawn up by Vicar of Fishlake.

Promotions by quarterly examinations (by the master). Prizes given by vicar and master, according to number of marks gained in each quarter.

Punishments: impositions, detention in school, public caning.

Playground, 400 sq. yds., adjoining.

School time 44 weeks per annum, 30 hours per week (summer), 25 hours (winter).

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Mr. Paul Holme, Farmer, Sykehouse, near Fishlake.
Mr. George Jubb, Farmer, Sykehouse, near Fishlake.
Mr. John Thompson, Farmer, Sandbeck near Tickhill.
Mr. Richard Waraham Amery, Gentleman, Doncaster.
Mr. Matthew Amery, Farmer, Methley, near Leeds.

Head Master:

Henry Brooks.

Fishlake Free School.—Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1864	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		M.		H.			Y.		M.		H.			Y.		M.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	56	4	—	16	11½	5	30	2	2½	Bible; Sinclair's Catechism.	12	10	5	30	2	2½	Bible; Sinclair's Catechism.	14	7½	5	30	—	2½	Oral lessons.
Arithmetic	56	4	—	16	—	10	30	—	5	Smith; Colenso; Heywood.	12	—	10	30	2	5	Smith; Colenso; Heywood.	14	—	10	30	—	5	Heywood's Black Board.
Book-keeping	2	1	—	2	13	2	30	—	1	Irish board														
Mensuration and Surveying.	3	1	—	3	13	2	30	—	1	Irish board														
Natural History.	56	4	—	16	11½	—	—	—	—	Occasionally by oral lecture.	12	—	—	—	—	—	By oral lecture occasionally.	14	—	—	—	—	—	Oral lessons occasionally.
History	16	1	—	16	11½	5	30	2	2½	School Reading Series, S.P.C.K.	12	—	—	—	—	—	Reading and oral lectures.							
Geography	28	2	—	16	—	3	30	2	1½	Cornwell, Darton and Hodges, and S.P.C.K.	12	—	5	30	2	2½	Cornwell, Sullivan, and S.P.C.K.	14	—	—	—	—	—	Oral lessons occasionally.
English Grammar.	42	3	—	16	—	5	30	1	2½	Allen and Cornwell; Lennie.	12	—	5	30	2	2½	Allen and Cornwell; orally.	14	—	—	—	—	—	Oral lessons occasionally.
English Composition.	16	1	—	16	—	2	30	2	2															
Reading	56	4	—	16	—	10	30	—	5	Irish Board; Reading Historical Series, S.P.C.K.	12	—	10	30	—	5	Bible; Irish Board; S.P.C.K.	14	—	10	30	—	5	Lauric's Reading Book, 3rd.
Writing	56	4	—	16	—	8	30	—	4	Heywood's Copy Books, and Plain.	12	—	10	30	—	5	Heywood's Copy Books	14	—	10	30	—	5	On slates; copies on Bk. Board.
Music	12	1	—	12	—	2	45	—	1½	Hullah.														

Fockerby (par. Adlingfleet) Free School.

Mr. J. G. Fitch's Report.

This school is situated in a small agricultural parish about eight miles from Goole. It was founded in 1662, and its government was intrusted to the Master and Fellows of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. A new scheme, however, sanctioned by the Court of Chancery in 1860, has constituted a board of four trustees, of whom the Master of St. Catherine's is one *ex officio*. Mr. B. Woodd, M.P. for Knaresboro', and the Messrs. Lister, who are considerable landowners in the neighbourhood, make up the number. Since the master has a freehold office and acts as landlord to the school estates, these gentlemen have scarcely any duties, and they have not yet held a meeting. The gross revenue, which is derived from land, amounts to 116*l.*, of which more than half was expended last year in the payment of interest on money borrowed from the college for the erection of the master's house, in the repayment of part of the principal, and in draining, repairing, and otherwise improving the estates. The net income available for the master's stipend last year was 53*l.* 10*s.*, but this sum is exceptionally low.

The house is well built, and adapted for the reception of six boarders, but none are at present in residence. The school was formerly conducted by a clergyman, but the present master, who was nominated by the college, is not in orders, and holds no degree or certificate. There is a vague tradition that Latin was once taught in the school, but the instruction has for some years been wholly elementary. 58 scholars have been in attendance at one time during the incumbency of the present master; there are now only 24, of whom 18 were present on the day of my visit. This diminution is attributed by the master to the fact that at this moment the number of children of school age resident in the parish is unusually small. Five of the scholars are girls, and the school appears to have been a mixed school for many years; no provision, however, is made for teaching sewing. The only scholars who have a right to free admission are those actually resident in Fockerby, which is the smallest township in the parish of Adlingfleet, and which contains only 108 inhabitants. There are four scholars who are thus entitled to free admission, and the master testifies that they are far less regular in their attendance than the rest. The remaining 20 scholars pay 7*s.* 6*d.* or 13*s.* per quarter, according to their standing in the classes. The fees thus paid yield at present an average sum of about 17*l.* as an addition to the master's stipend.

The school is divided into two classes, in the lower of which the children read to me from the Third Irish Lesson Book, and in the higher from English History. Both books were far too difficult

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

for the scholars, who read without intelligence, and were wholly ignorant of the subject, and of the meanings of the words. The practice of questioning and of explaining has not been adopted in connexion either with the reading lessons or with the Church catechism, which is learned by heart. Great pains have been taken with the writing throughout the school; the copy-books are neat and creditable, and the exercises in dictation, though not free from serious mistakes in spelling, were clearly and fairly written. The teacher considers that arithmetic is the subject which has been most successfully taught, and several of the pupils have advanced to such rules as proportion, tare and tret, &c., and have filled some large ciphering books with difficult sums laid out methodically and finished with great neatness. But as the work has been done from books, and without the help of oral explanation, it is for the most part mechanical and unintelligent. Only three or four of the children understand notation, and none were able to interpret a simple question in compound subtraction, which was dictated to them in words. The general instruction of the school scarcely extends beyond these humble rudiments; and is of the most worthless kind. No scholars are learning Latin. There are no maps, and the furniture and whole aspect of the school are far inferior to those of most National schools in country villages. There are no funds available for the improvement of the school apparatus unless they are deducted from the general revenue; and the trustees, of whom one was present, are naturally unwilling to diminish any further the small stipend attached to the master's office.

The remoteness of this village from any important centre of population, and the fact that all the inhabitants are of the farmer class, render it practically impossible that the institution can ever become more than a primary school. There seems to be no social difficulty to prevent all the children who need education from assembling in the same room or from paying moderate fees. It is very desirable that the work of elementary instruction should be at least as well done by the help of this endowment as if there were a good National school in the parish wholly unendowed.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xviii. 593. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Robert Skirne by his will, dated 16th November 1661, proved 17th October 1662, after certain legacies, bequeathed the residue of his property to be applied to charities in that part of Yorkshire in which he had lived. The school founded and endowed with lands by his executors, by deed dated 10th December 1664. A preference given to scholars from this school by Mrs. Mary Ramsden (niece of R. Skirne) for certain fellowships and scholarships founded by her at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. Preference stated not to exist now.

A new scheme ordered in 1860, but not yet in operation

School Property.—46a. 1r. 35p. of land. The property has been improved by warping the school lands. The expense defrayed by a loan from St.

Catherine's College, Cambrige. Present rents 116*l.* Net income (1865) 55*l.* House for master. School buildings very small.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Called a grammar school in Mrs. Ramsden's will. Geography, history, mensuration, and elementary subjects.

Government and Masters.—Trust by foundation in St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. By order of Court of Chancery in 1861 now vested in the master of the same college ex officio and three other trustees appointed by the Court; scheme not yet received.

State of School in second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—One: receiving from endowment 57*l.* (the whole, deducting expense of management).

Day Scholars.—25 boys and girls, children of tradesmen, farmers, and labourers. Four on foundation (from the township of Fockerby), receiving free instruction. Non-parishioners (above 14 years) pay 30*s.*, 42*s.*, or 52*s.* a year, according to parents' position. Under age of 10 years, 30*s.*

Boarders.—Three private pupils, sons of farmers. Four meals, meat once. Terms: board 21*l.*, instruction 4*l.* 4*s.* a year. School bills: highest 28*l.*, average 25*l.*, lowest 24*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms per boy 500 feet. Hours 7 a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission required to read. (Not insisted upon.) The instruction is in the ordinary elementary subjects. Four boys learn mensuration.

Classification separate for each subject. No prayers.

School course sometimes modified to suit special cases.

Punishments: tasks and public caning.

No playground.

School time 42 weeks per annum, 30 hours per week.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the year 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Rent of land from Robert Ashton	82	6	0
Do. William Foster	17	10	0
Do. Johnson West	15	10	0
Rent of garden ground, Thomas Cash	0	14	0
£	116	0	0

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Instalment and interest of money borrowed from St. Catherine's College for 1st and 2nd warping	19	16	9½
Instalment and interest of money lent by College for building master's house	24	7	4
Fee-farm rent	0	11	8
School cleaning	1	10	0
Repairs of house, painting, &c.	8	6	8
Do. school	2	17	6
Five new windows in school	5	0	0
Balance to head master as salary	53	10	0½
£	116	0	0

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

G. S. Lister, Esq., Hirst Priory, Yorkshire.
R. C. Lister, Esq., Ousefleet Grange, Goole.
Basil T. Woodd, Esq., Conyngham Hall, Knaresborough.

Ex-officio:

The Master of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge.

Head Master:

H. S. Porter

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

GARGRAVE FREE SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

The old free grammar school of this place has long been disused, and is now in ruins. The small sum of 15*l.* per annum, bequeathed by Henry Coulthurst for its maintenance, is charged upon the estates of two neighbouring landowners, Mr. W. Tottie, of Coniston, and Mr. Matthew Wilson, of Eshton Hall. Each of these gentlemen pays the sum of 7*l.* 10*s.* in the form of a contribution to the national school of his own village. The Gargrave national school is mainly supported by the family of Mr. Wilson, and he states, in answer to my letter, that he considers his obligation is equitably discharged by his contributions to that school; and that, in fact, he subscribed to the building fund a sum more than equivalent to the value of the annuity. No exception can be justly taken to this view of the case, since there is no need for a grammar school in this district, even if there were funds adequate for its revival. But it is important that the present arrangement should be recognized and distinctly sanctioned by the Charity Commissioners, lest in the course of years what is in fact a legal obligation should come to be considered a voluntary contribution. It appears that the payment due from Mr. Garforth, the predecessor and father-in-law of Mr. Tottie, was in abeyance for some time before his death, and that the small accumulations were never legally devised to the school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xiii. 633. A.D. 1825.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Henry Coulthurst, by deed, 3rd June 1686, conveyed to trustees a parcel of ground on which he had then lately erected a house for a free grammar school, and granted to them for the same purpose a rent of 15*l.* charged on certain lands in Gargrave and Coniston.

School Property.—A rentcharge of 15*l.* A sum of money, (150*l.*) arrears of annuity, has been due for many years (Ch. Com. Rep.)

Objects of Trust.—For the benefit of the inhabitants of the parish of Gargrave.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Called a free grammar school in Founder's deed.

Government and Masters.—The feoffees to appoint a master, and if he neglect his duty, to make known the same to the vicar and churchwardens, in order that they may present the same to the Archbishop of York, to displace him, or otherwise proceed against him according to the ecclesiastical law. (Founder's deed.) No trustees.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

The income is paid in equal moieties to the support of two day schools in the parish, the one in the village of Gargrave, the other in the district of Coniston. (End. Gr. Ret. 1865.)

No further information.

GIGGLESWICK FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT,

Some circumstances connected with this school are prominently mentioned in my General Report, vol. ix., pp. 111 and 150. It is right to say that my visit was paid in October 1865, when certain changes were in contemplation, which have since been effected.

The school premises are handsome, and well adapted for 150 boys. There is an excellent house for the head master, in which he is at liberty to receive boarders, but none were then resident with him. In the usher's house, which is new and commodious, and adapted for the reception of 10 boarders, four were in residence. It will be seen from the returns that the income is very large, that a new body of trustees has recently been appointed, and that they are seeking to obtain from the Charity Commissioners further power to improve the school.

In 1825 there were 63 scholars in the upper or classical school, of whom 23 were the pupils of the head master, and 40 of the usher. There was also a separate English school under the care of an assistant, who gave instruction in writing and arithmetic in an upper apartment of the building, and who was permitted to make charges for such instruction. Some of his scholars appear to have belonged to the grammar school, and others to have been pupils of the English department only.

The total number in the school at the time of my visit was 37. The lower division, consisting of 16 boys, was under the care of a teacher who held a Privy Council certificate. They proved to be very well taught in elementary subjects, and in the beginning of the Latin accidence. The remaining 21 are all learning Latin, and four have begun the study of Greek. The eldest scholar translated a passage from the Antigone of Sophocles in a creditable manner, and six others were able to translate, with accuracy and a good knowledge of the grammar, one or two easy passages from Latin authors. The usher is a clergyman, who is mainly responsible for the mathematical teaching. One boy solved a simple equation, and evinced a fair knowledge of elementary algebra, and of the higher arithmetic; but otherwise the standard of mathematical knowledge is low, and scarcely any have got beyond a fair mastery of the ordinary rules of arithmetic. There is no teaching of science, and no foreign masters are employed; but the head-master reads French with five of the upper boys. Most of the methods in use in the school appeared to have been well considered, and there was a good deal of intelligence among the scholars. A very small number, however, were of an age to receive higher instruction, and this circumstance naturally tended to discourage the masters, and to prevent them from putting forth all their power.

It may be hoped that there is a great future before this wealthy school, but its past history is full of warning, and it may

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

be well here to enumerate some of the principal causes which have hindered its success.

(1.) It has hitherto been a *free* school. Parents have been accustomed to get their sons' instruction for nothing, and to value it at what it has cost. Many boys have come to it, not because they wanted the classical instruction which it was designed to give, but because they could have instruction of some sort without paying for it. At present many boys in the school belong to the class for which the national school is much better fitted. If it is to meet the requirements of these boys, it cannot longer be a grammar school. Experience shows that few schools can sustain both characters at once, or include within the same walls the children who want primary instruction, and those who can avail themselves of advanced education. The existence of a good national school in Settle has destroyed the necessity for the admission of free boys to the grammar school. Nevertheless the inhabitants have fought stoutly for the maintenance of the gratuitous character of the instruction, and the question between them and the trustees is still unsettled.* Their demand is founded rather on tradition and usage than on right, seeing that the charter of foundation leaves the freedom absolutely unrestricted, and gives no special privileges to the inhabitants.

(2.) Both the head and second masterships have been freehold offices. Great difficulties have arisen from this cause. Thus it has sometimes proved impossible to remove an unsuitable master, or even to exercise any control over him. It has been necessary to submit all proposals for improvement or for modifying the scheme to the head master, and he has been at liberty to withhold his assent, if they were in any way adverse

* The objections to the demand of the inhabitants for the admission of 30 free scholars are well stated in the following paper drawn up by the majority of the trustees :—

"We, the undersigned, being Governors of the Free Grammar School of King Edward VI., of Giggleswick, in the county of York, desire to record upon the minutes, for the information of the Charity Commissioners, our dissent from the proposal to admit thirty boys to the school, free of expense, for (amongst other) the following reasons :—

"1. Because free admissions, given indiscriminately, without reference to merit, involve a waste of school funds; inequitably relieve some parents at the expense of others; blindly confound rich and poor, the deserving and the undeserving; are of questionable benefit to the recipients themselves; and are opposed to principles confirmed by educational experience, and recognized in recent legislation.

"2. Because capitation fees are the hinge of the proposed new scheme; upon the faith of the fees the stipend of the head master from endowment is fixed disproportionately low; upon the fees depends, mainly, the ability to provide scholarships and exhibitions; because, moreover, the number of proposed free admissions, virtually, exhausts the power reserved to the governors of remitting fees discriminately; and thus the main plan of the scheme, in its distinctive and most beneficial features, will be seriously impaired.

"3. Because, after full deliberation, all the school authorities, namely, the governors, the bishop of the diocese, and the head master, had been agreed, with the assent of the Charity Commissioners, in rejecting free admissions.

"4. Because even those among the inhabitants of Giggleswick who might obtain free admissions would benefit much less by free admission to a second-rate school than they would by admission to a first-rate school, brought close to their doors, at a moderate rate of payment; while the rest of the inhabitants and parents from the West Riding at large would manifestly be sufferers by any measure which would lower the character of the school in the interest of a few."

to his personal interests. Moreover there has been more than once a painful want of agreement between the two masters; who, being separately appointed, have been virtually independent of each other, and who have failed to co-operate for the good of the school.

(3.) The trustees have hitherto exercised no effective supervision over the arrangements for boarding. Some boys from a distance have been permitted to reside in unsuitable lodgings. One or two live in the house of the third master, who is not authorized to receive them, while the head master's house is empty. It seems very important that every scholar whose father's home is not within reach should be under the control of the school authorities, and that the "dame houses" should be altogether disallowed. The history of the school shows the necessity of some more permanent and trustworthy provision for the residence of pupils than is secured by building two good houses, and *allowing* the two foundation masters to receive boarders at their discretion. If the head master should happen to prove, for any domestic reason, unwilling to accept the charge, and the assistant master should be an unmarried man, persons at a distance must either run the risk of placing their children in some danger and discomfort, or forfeit the advantages of the school altogether. It is now proposed that there shall be a boarding-house under the care of a housekeeper and steward, and under the immediate supervision of the governors; and this will doubtless prove an effective remedy for the evil of the present system.

(4.) The governors have been, until the Court of Chancery sanctioned the recent scheme, chosen from the inhabitants of the parish exclusively. Hence the administration of the trust has long been characterized by a narrow local spirit, and the inhabitants have become familiarized with a set of usages and notions, which, though apparently favourable to their own parochial interests, are wholly inconsistent with the development of this rich institution into a great and famous school. The new body of governors, all resident within a few miles, fortunately comprehends several gentlemen, such as Sir J. P. Kay-Shuttleworth, Mr. Walter Morrison, M.P., the Rev. Canon Boyd, and Mr. Charles S. Roundell, who are honoured far beyond the limits of their own neighbourhood for their special knowledge and zeal in educational matters. A vacancy which has occurred in the head mastership since the time of my visit has left the governors at liberty to reconsider their position, and to apply to the Court of Chancery for full powers to carry out their own comprehensive plans. And if the inhabitants of this obscure little town understood their true interests they would soon admit that any scheme which was founded on an utter disregard of Giggleswick and Settle, but which promised to make the institution a flourishing and attractive school of the highest class, would in the end prove a far greater local blessing than one which allowed them to appropriate a revenue of 1,200*l.* a year to the elementary education of their own children.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xiii. 646. A.D. 1825.)

(See also evidence given by C. S. Roundell, Esq., one of the Governors, Vol. V., p. 307.)

Foundation and Endowment.—On petition of John Nowell, one of the King's chaplains, vicar of Giggleswick, and of Henry Tennant, and other the inhabitants of Giggleswick, Edward VI., by letters patent dated 26 May 1553, ordained that there should be a free grammar school at Giggleswick, and endowed it with certain lands and rents at North Cave, in the East Riding, formerly parcel of the possessions of the collegiate church of St. Andrew of Nether Acaster, and with lands at Rise, and tithes at Eddeswick, in Aldburgh, formerly belonging to the chantry of the Virgin Mary, in the parish church of Rise and Aldburgh, subject to a rent of 63*s.* to the Crown. Value of property greatly increased by the inclosure of Walling Fen.

William Clapham, by will dated 5 July 1603, devised for the use of the school certain advowsons and a rent of 4*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, viz., 4*l.* for an exhibition to Cambridge for a scholar of the school, a parishioner of Giggleswick or Clapham; 4*s.* 4*d.* for a potation for the scholars; and 4*s.* 4*d.* for the poor of Giggleswick. Henry Tennant, by deed 29 June 1604, granted 100*l.*; and by will, 5 July 1604, devised certain lands for an exhibition for a scholar of this school, native of Giggleswick. The advowsons were sold, and with the proceeds of these benefactions in 1609 a rentcharge of 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* was purchased. Josias Shute, by will dated 30 June 1642, devised certain lands to provide 5*l.* a year for an exhibition for a poor scholar of the parish, and the residue for the poor. There is also a rentcharge of 3*s.* 6*d.* on a close at Longcliffe, in the parish of Giggleswick. Some accumulations have been invested in the purchase of stock.

In 1616 Rev. Richard Carr gave lands to Christ's College, Cambridge, to provide two exhibitions for boys from this school, which has also become entitled to send scholars to compete for the Hastings exhibitions at Queens' College, Oxford.

School Property.—635 a. 3 r. 31 p. of land. Annual rents of do. and tithe rentcharge 1,034*l.* Consols 5,268*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* (derived from the sale of an estate at Rise, in Holderness, in 1863). Total income 1,192*l.* gross. Large schoolhouse and playground, with house and garden for master and house for usher. A hostel for 50 boarders, capable of extension, was opened August 1869.

The exhibition fund consists of the three above-named rentcharges of 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, 5*l.*, and 3*s.* 6*d.*; also 792*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* consols. This provides one exhibition of 45*l.* a year, tenable at any college in Oxford or Cambridge by a native of Giggleswick or Clapham, awarded at the discretion of the governors.

Two Carr exhibitions of 50*l.* each, tenable at Christ's College, Cambridge, until B.A., or, with consent of master and fellows, till M.A., by boys who have been educated at the school for two years in the two and a half preceding the election. In default of candidates, thrown open. Electors, the master and fellows.

For the Hastings exhibitions of 75*l.* a year, *see* p. 16.

Objects of Trust.—"A Free Grammar School," without restrictions as to residence or place. (Letters Patent.) The school shall be open to the extent of its accommodation and income, and subject to such reasonable rules as shall be prescribed from time to time by the governors, to all boys able to read and write, and not afflicted with any contagious disease. Governors to have no power by the scheme to impose the payment by any scholar of any admission or capitation fee. (Scheme 1866.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar, by implication. (Letters Patent.) In 1795, by new statutes made by the governors, an assistant master was added to teach writing, accounts, mathematics, &c. By the scheme 1866 the subjects of instruction are to be prescribed by the governors, provided that the study of the classics be not excluded, and religious instruction be given

according to the principles and doctrines of the Church of England, except to those whose parents, &c. declare in writing that they entertain conscientious objections thereto.

Government and Masters.—Statutes, under a power given by the charter, were made by the governors and approved by the bishop of the diocese (Archbishop of York) in 1792 and 1795. The latter statutes were abolished, and a new scheme given by an order of the Court of Chancery, 6 June 1845, which *inter alia* substituted the Bishop of Ripon for the Archbishop of York, as the confirmer of the governors' statutes. By a scheme of the Charity Commissioners, 29 Jan. 1864, ten local governors appointed by the Charity Commissioners were added to the incorporated "foundation governors." A further scheme of the Charity Commissioners was made 19 May 1866, supplementary to that of 1864.

The foundation governors are the vicar and seven other residents incorporated, with power to fill up vacancies in their own body. The local governors are ten persons, members of the Church of England, resident within 30 miles of the school, measured by a straight line on the Ordnance map. Vacancies in the body of local governors are filled by election by the whole body of governors, subject to confirmation by Charity Commissioners. All the governors to have equal power, and the whole body to control the corporate seal.

The governors have power (1) to appoint, subject to approval of Bishop of Ripon, and by majority of two thirds of their whole number to dismiss the head master; (2) to make such regulations as they think fit regarding the admission and boarding of pupils, whether day boys or boarders; (3) to appoint the salaries of the masters, the head not to have less than 250*l.*, the under master not less than 150*l.*; (4) to award scholarships tenable at the school, not exceeding 20*l.* a year, to boys not under 12 years of age, and exhibitions not exceeding 60*l.* a year for not more than four years, the number of such scholarships and exhibitions not to exceed four at any one time; (5) to prescribe subjects of instruction; (6) to provide for an annual examination by an examiner appointed by the Bishop of Ripon; and to fix the times and periods of the vacations.

The head master must be a graduate of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, and he and the under master must be members of the Church of England. Neither can hold any benefice with cure of souls, or take regular parochial duty.

The head master to appoint and dismiss all under and assistant masters, the governors fixing the number of assistant masters, whose salary shall be paid out of the income of the charity.

The head master to have sole control over internal discipline, with power to remove or expel a boy; but in every case of removal or expulsion must report the grounds forthwith to the chairman of the governors.

The Bishop of Ripon to be visitor.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1869.

(The school having reopened under a new scheme, and with new buildings, in August 1869, the following information is all that can be given.)

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master receives fixed salary of 250*l.*, and 10*l.* per head for each boarder in hostel. Second master receives 150*l.* per annum, together with 5*l.* per head for each such boarder. None of the masters are allowed to take boarders.

Scholars.—58 in August 1869. The regulations about boarders are changing. The governors will issue regulations under which boys may board in licensed houses. Terms: For boarders in the hostel 80*l.* per annum, inclusive of tuition, board, lodging, and washing.

Cubical contents of bedroom, about 1100 feet per boy.

There is an isolated sanatorium, and playground of about five acres.

The head master is responsible for the discipline and general management of the school; the whole being under his immediate superintendence.

The school is divided into a preparatory department and an upper department.

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In the preparatory department, younger boys, and those who may otherwise need such instruction, will receive a careful grounding in all the elements of a sound English education, as a preparation for their entrance into the upper school. The course of instruction will include English reading and recitation, writing, writing from dictation, English grammar and composition, English history, geography, arithmetic, and the accidence of Latin.

No boy will be admitted into the upper school until he can pass a preliminary examination, showing his proficiency in reading aloud with correct expression; in writing from dictation; in English grammar or the accidence of Latin; in arithmetic to simple proportion; and in the geography of the United Kingdom and Europe.

The upper school will consist of two departments, the classical and the modern.

Classical department.—Before admission every boy must pass an examination in the accidence of Latin, and in translating an easy Latin prose author. Instruction will be provided in Latin, Greek, arithmetic, mathematics, history, and English literature.

The pupils of this department will also receive instruction in French or German whenever the head master shall conceive such additional work expedient.

The modern department will furnish instruction in Latin, French, German, English grammar and composition, English literature, History of England and the British Empire, arithmetic, mathematics, pure and applied, physical geography, and chemistry (theoretic and practical). Some other branch of natural science may be added, whenever the head master and the governors shall be of opinion that the number of boys admits of the appointment of a science master. The head master, with the concurrence of the parent or guardian of any boy, may substitute a modern language or English literature for Latin.

When the hostel is filled with boarders, the governors intend to establish scholarships to be held in the school, and exhibitions to be held at the Universities, by any pupils who may win them in open competition.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Rents and tithe rentcharge -	1,090	7	9	Repairs and management -	213	2	8
Dividends on consols - -	158	1	2	Salaries and expenses in school -	575	8	9
Bank interest - - -	8	18	6	Balance - - - -	468	16	0
	£1,257	7	5		£1,257	7	5

LIST OF GOVERNORS, &c. (1867).

Foundation Governors:

Rev. Wm. Henry Coulthurst, M.A., Vicar of Giggleswick.
William Robinson, Esq., Settle.
John Birkbeck, Esq., Anley, near Settle.
Thomas Stackhouse, Esq., Taitlands, near Settle.
William Carr, Esq., Stackhouse, near Settle, (Vice Chairman.)
Rev. Hoggarth John Swale, Ingfield, near Settle.
Hector Christie, Esq., Langcliffe Place, Settle.

Local Governors:

Sir James P. K. Shuttleworth, Bart, Gawthorpe Hall, near Burnley (Chairman).
Rev. Wm. Boyd, M.A., Arncliffe, near Skipton.
James Farrer, Esq., Ingleborough, Clapham.
John Hamerton, Esq., Hellifield Peel, Hellifield, Leeds.
Theophilus Hastings Ingham, Esq., Marton House, near Skipton.
Walter Morrison, Esq., M.P., Tarn House, Malham, Bell Busk, Leeds.
Charles Saville Roundell, Esq., Gledstone, near Skipton.
William Allen Francis Saunders, Esq., Wennington Hall, Lancaster.
Matthew Wilson, Esq., Eshton Hall, Gargrave, Leeds.
Thomas Edward Yorke, Esq., Halton Place, Hillfield, Leeds.

Clerk to Trustees:
Wm. Hartley, solicitor, Settle.

Head Master:
(1864) Rev. J. R. Blakiston, M.A. (since one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools).
1867 (temporary), Rev. Thomas Bramley, M.A.
1869 Rev. George Style, M.A.

Other Foundation Masters:
Charles Henry Jeaffreson, M.A.
Arthur Brewin, certificated.
John Stanger (German).

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS (1864).

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Grocer.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Innkeeper.
„ „ - 2	Branch Bank Manager	„ „ - 2	Yeoman and Land Agent.
„ „ - 3	Watchmaker.	„ „ - 3	Banker's Accountant.
„ „ - 4	Solicitor.	„ „ - 4	Bookseller and Printer
„ „ - 5	Ironmonger.	„ „ - 5	Do. do.
„ „ - 6	Tailor.	„ „ - 6	Yeoman and Land Agent.
„ „ - 7	Postman or Letter Carrier.	„ „ - 7	Cardriver, Carter, and Coal Agent.
„ „ - 8	Solicitor.	„ „ - 8	Mill Manager, Overlooker, or Clerk.
„ „ - 9	Blacksmith and Grocer.	„ „ - 9	Solicitor.
„ „ - 10	Solicitor.	„ „ - 10	Shepherd.

All live within one mile of the school, except one boy, who rides in.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Rope and Banding Manufacturer.	Ashton, near Preston, Lancashire.	Mr. Smith, National Schoolmaster, removed in January to Second Master.
„ „ - 2	Farmer and Grazier -	Bell Busk, near Skipton.	Thomas Hargraves, labourer and school cleaner, Giggleswick.
„ „ - 3	Do. do. -	Do. do.	
„ „ - 4	Saw Mills Owner -	Ingleton, Yorkshire	
„ „ - 5	Veterinary Surgeon -	Leighton Buzzard,	Mr. Taylor, Farmer, near Giggleswick.
„ „ - 6	Farmer - -	Buckden, near Skipton	Mr. H. King, Relieving Officer and Tax Collector, Giggleswick.
„ „ - 7	Barrister (retired),	Bentham, near Lancaster.	Miss Malinson, Giggleswick.
„ „ - 8	Domestic Servant -	Arncliffe, near Skipton	Do. do.
„ „ - 9	Yeoman - -	Cracoe, near Skipton -	Do. ; since January removed to the Second Master.
„ „ - 10	Cotton Spinner -	Alden, near Manchester.	Mrs. Furness, Draper, Settle.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Medical Practitioner (Irregular).	Kettlewell, near Skipton.	Mrs. Robinson, Settle.
„ „ - 2	Farmer - -	Buckden, near Skipton.	Mr. H. King, Relieving Officer and Tax Collector at Giggleswick.
„ „ - 3	Cotton Manufacturer	Foubridge, near Colne.	
„ „ - 4	Do. do.		
„ „ - 5	Cotton Spinner -	Bolton-le-Moors -	The Second Master.
„ „ - 6	Gentleman - -	The Cliff, Bingley -	Do. do.
„ „ - 7	Cotton Manufacturer	Helmshore, near Manchester.	Mrs. Furness, Draper, Settle.
„ „ - 8	Farmer - -	Slaidburn, Yorkshire -	Mr. Robt. Charnley, Farmer, Stainforth, 3 miles off.

Table B.—School Instruction (1864).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	40	3	—	2	18	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Collects, Epistles, and Gospels for the Sundays. First ten chapters of St. Mark's Gospel in Greek.	11	$13\frac{1}{2}$	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Collects, Epistles, and Gospels for the Sundays. St. Mark's Gospel; Samuel, Bk. I.	27	$12\frac{1}{2}$	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	4	Collects, Epistles, and Gospels for the Sundays; Gospel St. Mark; Samuel, Bk. I.
Greek	5	2	—	1	18	6	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	12	(Head boy doing high Greek subjects, left for University in Sept.) Homer, Odyssey, Bks. 1-4. Demosthenes, Aphobus, Gk. Anthology.	3	$13\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	9	Wilkins' Grk. Delectus, pp. 1–19: Wordsworth's Grk. Gr.							
Latin	40	5	—	2	18	5	1	7	21	Ter. Phormio, Virg. Æn. 5; Ov. Fast., I. 2; Livy III., all translated on paper and retranslated *viva voce*; Wilkins' Latin Prose Exs., 30; Walford's Latin Verse, Part I. and II., pp. 65.	11	$13\frac{3}{4}$	5	1	5	15	300 vr. Ovid Repetition; Wilkins' Latin Prose Exs., 15; Cæsar B.G., 3; Phædrus, 243 vr.; Ovid, 1117 vr.; Rapier's Latin Verse, pp. 71–86; Roby, Latin Grammar; Syntax.	9	$11\frac{1}{2}$	5	1	5	11	Roby's Latin Gr. to Active Verbs; Smith's Inductive Latin Course 1–50 Exs.
French	38	5	—	2	15	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	9	Molière, L'Avare, 4 Acts; Gasc's Materials and French Prose Compos., pp. 1–20.	6	$13\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	$5\frac{1}{2}$	40 Perrin's Tables; Gasc's Second French Compn., pp. 1–50.	9	$11\frac{1}{2}$	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	6	Gasc's First French Course, 40 Exs.
German	12	3	—	2	15	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	9	Schiller's Wilhelm Tell, 3 Scs.; Kotzebue's Pagenstreiche, 2 Acts; Stahlman's Exs., all.	6	$13\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$	The German Magazine, 20 pp.; Eulenstein's Exs. 52. Eulenstein's German Gr. to Verbs.	3	13	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	Eulenstein's German Exercises and Grammar.
Arithmetic	40	5	—	2	18	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	Miscellaneous Examples	2	15	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Barnard, Smith Practice to Sqr. Rt.	3	$9\frac{1}{4}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$6\frac{1}{4}$	Barnard Smith, to Compd. Division.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (1864)—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Numbe r of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	13	3	—	2	Y. 18	3	H. 1	3	H. 7	Euclid, Bks. 1-3; Todhunter's Algebra to Permutns.	2	Y. 15	2	H. 1	2	H. 4½	Euclid, Bk. I.; Colenso's Algebra to end of Simple Eqs.	9	Y. 13½	2	H. 1	2	H. 4½	Euclid, Book I., pp. 1-26; Colenso's Algebra to Simple Equation.
History	40	—	—	2	18	Irregular.			1	Peloponnesian war in Smith's Greece, 93 pp. The Gracchi in Liddell's Rome, 100 pp.	11	13¾	2	¾	—	2½	Curtis' School Hist. Eng., pp. 457-545.	27	12¼	2	1	—	2	Gleig's School Hist. Eng. to James I.
Geography	40	2	—	13	14¼	Irregular. Maps.			1	Yorkshire, Greece, Spain, Palestine.	27	12¼	3	1	½ map	3½	Anderson's Geography,—Europe, Palestine, and the British Possessions.							
English Grammar.	27			27	12½	5	½	2½	3½	C.P. Mason's English Gr.; Dictation; Themes; Parsing, &c., &c.														
English Literature.																								
English Composition.																								
Reading																								
Writing	27			No classification.						Darnell's Copy Books.														
Music	27									Rounds and Catches.														
Drawing	38	2	—	11	13¾	2	½	—	1	Carpenter's Drawing Books.	27	12¼	2	½	—	1	Carpenter's Drawing Books.							
Drilling	38	1	—	38	14	1	½	—	½	Company Drill and Extension Motions.														

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TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS (1865).

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN YEARS by Boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the Competitive Examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a.*)

OXFORD.

Rev. Francis Howson, M.A., Scholar of Lincoln, Hon. Fourth Lit. Hum., 1855.
Rev. Benjn. Hinde, M.A., Christ Church, 3rd Cl. Mod., 1855.
Rev. Wm. Marriner, do. do. 3rd Lit. Hum., 1855.
Rev. Thos. Bramley, M.A., Queens' College, Hastings Exhibitioner, 1855, 1st Cl. Mod., 1856, 3rd Lit. Hum., 1858.

CAMBRIDGE.

J. H. Burrow, B.A., Cath., 10th Junior Opt., 10th in 2nd Class C. Tripos, 1855.
J. Brakenridge, M.A., Christ's (Scholar), 31st Wrangler, 1855 (deceased).
Rev. J. Mason, M.A., Trinity College, 12th in 2nd Class Class. Tripos, 1856.
Rev. A. Dunn, B.A., Christ's (Scholar), 3rd Class Class. Tripos, 1857.
Rev. J. H. Lupton, M.A., Scholar, St. John's, Fifth Classic, 1858, and 33rd Junior Opt. Member's Prizeman, 1858; Fellow of St. John's College, 1860; Surmaster of St. Paul's Schools, 1864.
Rev. Wm. Leeming, M.A., Scholar of Christ's College, 27th Wrangler, 1858.
Rev. John Langhorne, do. do. First Class Class. Tripos, 1859. Assistant Master at Tunbridge School.
Rev. W. M. Heaton, M.A., Scholar, Christ's College, first in Second Class Classl. Tripos, 1859. Vice-Principal of King William's College, Isle of Man.
S. Ingram, B.A., Scholar, St. John's College, 8th in First Class Class. Tripos, 1862. Assistant Master at Tunbridge School.
J. G. Horsfall, Scholar of Christ's College, 1859.
J. B. Wilson, B.A., Scholar, Pembroke, 1862, 6th Junior Opt., 1865.
Robert Patterson, Open Scholarship, Christ's College, 1864.

DUBLIN.

Rev. W. B. Tomlinson, B.A., Edinburgh, Master of Horton-in-Ribblesdale Grammar School.
C. Dale, 8th in First Class, Xmas. 1864, E. Armistead Silver Medal, 1863.

LONDON.

B. H. Allen, M.B., 2nd in Chemistry Matn., 3rd do. and Nat. Phil. Prelimy. Scien. 3rd in Anatomy, 1st M.B., Exhibition and Gold Medal in Chemistry and Matn Med. University College, 2 Gold, 3 Silver Medals, 3rd Prize, &c. &c.
C. Dale, 1st Class Matn., Jan. 1865.
W. Bamber, do. do. 1863.
Dr. Henry Maudsley, 1st Examination for M.B. degree, 1856, Gold Medal in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy, Gold Medal and Scholarship in Surgery.

(*b.*)

J. G. Horsfall, 1861, 50 East India Civil Service.
J. C. Williams, 1862, 18th do. do.
Wm. Walker, T. Hargraves, } Custom House Officers, { 1859. 1857.

(*c.*)

Wm. Ross, 2nd Class Junior Cand. Camb. Local Exam., 1863.
J. Bamber, do. Senior Oxford Exam., 1861.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, 1855.

Dr. Henry Maudsley, Gold Medal and 1st certificate in Physiology.
" " Do. do. do. Surgery.

Halifax.—Heath Free Grammar School.

Mr. J. G. Fitch's Report.

This important and ancient foundation has sustained the character of a grammar school for many years. Its charter was granted by Queen Elizabeth, and was renewed or confirmed by George II., and the statutes are very explicit as to the classical character of the instruction, certain Greek and Latin authors being expressly named in them, and the schoolmaster being strictly enjoined "to make his scholars, according to their age and capacity, "perfect grammarians, and not to carry them on too hastily from "prose to verse, or from Latin to Greek, and especially to be "constant and strict in the examination of their exercises." The statutes are also very peremptory as to the absolutely gratuitous admission of all scholars resident in the parish of Halifax, but permit the master to demand a quarterage from all foreigners.

Carlisle, 1818, reported that the school was well filled and in good repute, and that from 40 to 50 extra-parochial scholars were in attendance. In 1827 it was stated by the Commissioners that the average number of free scholars was 35, and that there were several boarders in the head master's house. No boys are now admitted free; as payments of 4*l.* 4*s.* and 6*l.* 6*s.* per annum, according to age, are required, ostensibly for instruction in English and mathematics; and a fee of 2*l.* 2*s.* is charged to those who learn French. It is, however, assumed that instruction in Latin and Greek is still given freely, as required by statute. These terms have been settled by the governors, and are intended to apply to every scholar until the number reaches 60; beyond this limit the head master will be at liberty to impose conditions at his own discretion, both as to the fees and to the attainments required on entrance.

The premises are old and have a reverend and quasi-ecclesiastical aspect, which is in marked contrast with the principal buildings in this manufacturing district. They are situated in a healthful spot on Skircoat Moor, and are yet sufficiently close to the town. The schoolroom could readily accommodate 80 scholars; and in the house of the head master, who is a clergyman, there is room for the reception of 16 boarders. The school possesses no sufficient playground or cricket field.

There are now 40 pupils, of whom two only board in the headmaster's house. There are two assistant masters who have matriculated, but not graduated, at the University of London. The scholars are divided into four classes. In the highest, five boys were reading Homer with care and intelligence, and more than half of the boys in the school have begun Latin and made good progress. Five prepared for me very creditable exercises in Latin translation and parsing, and four wrote out the demonstration of a proposition in the second book of Euclid with correctness and evident perception of its meaning. All the ordinary school lessons, the task work, and written exercises struck me as being much

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above the average, both as to the skill with which they had been devised, and the accuracy with which they were performed. In the reading there was less finish and cultivation than might have been expected from boys otherwise so well trained, and the arithmetic also was a little deficient in intelligence. On the whole there is evidence of great diligence in study, but not of much vivacity or readiness in replying to questions. Perhaps this may be attributed to the fact that class work and oral teaching are less practised here than in most good schools. The discipline of the school is excellent; and as I was walking towards the schoolroom just before 9 o'clock, I was struck with the eagerness with which the scholars were striving to be in their places before the clock struck.

There is no French master, but 11 of the scholars read French with the head master out of school hours. Mr. Cox's experience is unfavourable to the employment of a foreign teacher, who is, he says, generally without weight, and often without the power of giving necessary explanations.

As this school is situated in the centre of a mercantile and manufacturing community, Mr. Cox has made strenuous and successful efforts to adapt the teaching to the local wants, without sacrificing that fundamental instruction in classics, to which his own training and experience have led him to attach the highest importance. The school, though sufficiently endowed, does not possess the sort of attractions likely to fill it with scholars preparing for the university; and its sphere of influence will probably be limited in practice to the sons of professional men and the richer traders, most of whom will go into various employments at about 16 years of age. The head master's own views respecting the best mode of giving to boys of this class some of that tone and culture which are often supposed to be exclusively attainable in the study of Latin and Greek are well expressed in the communication which he addressed to the Commissioners. He says:—

"I have gradually introduced English literature into the school, and have found it beneficial in raising the tone of the boys. But it has been done systematically, being treated on the same principles as the classics under the best masters. The writers have been examined line by line, their chief writings read in class by the boys, and commented on by the master; points of criticism and taste have been introduced, and the place of the writer fixed in the history of the national literature. It is the custom now to take each half-year one poet (not in selections, however); some of Bacon's Essays in order; half a century of English history, both political and literary; and the geography of one country as a whole, with a map of that country on a large scale. We have thus in three years gone through:—

"(*a.*) Shakespeare's Tempest, Merchant of Venice, and Henry VIII.; Milton's Paradise Lost (two books), and all the minor poems; Gray's poems entire, and Cowper's Task, with 40 of Bacon's Essays.

"(*b.*) Three centuries of political and literary history.

"(*c.*) The geography of the British Isles, France, Belgium and Holland, Spain and Portugal, Italy, Germany, and the United States.

"I find that this course has not interfered with classical studies at all, and that as much has been done in them as would have been done without it, and with more interest, as the boys see that they are realities, and are illustrated by it.

"Next, as regards divinity I have avoided all compendiums, analyses, and commentaries. I have required the plain facts of the Old and New Testaments, the Church Catechism and Collects, and the Prayer Book from beginning to end, with the Prefaces and Rubrics, read by the boys to the masters, word for word, and illustrated by collateral information given *vivâ voce*. I think it worthy of notice that I have no complaints from parents on this head, though many of the boys have been Dissenters. In three years we have gone through the whole of the historical books of the Bible, the Psalms (many of them by heart), and most of the Epistles, together with the whole Prayer Book, including the ordination services, and the whole of Walton's Lives.

"Thirdly, I have required an exact knowledge of all the mathematical subjects taught—arithmetic, mental arithmetic, Euclid, algebra, and trigonometry (plane)—and boys are as attentive to them as to any other subjects. All have to do what their position in the school requires. This half-year, those boys who write a good hand have had training in book-keeping and mercantile accounts.

"I may say that all the boys that have been under me since my scheme got fully into work, have attended to every one of the subjects equally well. I cannot say that such has been the case with the boys under the other masters, who have, however, many boys who are unable to rise. I think that the education of boys does not depend upon any particular subject, but on the spirit and feeling which is implanted in their minds by the masters. My experience warrants me in saying that they will do equally well in all school subjects, unless the idea is put into their heads by parents or masters that this or that is of no good to them, or masters cease to feel an interest in the dull boys. I could readily illustrate this.

"The same boys who do well in one thing do well in all; they make similar mistakes in all subjects, and get about the same proportion of marks in every one. It is only in the higher branches, such as classical composition or mathematical problems, that a decided difference appears, *i.e.* in the application of their book knowledge."

A careful examination of the exercises prepared by the boys in English grammar, history, and literature, as well as in the elementary mathematics, showed me that the scheme of study here described is judiciously carried out, and that by widening the curriculum of instruction much has been gained, while nothing of the discipline usually attained in purely classical schools of the same standing appears to have been lost.

It will be observed that divinity occupies a prominent place in the school course, and that the religious teaching is intended exclusively for the children of Church of England parents. Lessons on the liturgy and catechism are given to all, and no exception is ever made, even in the case of a child who has not been baptized. It is probably owing to this circumstance that the school is less popular in the town than on other grounds it deserves to be. Moreover, an institution of this kind is perhaps liable to be credited by the inhabitants of a prosperous trading town with a more antiquated routine and a severer discipline than actually belong to it, and thus to lose some of its

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

legitimate influence. I cannot doubt that, with one or two very slight modifications, the school under its present management is well calculated to render far more important service to the people of Halifax, and to give mental training more truly adapted to the upper ranks of a mercantile community than that afforded by any merely commercial school.

Notwithstanding its antiquity and importance, the school has never been included in the list of 12 entitled from time to time to share in the advantages of Lady E. Hastings's exhibitions. It possesses, however, a joint claim with Heversham and Leeds to the Milner scholarships at Magdalen College, Cambridge, and one boy who was educated at this school is now enjoying the advantage of that bequest.

The statutory restriction as to the appointment of local trustees is here unattended with the disadvantage usually found where the governing body is kept strictly within parochial limits. For the parish of Halifax is one of the most extensive in England, and contained in 1861 no less than 147,776 inhabitants; hence the range of choice open to the governors when they fill up vacancies in their own body is very large, and the trust is now administered by a body of 12 gentlemen, including, besides the Vicar and three members of Parliament, several of the most influential men in the district (see General Report, vol. ix., p. 121). They watch over the interests of the school with much care and judgment, and evince the greatest desire to increase its usefulness.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xviii. 569. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment. — By letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, 15th Feb. 1585, at the suit of the inhabitants of Halifax. Doubts having arisen, in consequence of neglect to appoint new governors, whether corporation was not dissolved, a charter of confirmation was granted by letters patent of George II., 30 July 1730. Endowed by Earl of Shrewsbury with schoolhouse and lands in Skircoat, 1598. Other lands bought with money subscribed by inhabitants in 1634. Some rentcharges and lands given by other benefactors.

Rev. Thomas Milner, by will and codicil bearing date in 1722, gave to college a reversionary grant of 1,000*l.* for scholarships tenable at Magdalene College, Cambridge, by boys educated at Leeds, Halifax, and Heversham schools. This endowment augmented by his sister Mary Milner who in 1636 gave 200*l.* for the same uses.

Deeds with the president governor for time being.

School Property.—Dividend on consols 30*l.* Rents 350*l.* Total income (including dividends on consols and bank interest) 396*l.* gross, 319*l.* net. Buildings good. Residence for head master.

Scholars may compete with two other schools for four Milner exhibitions at Magdalene College, Cambridge, each worth 70*l.*, and tenable for four years.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school for the continual bringing up, teaching, and learning of children and youth of parish and vicarage of Halifax and other villages and hamlets near adjoining unto the same, and of other our faithful and liege people whosoever they be, to be taught, instructed, and learned there. (Letters Patent)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and good learning (Letters Patent). Latin, Greek, history, English, mathematics, mapping, religious knowledge. (Rules confirmed by Archbishop of York in 1842.)

Government and Masters.—Statutes modified in 1842. Governors, twelve, residents, incorporated, have power, with approval of Archbishop of York, to make ordinances and appoint master. After three admonitions they may dismiss him for gross neglect of duty or other misconduct. Governors, with concurrence of master, regulate discipline and appoint usher, taking to them the master to judge of his sufficiency in learning and aptness.

Master must be good classical scholar, having studied for five years at Oxford and Cambridge, well affected to present settlement of Church and State.

Assistant masters appointed and paid by master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Master receives from endowment 180*l.*, from fees 160*l.*, from boarders, perhaps 100*l.*, total 440*l.* Usher 90*l.* Third master paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—35 boys, of whom three fifths are sons of gentry, coming from distances up to three miles. Latin, Greek, and religious instruction free to all residents in parish. Other work (English), four guineas, under 14, and six guineas above 14, on admission. French two guineas. Boys (when more than 60 on foundation) not on foundation six guineas for school work. French two guineas. Fires and stationery 8*s.*

Boarders.—Five, sons of gentry. Four meals; meat once at least. Terms for instruction, board, and washing, 55*l.* In one case 45*l.* Cubical contents of bed-room per boy 270 feet. Hours 7 a.m. and 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys admitted between ages of 7 and 14 (foundationers).

On admission must read well.

Classification by Latin. Work begins and ends with prayers from Liturgy. Church Catechism taught.

Promotions by quarterly, monthly, and half-yearly examination by masters. Class prizes. Others for divinity, English, French, and mathematics.

Punishments: impositions, detention in school, corporal (rare) in public.

Playground, two acres, adjoining. Library for boarders.

No school bounds.

In last five years one boy has gone to a University, and 20 to other (chiefly commercial) schools. [Two at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time 40 weeks per annum, 30 hours per week.

Account of Receipts and Expenditure for year ending 31 Dec. 1866.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Annual rents	320	5	3
Quarry rent	30	0	0
Dividends on consols	36	2	4
Bank interest	9	15	9
Property tax returned	0	12	1
	£ 396	15	5

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Repairs of school and farm buildings	63	15	10
Surveyor's bill	7	12	0
Commissions, expenses, and allowances	4	10	3
Insurance	0	18	0
Rates on wood	0	15	2
Master's salaries	270	0	0
Examiner	10	0	0
Balance	39	4	2
	£ 396	15	5

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

List of Governors, &c. (1867).

Governors:

Archdeacon Musgrave, Vicar of Halifax.
Charles Norris, Esq., Merchant, Wood Hall, near Halifax.
John Waterhouse, Esq., Gentleman, Well Head, Halifax.
Edward Rawson, Esq., Merchant, Ashe Grove, near Halifax.
Major Waterhouse, M.P., Hope Hall, Halifax.
Sir H. Edwards, Bt., M.P., Pye Nest, near Halifax.
Wm. Henry Rawson, Merchant, Millhouse, near Halifax.
Colonel Akroyd, M.P., Bankfield, near Halifax.
Thomas Robson, Heath Hall, near Halifax.
William Rothwell, Esq., Gentleman, Clare Place Halifax.
John E. Wainhouse, Esq., Gentleman, Washer Lane, near Halifax.
John Staveley, Esq., Gentleman, Lord Street, Halifax.

Clerk to Trustees:

Messrs. Adam and Emmet, Solicitors, Halifax.

Head Master:

Rev. Thomas Cox.

Second Master:

W. J. Brookes.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest Boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school 1	General agent	Halifax	½ mile.
„ 2	Surgeon	Do.	1 „
„ 3	Dissenting preacher	Do.	½ „
„ 4	Clergyman	Do.	1 „
„ 5	Miller	Copley, near Halifax	1½ „
„ 6	Grocer	Halifax	½ „
„ 7	Surgeon	Do.	1¼ „
„ 8	Clerk	Skircoat, near Halifax	¼ „
„ 9	Do.	Do.	¼ „
„ 10	Bailiff of county court	Do.	1 „
Boys lowest in school 1	Cardmaker	Halifax	1½ „
„ 2	Inland Revenue officer	Skircoat	¼ „
„ 3	Surgeon	Todmorden	10 „
„ 4	Dissenting preacher	Halifax	½ „
„ 5	Woolstapler	Elland	3 „
„ 6	Civil engineer	Northowram, nr. Halifax	2½ „
„ 7	Of independent means	Skircoat	¼ „
„ 8	Watchmaker	Halifax	¾ „
„ 9	Manufacturer	Todmorden	10 „
„ 10	Shoemaker	Halifax	¾ „

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in school 1	Wine merchant	Skipton	Head master.
„ 2	Of independent means	Rilston near Skipton	
„ 3	Large farmer	Scotland	
„ 4	Clergyman	Ganton near York	
„ 5	Manufacturer	Preston	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last THREE years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

During the last *three* years, present H.M.'s period of office,

(*a*) 1 Scholarship, Magdalene College, Cambridge.
1 do. Emmanuel do. do.
1 Wranglership.

(*b*) 1 Military Examination at Sandhurst.

(*c*) 1 Certificate (2nd Class) in Oxford Middle Class Examination.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION. (HALIFAX.—HEATH SCHOOL.)

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	
					Y.		H.			
Religious Knowledge.	40	4	—	14	15	2	1	2	—	Chronicles I.–II., Psalms CVIII.–CL., St. Matthew I.–XV., Epistle to Romans, Trench, Synonyms of Greek Testament.
Greek	14	2	—	6	15	4	1	1	—	Sophocles, Ajax, 700 to end, Thucyd. I.–XLIV.
Latin	40	5	—	6	15	4	1	3	—	Virgil Æn. IV.–V. (part), Cic. Verr. II. Capp. I.–XXXIII,
French	6	1	42/	6	14	2	1	2	—	Portions of Guizot's Alfred Le Grand, with Grammar Practice and Exercises.
Arithmetic	40	5	—	6	15	1	1	—	—	The whole of Colenso's Arithmetic.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	14	1	—	6	15	9	1	—	—	Euclid I.–VI., Algebra to end of indeterminate equations. Elementary Trigonometry.
History	40	4	—	14	15	1	¾	1	—	Liddell's History of Rome from Sylla to Augustus.
*Geography	26	3	—	6	13	2	¾	1	—	The Geography of Germany.
*English Grammar.	26	3	—	6	13	1	¾	—	—	The whole of Elementary Grammar.
*†English Literature.	16	2	—	6	13	1	¾	—	—	Gray's Poems Bacon's Essays, XXX.–XXXVII.
English Composition.	40	4	—	14	15	1	1	1		
Writing	26	3	—	6	13	3	½			

* The upper boys (14) have to study English History and these subjects by themselves, and pass the examination at the end of the half-year.

† These also have one hour's instruction a week in Bacon's Essays and some English poet.

HAMPSTHWAITE.—(WEST SYKE GREEN SCHOOL.)

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

Although Latin was prescribed as one of the subjects of instruction in the founder's will, this little school has long been wholly elementary in its character. There are in average attendance about 20 boys and 12 girls; and the instruction was thus reported on on the occasion of the last visit of Her Majesty's Inspector:—

"Mr. Walbank seems to be a careful teacher, but the premises are very ill adapted for a school, and I wish a new room could be provided. Out of 26 children examined, three failed to satisfy me in reading, ten in writing, and nine in arithmetic. The religious knowledge of the lower classes has been much neglected; that of the higher classes was moderately fair."

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 456. A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—John Richmond, by his will, dated 11th Dec. 1711, charged certain copyhold lands with the payment to trustees of 20*l.*, viz., 14*l.* for this school, then already built at West Syke Green, and 6*l.* for a school at Grantley for 12 boys, from Grantley and Shelden.

School Property.—The annuity of 14*l.* Buildings good; residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—Instruction of boys living in hamlets of Felliscliffe and Birstwith. (Founder's will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin, English, writing, and arithmetic. (Founder's will.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme directed by Charity Commissioners, 1860. School entirely managed by the vicar, two churchwardens, and four trustees, who appoint or dismiss master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—A mixed elementary village school under (occasional) Government inspection.

Masters.—One, receiving 14*l.* from endowment and about 25*l.* from school fees and subscriptions, with a residence.

Day Scholars.—Forty-five boys and girls [in 1867 32 boys and 30 girls], chiefly children of farmers and labourers, from distances under two miles.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Work begins and ends with prayers from Liturgy. Instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and religious knowledge.

Classification chiefly by reading. Examined occasionally by H.M. inspector of schools.

Punishments: impositions and public caning.

No playground.

School time 48 weeks per annum, 27½ hours per week.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Randon Briggs, Esq., Buskwith Hall, Ripley.
John Greenwood, Esq., M. P. Swarcliffe, Yorkshire.
M. D. Richmond, Esq., Grewelthorpe, Ripon.
C. Lee, Esq., Grantley, Ripon.

Ex officio:

Rev. H. Deek, Vicar of Hampsthwaite.
Two churchwardens.

Head Master:

Teasdale Walbank.

HATFIELD FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

The indenture of Thomas Wormeley, the founder of this school (1627), enjoins "that a fit and able scholar of one of the universities, if convenient he may be had, be therein placed, and maintained for ever hereafter, for the education and for the free instruction of the children of all the inhabitants within the town and parish of Hatfield, as well in the true religion as other good literature."

The indenture of John Hatfield (1716) declares "that the schoolmaster is to teach and instruct boys in the Latin and Greek tongues, and to no other use, intent, or purpose whatsoever." The schoolmaster was to be chosen with the consent and approbation of James Yarburgh, Esq., and his heirs, heirs-at-law of Thomas Wormeley, deceased, to be a graduate of one of the universities of this kingdom of Great Britain, and a good and sufficient scholar for the teaching and instructing of boys in the Latin and Greek tongues, and a true and orthodox son of the Church of England as by law established. He is also to teach five poor boys, being the children of such parents as are not of ability to pay for their teaching, without any pay or reward.

The mastership is nominally held by the vicar of the parish. On his appointment he offered to receive boarders into his house on moderate terms, and day scholars into the school, making a charge of 1*l.* per quarter for teaching English, writing, arithmetic, geography, mensuration, &c. His numbers were always very limited, the boarders never exceeding five, the day scholars seldom reaching that number. After a time the experiment was given up, and the school became extinct.

There is, however, an endowment under Travis's trust, which provides an annual income of 80*l.* for the maintenance of an elementary school in Hatfield, but which does not provide a school-room. This endowment is under the management of a body of trustees at Thorne, and sustains two other schools, of which the one is at Thorne and the other at Wroot in Lincoln. See the report on Thorne, and also p. 200 of my General Report (vol. ix).

In these circumstances, the vicar has permitted the trustees of Travis's charity to occupy the grammar school premises; and at the time of my visit, I found about 30 children present. The room is old, very damp and wretched, and out of repair. It would probably cost more to repair it and render it efficient for school purposes than to erect a new building altogether.

The present vicar, who was nominated to the mastership by the patron, Mr. Yarburgh, in 1848, continues to receive the small rentcharges amounting to 14*l.* which belong to the grammar school. As he is not on Travis's trust, he has no share in the management of that school, and therefore does not enjoy the usual supervision of a clergyman over his parochial school. He has

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

favoured me with the following statement respecting the present position of both institutions:—

"My late predecessor was master of both the grammar school and Travis's charity. There was, therefore, an apparent amalgamation of the trusts. Prior to that, Travis's school was taught in a mere cottage.

"The grammar school on its present footing does not certainly fulfil the purposes of a good parochial school, nor the intentions of the founders. Upon the appointment of a schoolmaster to Travis's trust in October last, I proposed to the trustees to pay a portion of the master's salary, having the appointment of five free boys, the residue I purposed giving up for an adult evening school during the winter months which the present master would undertake. The trustees of Travis's charity having lately built schoolrooms at Thorne are not at the present time in a position to undertake the erection of a more suitable building at Hatfield. An amalgamation of the two charities appears to me the most beneficial for the parish."

It thus appears that this little village possesses two educational foundations,—the one consisting of a freehold schoolhouse and garden, and an income of 14*l.* per annum; and the other consisting of an annual sum of 80*l.* The combined result of these resources is the maintenance of a feeble school in a miserable hovel, and the absence of all the provisions whereby the efficiency of primary instruction is usually secured in a village unprovided with an endowment.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xviii. 617. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Founded by Thomas Wormeley, who by deed, dated January 1, 1627, gave an annuity of 10*l.* for its endowment. The Rev. John Hatfield, in 1716, conveyed the schoolhouse and site to the trustees in fee. In 1619 John Spivey (trust not stated) granted an annuity of 2*l.* In 1825 the Inclosure Commissioners gave three roods 17 perches of land to the trustees, worth yearly 2*l.* (For Travis' trust see assistant commissioner's report.)

School Property.—Annuities and rent of allotment 14*l.*

Objects of Trust, and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Maintenance of an able scholar for the free instruction of the children of all the inhabitants within town and parish of Hatfield, as well in religious as other good literature (Wormeley's deed). A schoolmaster, graduate of one of the universities, and a sufficient scholar for instructing boys in the Latin and Greek tongues. Five poor boys, being children of persons not of ability to pay for their teaching, to be taught without reward. (Hatfield's deed.)

Government and Masters.—The heirs of Wormeley's trustees have the nomination of the schoolmaster under Wormeley's deed, and (in default of proper conveyance) the heir of J. Hatfield acts as trustee of the schoolhouse.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

Master receives the 14*l.* a year from endowment, but the school is suspended, it being found impossible to induce the attendance of boarders or day scholars at either the day school, for a payment 4*l.* a year, or latterly at the night school gratuitously. "Master would gladly consent to any scheme for rendering the charity useful."

In Oct. 1866, upon the appointment of a master to Travis' school, which is conducted on the national system, the master of the grammar school agreed to pay a portion of the master's salary for the privilege of appointing five free boys who now attend the school which is taught in the grammar school.

TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

John George Yarburgh
Hatfield de Rhodes } as heirs of founders. (End. Gr. Ret. 1868.)

Master:

Rev. H. Hogarth, Perpetual Curate.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

HAWORTH (PAR. OF BRADFORD) FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

The will of Christopher Scott, the founder of this school, is very explicit in reference to the classical character of the instruction and to the qualifications of the master, who is to be "an "able and painful schoolmaster, chosen out of the University of "Oxford or Cambridge, and both able and willing to teach his "scholars Greek and Latin in such a commendable manner that "they may be fit for either university." It seems that these instructions have not been uniformly obeyed, for at the time of the former inquiry (1827) the master was not a graduate, and the school contained no classical pupils. It is reported to have been attended by 200 children, but if this be not a mistake, the scholars must have been very inadequately accommodated, as the room is certainly not large enough for half that number. The establishment of good elementary schools in Haworth by both the Church and the Wesleyan body, and of a second National school in the township of Oxenhope itself, has probably caused the withdrawal of the poorer children, as the number is now much reduced.

The present master is a graduate in orders, who expresses a strong wish to restore the classical character of the school, and to carry out the injunctions of the founder. His efforts in this direction have at present been only partially successful. The largest number he has had at one time in the school is 21, and at present there are only 15 on the books, of whom 13 were in the school on the day of my visit.

Only seven of these boys have made a beginning in Latin. They are using a small book of Latin exercises called Monteith's Course, in which a few short English sentences for translation into Latin alternate with similar Latin sentences to be turned into English. It appears, however, that none of the boys have yet attempted the exercises in which English has to be turned into Latin, and that at present their Latin studies have been confined to the learning of a few short Latin sentences with an English translation. The master informed me that the Latin grammar has not yet received much attention; and of all the boys present none were able to distinguish the nouns from the verbs, or to answer the simplest questions as to the number, gender, or tense of any word. The attempts made to teach English grammar have not been more successful. No one of the boys is able to parse a word; and only two can find out the parts of speech in a simple English sentence. No mathematics are taught in the school, though algebra and mensuration are set down in the returns. There are no reading books in use in the school except Bibles, which the boys read in an indistinct and unmeaning manner. The master says that the parents object to purchase suitable books. The Church Catechism is said to be taught. But on the whole I found it impossible to elicit evidence that the children had learned anything with even moderate correctness or attention.

The trustees are a small body of yeomen and manufacturers resident in the immediate neighbourhood. It appears that they are disposed to guard very jealously the gratuitous character of the school; since in 1864 they offered a determined resistance to a proposal of the master to charge from 5*s.* to 10*s.* per quarter for English and mathematics. He explained that he wished the classical instruction provided by the will to continue free, but, as his income was small—then only 85*l.* per annum from the endowment, besides the dwelling-house—it was important to augment it. He said, "The charge of 5*s.* 6*d.* per quarter is proposed for the Latin scholars, who consequently learn only half English, and 5*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* for those who are not Latin scholars, but learn full English." The trustees declined to consent to this arrangement, and the only charge now sanctioned by them is that of sixpence per quarter for fire and stationery.

Yet the few children attending the school could well afford to pay, and are of the rank a little above that of the National school children, who pay 2*d.* and 3*d.* per week for their instruction. The resolutions of the trustees transmitted to me express entire satisfaction with the present working of the school, and inform me that no scheme for its improvement is in contemplation.* Haworth is well supplied with elementary schools, and it is not likely, therefore, that this school will ever attract many of the children of the poor. And the master says that there is so little recognition of the importance of classical instruction in this district that he scarcely hopes at present to obtain many scholars from the middle or upper classes, unless he makes the school purely "English" or "commercial"; which, in the face of the testator's explicit instructions, he is unwilling to do. At present, it is difficult to understand how the school can fulfil a useful purpose to any class of the community whatever.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 726. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Christopher Scott, dated 4th October 1636, a schoolhouse and two annuities of 14*l.* and 4*l.* were conveyed to the trustees of this school. The first annuity, redeemed in 1691 for a sum of 265*l.*, partly at least expended on land, the second (probably) by a gift of land at Mytholme in 1655. Instrument of foundation kept by acting trustees.

School Property.—52a. 3r. 23p. of land, including 30 perches attached to schoolhouse. Present rents, yearly 92*l.* 10*s.* All applied to the school. Buildings good. Residence for master adapted for boarders.

Objects of Trust, and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Maintenance of schoolmaster in Haworth, able and willing to teach his scholars Greek and Latin in such a commendable manner that they might be fit for either of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge. (Founder's will.)

Government and Masters.—15 trustees, self-electing, mostly yeomen, chosen from "the chief men of the township of Haworth." They appoint master, who signs bond of resignation at six months' notice on his appointment. Management of school left to master, who must be B.A. or M.A. of Oxford or Cambridge. He is permitted to take six boarders.

* See General Report, vol. ix., p. 122.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—One, receiving from endowment 85*l.* No other income.

Day Scholars.—18 boys, mostly of farming and shopkeeping class, from distances up to three miles. No school fees.

Boarders.—One at present.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read New Testament.

School classified separately for each subject. Boys taught catechism on Fridays. School work begins and ends with prayers from Liturgy.

Two prizes given by vicar for religious knowledge.

Promotion chiefly by seniority.

Examination yearly, chiefly in religious knowledge.

Punishments: impositions and (rarely) slight corporal punishment in public.

No playground.

School time 44 weeks per annum, 25 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

J. Ogden Askroyd, Yeoman, Leeming, Oxenhope.
John Sutcliffe. Yeoman, Oxenhope, Keighley.
William Rushworth, Yeoman, Mould Greave, Oxenhope.
Joseph Rushworth, Yeoman, Mould Greave, Oxenhope.
Mr. Richard Butterfield, J.P., Manufacturer, Haworth, Keighley.
E. Hudson, Farmer, Stanbury, near Keighley.
R. Heaton, Yeoman, Ponden, Keighley.
E. Merrall, Manufacturer, Morton, near Bingley.
W. Greenwood, Manufacturer, Oxenhope, Keighley.
W. Thomas, Belcony, Haworth.
J. Pighills, Yeoman, Haworth.
G. O. Greenwood, Gentleman, Moorhouse, Haworth.
G. Feather, Yeoman, Oxenhope, Keighley.

Head Master:

Rev. William Patchett, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in school 1	Watch Cleaner	Marsh, Oxenhope.
„ „ 2	Farmer	Sowden's, Haworth.
„ „ 3	Do.	Do. do.
„ „ 4	Glazier	Haworth.
„ „ 5	Merchant	Oxenhope.
„ „ 6	Yeoman	Haworth.
„ „ 7	Carrier	Oxenhope.
„ „ 8	Surgeon	Haworth.
„ „ 9	Yeoman	Oxenhope.
„ „ 10	Shopkeeper	Haworth.
Boys lowest in School 1	Shopkeeper	Do.
„ „ 2	Farmer	Do.
„ „ 3	Yeoman	Do.
„ „ 4	Butcher	Do.
„ „ 5	Foreman	Do.
„ „ 6	Operative	Do.
„ „ 7	Stonemason	Do.

Only one boarder, son of a manufacturer.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any paid for learning each subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	
					y.		min.		hours.	
Religious Knowledge.	19	2	None	5	14	10	10	—	1½	Ahn's First Course, Cornelius Nepos. London Latin and Greek Grammar. Anderson's Geography. The Irish Geography and Grammar. Christian Knowledge Society's History of England. Colenso's Arithmetic. Mensuration of Irish Board. Chambers's Book-keeping. Read through Ahn's First Course, and a few pages of Cornelius Nepos; also through latter half of Colenso's Arithmetic, also latter half of Mensuration. Impossible to give the others *quite correctly*.
Greek	2	1	None	2	14	3	15	—	¾	
Latin	10	4	None	3	14	10	20	—	4	
Arithmetic	19	Sep.	None	Sep.	—	daily	2½	—	12½	
Book-keeping	1	Sep.	None	Variable.						
Mensuration and Surveying.	2	Sep.	None	2	14	Variable.				
History	All the Scholars combined in this subject.								1½	
Geography	19	3 or 4	None	3	14	daily	10	—	50m	
English Grammar.	19	3 or 4	None	3	14	—	—	—	—	
Reading	19	1	None	16	12	daily	Variable.			
Writing	19	Sep.	None	Sep.	12	daily	Variable.			

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

HEMSWORTH FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

This is one of the three foundations endowed by Archbishop Holgate in 1548, the other two being at York and at Old Malton. There is a wealthy hospital in the same village, under the same trust, and it appears that the mastership of the hospital has sometimes been held by the master of the school. In 1828 the Commissioners reported that this arrangement was in force; that the whole income of the school was received by the head master; but that since there were no applicants for classical instruction, all the teaching was of an elementary character, and was imparted by an usher, to whom the head master made an allowance of 24*l.* per annum.

A new scheme, sanctioned by the Court of Chancery, has provided for the establishment of two schools, of which the one was to be for classical instruction, and the other the ordinary parochial school of Hemsworth. At the time of my visit the trustees were contemplating the erection of new premises for the accommodation of both departments. The poorer children were taught in the old grammar schoolroom, a dilapidated and inconvenient building, and the boys of the upper school in the dining-room of the head master's house, which is still less adapted for teaching purposes. In this upper department I found 13 scholars. There were, however, 24 belonging to it, of whom 12 boarded in the house. The lads were examined at some disadvantage, as they had only just reassembled after the Midsummer holidays. Five of them had begun to do the simple Latin exercises in Henry's first book, and one is reading a Latin author, and has commenced the study of Greek. History and geography were the subjects in which the boys evinced the greatest interest; but there was a general want of finish and accuracy in all the written exercises, and but little knowledge of the principles of arithmetic even in the elementary rules. It is right to say, however, that the school is in a transition state, and that in the present unsatisfactory condition of its buildings it cannot attract promising scholars either as boarders from a distance, or even from among the best of the children of inhabitants. The master says that several parents, disposed to send their sons to the school, have been deterred from doing so by its low and damp appearance; and he is apprehensive that unless some better accommodation is shortly provided the school will not maintain even its present position, but the number of boarders will decrease.

He adds—

"The teaching of the school is in good repute, which is proved by the fact that, notwithstanding all the disadvantages under which it labours, the number of boarders has generally been commensurate with the capability of the house to accommodate them; and the master has

reason to believe that, were there proper appliances for a boarding school, a large and flourishing school might be established. The school possesses no university advantages, therefore it would not be wise to restrict it to purely classical instruction. The educational wants of the majority of the parishioners of Hemsworth are provided for by the parochial school, so that Hemsworth and the immediate neighbourhood can never be expected to furnish a large number of boys for the grammar school. Hence, after securing every possible local advantage which the school is capable of affording, it becomes a question how it may be made instrumental for educational purposes generally. It is the opinion of the master that these ends would be secured by making it into a middle-class boarding and day school, to prepare boys for professional life and for mercantile and commercial pursuits.

"This foundation possesses advantages for the establishment of a model middle-class school, perhaps unequalled by any other endowment in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

"The locality of Hemsworth is remarkably healthy ; it is situated in the centre of the largest towns of the Riding, from several of which it is not more than 20 miles distant. The income from the foundation after the present year will be nearly 360*l.*, in addition to which it is entitled to 300*l.* per annum from Hemsworth hospital, as soon as the funds of the charity will permit. The number of boys in the lower school, since the new scheme came into operation, has averaged from 35 to 40."

The proposal of the governors is to withdraw the lower school completely from the supervision of the head master, and to place it under Government inspection, although they will not be in a position to claim a grant. They will also erect for the head master a house capable of accommodating 20 boarders, who, with some of the older village children, will constitute the upper school. But it may be doubted whether such a result will be at all commensurate with the ample and increasing resources at their disposal. In this village no day scholars can be expected who are able to avail themselves of classical instruction, or who need any higher teaching than that which the upper department of a good national school can supply. I have commented elsewhere (vol. ix. p. 216,) on the use which might be made of this endowment. No local privileges would be forfeited, and no local needs would be left unsupplied, if, when a good parochial school were once built, and left to be aided in the usual way by the parliamentary grant, the whole of the remaining endowment were made available in any way for the improved education of farmers' sons, or other persons in the county needing secondary instruction of a superior kind.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xix. 551. A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Robert Holgate, Archbishop of York, by deed 24th March 1548, reciting licence given to him by letters patent, 24th October, 38 Henry VIII., to found three grammar schools in York, Hemsworth, and Old Malton, founded this school, and soon after endowed it with lands and rents in Hemsworth, Felkirk, Sandwith, and Sandhutton, rectory of Synnington,

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together then worth 21*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* yearly. Some of the lands and rents were restored to the founder, who gave them by his will to the hospital founded by him at Hemsworth. The advowson of Sinnington was sold in 1862 for 190*l.*, which, with 850*l.* raised on mortgage, was applied in payment of the costs of a suit in chancery. Deeds said to be in registry of Dean and Chapter of York.

School Property.—98a. 1r. 26p. of land in Sandwith; 166a. 2r. 29p. of land, and tithe rents in Sinnington. Income (in 1867) 370*l.* gross; 157*l.* net, all applied to school. According to the scheme, 300*l.* a year from Hemsworth Hospital is to be paid to this school. This will not come into effect till after 1870. Buildings fairly adapted to their purpose, but old and in bad repair. [New buildings have been since erected in 1867.] Residence for head master, with garden and 3a. 1r. of land.

Objects of Trust.—A free school of grammar in Hemsworth, with a master versed in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and especially who has good knowledge and understanding of the Latin tongue and grammar; and usher; to teach freely, without taking any stipend or exaction of the scholars, six poor scholars from Hemsworth, Felkirk, South Kirkby, Ackworth, Royston, and Wragby, between ages of 8 and 18, to receive 33*s.* 4*d.* each, and to teach (or some other scholar in their place) not oftener than once a week each, such children as could not read. (Foundation deed.) School to be divided into upper and lower school, both open to children of parents of all religious tenets. Qualification for upper school, ability to read and write, and some acquaintance with first four rules of arithmetic. None to stay beyond 18 years. Fees not exceeding 4*l.* a year below ten years, 6*l.* a year above. For lower school, boys must be aged five years at least. None to stay beyond 15 years of age. Fees not to exceed 2*d.* a week below ten years, 4*d.* a week above. Six boys, children of husbandmen or men of occupations in the six above-named parishes to be elected by trustees as free scholars in upper school, or, if not of sufficient ability, in lower school first. Power to trustees to reduce or excuse fees in particular cases.

Further provisions on increase of funds.—The upper school to become the grammar school, and out of the six free boys, one or more to be chosen for distinguished proficiency, and called Holgate's scholars, to be boarded and lodged at the expense to the charity not exceeding 30*l.* a year each, and to take such part in the instruction of the younger boys as the head master, with the approval of trustees, shall assign, so as not to interfere with their own studies. The lower school to become the parish school, with a separate master. (Scheme 1861.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Hebrew, Greek, Latin (Foundation deed).

Upper school, Greek, Latin, French, writing, arithmetic, land surveying, book keeping, mathematics, drawing, designing, general English instruction, sacred and profane history, chemistry, and physical science. In *lower school,* reading, writing, history, geography. In both trustees have power to add or vary. Principles of Christian religion to be taught in both, including formularies of Church of England, with a conscience clause. (Scheme 1861.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme directed by Court of Chancery, 27th June 1861. Managed by 17 trustees of Hemsworth Hospital, who appoint second and lower masters, and regulate internal discipline. Head master to be M.A. or B.C.L. of an English university, appointed by the Archbishop of York; in his default within 20 days, by Dean and Chapter of York; in like default, by trustees. He is a corporation sole. Usher to have preference, in election of head master; failing him, ushers of York free school or Old Malton school to have like preference. Head master allowed to take boarders, not exceeding 20, unless with consent of trustees. Head master dismissible by twice repeated vote of two thirds of trustees present, if confirmed by Archbishop of York, subject to appeal to Court of Chancery. Usher holds office during the pleasure of trustees. Head master to have a vote also at any meeting called to discuss usher's removal.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—

Upper school.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Lower school.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master from endowment 120*l.*, from fees 39*l.*, from boarders 66*l.*, total from all sources 265*l.* Usher from endowment 50*l.*, from fees 20*l.*, total 70*l.* Of the whole school fees head master receives one half, usher one fourth, the remainder carried to general fund of charity. (Scheme 1861.)

Day Scholars.—Fourteen, mostly sons of tradesmen and farmers, one fourth sons of gentry, six free scholars, sons of artisans and labourers. Boys come from distances up to three miles. School fees (under 10 years) 3*l.*, above that age 4*l.* Extras, music, and drawing, each 4 guineas.

Boarders.—Ten (sixteen in 1867), sons chiefly of manufacturers and farmers. Four meals, meat once. Terms (under 10 years) 28*l.* 10*s.*, above 14 years 32*l.* 10*s.*, clergymen's sons 29*l.* 8*s.* School bills, highest 44*l.*, average 35*l.*, lowest 29*l.* Washing 2 guineas. Cubical contents of bedrooms per boy 320 feet. Hours 6.30 and 7.15, (winter) 8.30 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write. Classification by one leading subject.

Religious instruction in principles of Church of England. Work begins and ends with prayers from Liturgy.

School course modified to suit particular cases.

Promotions by half-yearly examinations. School examined annually by H.M. inspector, or diocesan inspector, or graduate appointed by trustees.

Prizes in each class.

Punishments: impositions, public caning.

Playground, two acres, adjoining. No school bounds.

Drilling taught.

Not more than one boy annually goes to any other school.

School time 43 weeks per annum, 40 hours per week; play time 20 hours per week.

Lower school, thirty five to forty boys.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the year ending 31st December 1867.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	267	19	4
Tithe rentcharge	62	19	4
Rents	304	0	0
From Mr. Birks, to pay off Mr. Harvey's mortgage - 850*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*			
Do. 6 days' interest thereon - - 0 12 4			
	850	12	4
Interest from Barnsley Bank, less commission	3	2	6
Capitation fees, trustees proportion	20	0	10
	£1508	14	4

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Land tax, fee farm rents, &c.	4	10	6½
Allowance to tenant	10	0	0
Repairs	1	12	2
Property tax	2	6	8
Rates	6	14	3½
Interest on mortgage (Mr. Harvey's)	29	16	3
Principal do. repaid,	850	0	0
Interest (and instalment of principal) on mortgage (Mr. Birks)	110	12	6
Law	22	13	8
Management	27	2	9
School:			
Masters' salaries	170	0	0
Rent of house for head master till new one built	28	10	10
	£1263	19	8
Balance in hand	244	14	8
	£1508	14	4

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees of Hemsworth Grammar School and Hemsworth Hospital:

The Viscount Galway, M.P., Serlby, Bawtry.

The Hon. Charles Wm. Wentworth Fitzwilliam, M.P., Alwalton, near Peterboro'.

The Hon. Edward Gambier Monckton, the Manor House, Southwell.

William Henry Leatham, Esq., Hemsworth, Pontefract.

The Rev. Canon Arthur Bland Wrighton, Hemsworth, Pontefract.

William Aldam, Esq., Frickley Hall, Doncaster.

The Rev. Charles Edward Armstrong, Hemsworth Hospital.

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Hanson Freeman, Esq., Bilton Grange, Knaresborough.
John Hoyland, Esq., Brierley, Barnsley.
Charles Winn, Esq., Hostel Priory, Wakefield.
Rowland Winn, Esq., Appleby, Brigg.
Francis John Savill Foljambe, Esq., M.P. Aldwark, Rotherham.
The Rev. John Allott, Maltby, Oxford.
The Rev. Thomas Hepworth Hall, Purstone Hall, Pontefract.
Percy Sandford Nevill, Esq., Skelwoke Park, Doncaster.
The Rev. George Allot, South Kirkby, Pontefract.

Clerk to Trustees:
Edward Newman, Solicitor, Barnsley.

Head Master:
Rev. Charles Andrew.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS (1865). UPPER SCHOOL.

—	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Day Scholars - 1	Clergyman - -	Hemsworth -	At schoolhouse.
" " - 2	Farmer - -	Do. - -	¼ mile.
" " - 3	Do. - -	South Kirkby -	2 miles.
" " - 4	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 5	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 6	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 7	Gentleman -	Hemsworth -	¼ mile.
" " - 8	Clergyman - -	Do. - -	At schoolhouse.
" " - 9	Farmer - -	Do. - -	¼ mile.
" " - 10	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 11	Do. - -	Houghton -	3 miles.
" " - 12	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.

—	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boarders - - 1	Corn Factor -	Horsforth -	Head Master.
" - 2	Merchant - -	Bradford - -	Do.
" " - 3	Do. -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 4	Gentleman -	Sheffield - -	Do.
" " - 5	Do. - -	Methley - -	Do.
" " - 6	Farmer - -	Snaith - -	Do.
" " - 7	Gentleman -	Sheffield - -	Do.
" " - 8	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 9	Merchant -	Bradford -	Do.
" " - 10	Linendraper -	Wakefield -	Do.
" " - 11	Farmer - -	Methley - -	Do.
" " - 12	Do. - -	Moorhouse -	Do.

Table B.—School Instruction (Upper School).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			GS.		Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.								
Religious Knowledge.	24	2	—	14	13	5	½	—	2½	Bible and Watts's Script. Hist.	10	11	5	½	—	2½	Bible.	5	9⅓					
Greek - -	3	1	—	3	13	3	½	3	7	Xenophon's Aanabs., 2 Bks.; Exercises and Grammar.														
Latin - -	14	2	—	3	13	2	½	4	8	Virgil, 2 Bks.; Exercises and Grammar, &c.	10	10½	5	½	4	15	Ahn's 1st Course, Eton Gram., and Ellis's Exs.							
French -	6	1	—	6	12½	5	½	5	3¾	Ahn's First French Course, &c.														
Arithmetic -	24	3	—	10	13	1	1	—	1	Barnard Smith's, &c. -	9	11	5	1	—	5	Colenso's Arithmetic -							
*Book-keeping	3	1	—	3	13	5	1	—	5	Chambers'.														
*Mensuration and Surveying.	4	1	—	4	14	5	—	—	5															
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	3	1	—	3	14	4	⅓	—	4	1st and 2nd Bks. Euclid, and Colenso's Algebra.														
History - -	24	2	—	14	13	3	½	—	3	Ince's Outlines and Markham's.	10	11	3	½	—	3	Markham's History.							
Geography -	24	2	—	14	13	4	25m	—	4½	Cornwell's - -	10	11	4	25m	—	4½	White's Abstract.							
English Grammar.	24	2	—	14	13	2	½	—	2	Morrell's Analysis -	10	11	2	½	—	2	Lennie's.							
Dictation -	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	11	11	3	*½	—	2½	General subjects.							
English Composition.	13	1	—	13	13	3	½	—	2½	General Subjects.														
Reading -	24	2	—	13	13	2	*⅓	—	1½	Chambers's 6th Standard	11	11	2	*⅓	—	1½	Chambers's 5th Standard.							
Writing -	24	2	—	13	13	3	*⅓	—	1½	- - - -	11	10½	3	*⅓	—	1½								
Music -	2	—	4	—	14	2	—	—	2½	Pianoforte.														
Drawing -	4	—	4	4	12	1	2	—	4	Freehand.														

* Boys who do not learn Latin learn mensuration, book-keeping, and general subjects when the Latin boys are doing Latin.

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TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*c*) Alfred Rowley, Certificate at the Oxford Middle Class Examination.
Samuel Pickard, aged 13, Third Class in Honors (do.)
Edward Vaukes and George Wigin, Honorable Mention at the Preliminary Examination at the Royal College of Surgeons.

Heptonstall (par. Halifax) Free Grammar School.

Mr. J. G. Fitch's Report.

Heptonstall is a remote portion of the parish of Halifax, lying among the hills about eight miles to the west of the town. Its grammar school is slenderly endowed, and appears to have been much more generally used as a school for English education for the poor who were unprovided with the means of instruction than as a purely grammar school. Nevertheless, classical learning seems to have always been included in its curriculum; and in 1827 the Commissioners reported that there were about 60 scholars, of whom 17 were receiving instruction in Latin. The trust is renewed from time to time as the survivors appoint their successors. At present it consists chiefly of local manufacturers, and does not include the vicar of Halifax or the incumbent of the district.

It has always been understood that the classical instruction specified in the will of the founder is gratuitous; but a charge is made for reading, writing, arithmetic, and other English subjects. The school is in two departments. In the lower a quarterly fee of 10*s.* 6*d.* is paid, as no Latin is taught. When a boy advances to the upper department, and commences the study of Latin the fee is reduced to 5*s.* 6*d.*, as he is then considered to avail himself of the foundation, and of the services of the head master, who enjoys the revenue of the endowment. One disadvantage of this arrangement is that it causes the head master to surrender nearly all control over the general instruction to his English assistant, who is very inefficient. It is the habit of the head master to attend for about half of each day only, and to confine his own attention mainly to the teaching of Latin.

The number of scholars now in the school is 26, of whom 20 were present on the day of my visit. About half of them were in what is called the English department. I examined them in reading, spelling, and English grammar and arithmetic, but their knowledge of these subjects is very small, and I could not find that their understandings had been exercised in any way. Some of the boys professed to be "doing" profit and loss, and interest, but no one was able to set down an addition sum from dictation, or to find how many fourpenny pieces there were in 10*l.* The English grammar consists of a few sentences from Murray, learned by heart, but not questioned on or understood. The reading is from the New Testament only, and is very bad. Spelling appears to have been entirely neglected.

In the higher or Latin class, consisting of 11 boys, the general attainments were a little, though not much, better. The boys were reading from a text book on English history, and were accustomed, it seems, to take the questions at the end of Goldsmith's chapters as exercises, but not to receive any oral questions, and they were wholly unable to give the simplest

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facts in answer to mine. All of them have proceeded, by some mechanical method, as far as the higher rules of Walkinghame, but only two worked correctly for me a compound subtraction sum. Latin is somewhat better taught, since this is the one subject which comes under the head master's own supervision. Five of the boys were reading Cæsar, though in a halting and inaccurate way, and with little comprehension of the meaning. Four of them proved to be correct when challenged to write out a Latin noun of the third declension. It appears that the boys go to church on one or two special occasions in the year, but that distinctive Church of England teaching is not given, except to those who are about to be confirmed.

The will of the founder speaks of "children of the parish," and I am informed that girls were once admitted. All the present scholars are boys.

In the returns from this school, Greek, Latin, algebra, &c. are given among the subjects of instruction; yet the only boy who has made a beginning in the Greek Testament, or who answered questions of any kind with the slightest intelligence, is the master's own son. Of the rest, there are five or six who are making a fair beginning in Latin, but who are learning little or nothing else, while the general elementary teaching is of the lowest possible quality.

The resources of the school, though not large, are adequate to its efficient maintenance if it were placed on a proper footing. The fees paid by the scholars, in addition to the income from the endowment, would suffice to pay a teacher, who might, when the numbers increased, be helped by a youth as pupil teacher or assistant. The present arrangement practically limits the services of the head master to the teaching of a portion of the boys in a single subject, and leaves the whole of the general teaching in the hands of an assistant, who is, it is true, very humbly paid with a stipend of scarcely 30*l.* per annum, but who is wholly unacquainted with the art of teaching, and whose scholars are unusually ignorant.

The premises are old fashioned, but not inconvenient, and are well adapted for the reception of at least double the present number of scholars. But as there is now a National school within reach, it is very unlikely that the numbers will increase until the actual state of the grammar school corresponds more nearly with the pretensions which it makes.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xviii. 586. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Rev. Charles Greenwood, who by deed, dated 14th July 1642, and will of same date, made in pursuance of power reserved by deed, gave to trustees a schoolhouse built by him and two farm- in this township and a tenement adjoining (about 1824 added to) schools house. Abraham Wall, by will, 13th September 1638, gave 8*l.* a year (part of

a rentcharge of 20*l.*) as to 4*l.* for teaching poor children of Heptonstall, 3*l.* for apprenticing, 1*l.* for buying Bibles. (1*l.* 8*s.* is deducted for land tax.) Deeds with trustees.

School Property.—Two farms, containing 37a. 0r. 34p. of land, let for 66*l.*, subject to fixed annual deductions for lime, &c., 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Three cellar cottages under school, let for 3*l.* Annual income 69*l.* gross, average net 57*l.* 13*s.*, (besides Wall's rentcharge). Buildings good. No residence. (During the 17 years preceding 1865, sums amounting to 560*l.* have been spent in repairs, drainage &c. of farms and school. About 240*l.* contributed by the master, the rest chiefly by two of the trustees, and the executors of the late master.)

Objects of Trust.—Free grammar school for the children of the inhabitants of the town and parish of Heptonstall. (Greenwood's deed.)

Government and Masters.—Seven local trustees (appointed by last surviving trustee), who appoint but cannot dismiss master. General management with master. Master to be sufficiently learned to teach Latin and Greek. He appoints assistants.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master, from endowment, 55*l.*, from school fees 20*l.* Assistant, from school fees, 29*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* paid by master. [In 1867 the assistant received the whole of the school fees.]

Day Scholars.—29 boys, half from trading and farming, one-fourth from labouring class, from distances up to three miles. School fees (classics) 1*l.* 12*s.* (other subjects 2*l.* 8*s.*), other charges 3*s.*

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Examination on admission into classical department. Classification chiefly by Latin. Prayers three times in the week on opening school. Religious instruction on alternate days.

Promotion by general progress. Half-yearly examinations by master, in English subjects (sometimes in classics and mathematics).

Prizes occasionally given by master.

Punishments: corporal (public) and impositions.

No school library.

Small playground taken from churchyard. No bounds.

Two boys annually go to other schools (average of 5 years).

School time 44 weeks per annum, 37½ hours per week (classical school), 32½ hours (English school).

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

(Senior) The Rev. J. A. Rhodes, J.P., Mitholm, Hebden Bridge.
George Sutcliffe, Esq., Stonesheygate, Heptonstall.
(Junior) J. C. Sutcliffe, Esq., J.P., Lee, Heptonstall.
J. P. Sutcliffe, Esq., Solicitor, Hebden Bridge.
A. Gibson, Esq., Manufacturer, Greenwood, Lee, Heptonstall.
Robert Sundlerand, Esq., Heptonstall.
J. A. Ingham, Esq., Manufacturer, Shaw, Todmorden.
Rev. T. Sutcliffe, J.P., Heptonstall.

Head Master:

Henry Jackson.

(*For Table A. see page* 132.)

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			£ s.		Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	17	2	—	8	13	3	¼	—	1	"Faith and Duty," 30 pages repeated; portions of Scripture read on Wednesdays and Thursdays.	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	9	10½	3	⅓	—	1	"Faith and Duty," 12 pages repeated; Portions of Scripture read on Wednesdays and Thursdays.
Greek - -	3	2	—	1	17	5	½	—	5	Major's Xen. from p. 45 to the end; Homer's Iliad, 240 lines; Acts of the Apostles from Chap. 19 to Chap. 24.	2	13¾	5	½	—	5	West's Greek Grammar, 20 pages; St. John's Gospel, 4 Chapters.							
Latin - -	17	5	—	1	17	9	⅓	5	14	Sallust, 22 pages of "Bel Jug.;" Cicero, "De Amicitia;" Grotius "De Veritate," 66 pages; Arnold's Latin prose Compositions, 15 pages; Bland's Hex. and Pent. 15 pages.	2	13¾	9	½	10	19	Vir. Æn., 2 Books; Odes of Horace, 17; Cæsar, "De Bel. Gal.", 1 Book; Ellis's Ex., pt. 3rd, 50 pages.	9	10½	14	⅓	5	19	Ellis'sEx.,25 pages; Eton Lat. Gram. from "Prop. quæ Mar." to the end of Syntax.
Arithmetic -	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	This subject is learnt by each boy individually.	—	—	—	—	—	8½	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	10½	
Mensuration and Surveying.	2	—	—	1	17	—	—	—	2	Nesbit's Gauging.														

Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			£ s.		Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	1	—	—	1	17	—	—	—	9½	Tate's Algebra from Num. Equa." to "Ratios and Prop.;" Colenso's. Do. from "Evolution" to "Fractions."														
History -	14	1	—	14	11¾	2	½	—	2	Pinnock's England, from "George 3rd" to the end, and from the beginning to "John."	—	—	—	—	—	2	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Geography -	7	3	—	1	17	1	½	—	1	Goldsmith's Geography, 200 questions.	2	13¾	1	⅜	—	1	Kenny's Geography, 34 pages.	4	13	1	½	—	1	Goldsmith's Geog. 100 questions.
English Grammar.	27	—	—	17	12¼	1	1	—	1	Murray's English Grammar.	—	—	—	—	—	1	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Reading -	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Writing - -	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	1	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Other Subjects	1	—	—	1	17	1	1	—	1	Taylor's "Overthrow of the Roman Empire," 8 chapters.														

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Half-year, ended Dec. 1864.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - -	1	Overlooker in Cotton Factory.	Foster Mill, Hebden Bridge.	¾ mile.
,, ,, -	2	Master of Heptonstall Grammar School.	Heptonstall -	In the village.
,, ,, -	3	Linen Draper -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, -	4	Schoolmaster -	Acre, Heptonstall	1¼ mile.
,, ,, -	5	Cotton Operative -	Charlestown -	2 miles.
,, ,, -	6	Chemist and Druggist.	Hebden Bridge -	1 mile.
,, ,, -	7	Silk Operative -	Bridge Lanes -	¾ ,,
,, ,, -	8	Baptist Minister -	Birchcliff, Hebden Bridge.	1¼ ,,
,, ,, -	9	Excav. Contractor	Heptonstall -	In the village.
,, ,, -	10	Barber - -	Hebden Bridge -	1 mile.
Boys lowest in School - -	1	Fustian Operative -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, -	2	Grocer - -	Winters -	2½ miles.
,, ,, -	3	Excise Officer -	Hebden Bridge -	1 mile.
,, ,, -	4	Incumbent of Heptonstall - -	Heptonstall -	In the village.
,, ,, -	5	Fustian Operative -	Hebden Bridge -	1 mile.
,, ,, -	6	Factory Manager -	Popples, Wadsworth, Hebden Bridge.	2¼ miles.
,, ,, -	7	Railway porter -	Walker Lane, Wadsworth, Hebden Bridge.	2 ,,
,, ,, -	8	Cabinet Maker -	Bridge Lanes -	¾ mile.
,, ,, -	9	Shoemaker -	Heptonstall -	In the village.
,, ,, -	10	Innkeeper and Farmer.	Do. - -	Do.

Hipperholme (par. Halifax) Free Grammar School.

Mr. J. G. Fitch's Report.

The founder of this school, Matthew Broadley (1647) defined with great distinctness the plan on which he desired it to be carried on. He enjoined that the instruction should be in "grammar and other learning," that it should be absolutely gratuitous, and that the master should be a graduate of one of the universities. These conditions appear to have been fulfilled during many years; but in 1827, owing to the age of the master, and to some neglect on the part of the trustees, the school had declined, so that there were less than 20 scholars. The school has been greatly revived under its present management, and it now possesses the advantages of an excellent master, and an active and watchful board of trustees. No scholars are now admitted free, but the charges for both boarding and for instruction are low.

Hipperholme is a village about two miles from Halifax, and about an equal distance from Brighouse. It is, therefore, accessible, though not close, to a large trading population. The people of the immediate neighbourhood are of the farming and manufacturing classes, or are employed in the stone quarries.

The school is now attended by 80 scholars, of whom nearly half are boarders. Seventy-six were present on the day of my visit. I examined the three upper classes, with the aid of printed papers, and their answers in elementary Latin, in history and geography, and especially in arithmetic, were characterized by correctness and intelligence. Five boys at the head of the school are reading Virgil, and can translate fairly. I thought the written papers less careful and methodical in their arrangement than might have been expected in so well-ordered a school, and the reading of the upper boys seemed to me to lack insight and taste. None are learning Greek, and at present but little has been done in modern languages or in the elements of science. In the lower classes the boys passed a very creditable examination in elementary knowledge, and have evidently been inspired with a desire for their own improvement. Mr. Littlewood has not yet had full scope or opportunity for the development of all his plans; but all the instruction, up to the point which has been reached, appeared to be sensible and thorough; and its quality is evidently improving.

The school is one of those entitled, under Lady E. Hastings's bequest, to send candidates for exhibitions to Queen's College, Oxford, and is not unlikely, under its present management, to avail itself occasionally of this privilege. But its principal efforts will be needed in behalf of a class of scholars more likely to go to business at the age of 15 than to proceed to the university, and Mr. Littlewood has shown much judgment in adapting his course of instruction to this class. He says:—

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

"The information necessary for boys intended to enter business at an early age, and possible to be acquired by such boys, being of average capacity, is—

"1. To read clearly and intelligently.
"2. To spell correctly, from dictation or otherwise, including a knowledge of simple English composition.
"3. Practical arithmetic. In some cases mensuration and other special subjects are desirable. I have all our boys also drilled in simple mental arithmetic.
"4. To write a clear hand.
"5. Some knowledge of French and (in our district) German, with English history and general geography, cannot be reckoned absolutely necessary, but are very desirable.

"It is worth notice also that boys who leave school early are ordinarily intended for the lower positions in business, and employers value such employés more for industry, exactness, and ability to carry out instructions thoroughly than for the power of thinking for themselves.

"As a means of improving mental vigour, I teach grammar, both English and Latin (where the parents do not object), and some amount of mathematics. Although many of our boys learn drawing, I set small value upon it as an instrument of education; and few boys under 14 have any taste or ability (according to my experience) for chemistry or natural philosophy. I have tried these subjects, both orally and from text-books, and I have seen others try them, but generally with little success."

The school room is convenient and cheerful, and is well supplied with all needful appliances. The head-master's house is old, and is not conveniently adapted for the present number of boarders. The property of the trust is, however, increasing; and a recent advantageous sale of one of the school estates has placed it in the power of the trustees to make improvements in the school premises. The experience of the school under its present management indicates that there is a demand for a good and cheap boarding-school in a healthful and central spot like this; and that if more accommodation were provided, this would probably become a large institution.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xviii. 574. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Matthew Broadley, by his will, dated 15th Oct. 1647, gave a rentcharge of 5*l.* for a free school in Hipperholme, 40*l.* for building a schoolhouse, 500*l.* for settling a convenient yearly means for this school, and giving 52*s.* a year in bread to the poor. Certain lands and rentcharges were purchased with the 500*l.*, and these, with the 5*l.* rentcharge, were by indenture made with founder's executor, dated 22nd May 1661, settled for the school. Settlement confirmed by Commissioners of Charitable Uses, 29th August 1662.

Samuel Sunderland, by indenture, 30th June 1671, gave a farm in Hipperholme for the master and usher of the same school.

Deeds in school chest.

Scholars may compete with other schools for 12 Lady Elizabeth Hastings' Exhibitions at Queen's College, Oxford, value 75*l.*, tenable for five years.

School Property.—Rents of lands 113*l.* (Part of the land has been recently sold.) Annual income 212*l.* gross, 197*l.* net. Good buildings and residence for head master.

Objects of Trust.—A free school. (Broadley's will.) A learned and sufficient schoolmaster, B.A. at least, to educate the scholars and children of the township and constablery of Hipperholme-cum-Brighouse only, gratis, and without any other reward. (Deed in 1661.) For the use of the schoolmaster for the time being teaching a free grammar school in the said schoolhouse and for the usher (Sunderland's deed 1671).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and other literature and learning (Deed 1671).

Government and Masters.—The vicar of Halifax and eleven other resident trustees, self-electing, appoint master and fix payments, but do not in practice interfere in management. Master must be graduate of Oxford or Cambridge. Assistants appointed by him.

State of School in First Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master received from endowment, 197*l.*; from fees, of day scholars (between midsummer 1866 and midsummer 1867) 534*l.* Assistants paid by him.

Day Scholars.—61 boys, sons of professional men, manufacturers, and clerks, from distances up to two miles. Of these 21 came by railway. Boys on foundation pay for general work four guineas; (others six guineas); piano four guineas, drawing two guineas, dancing 2*l.* 10*s.*, drilling 12*s.*, stationery 10*s.*, other charges 5*s.*

Boarders.—45, mostly sons of gentry and manufacturers. Terms 42*l.* Sons of clergy 35*l.*

Highest bill, average 48*l.*, lowest 37*l.* Four meals. Meat once.

Hours, 6.30 a.m., 9.0 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must have some knowledge of reading and figures. Course modified after age of 15 to suit future profession.

Classification separate for each subject. Work begins with prayers (Collects).

Religious lessons prepared on Sunday.

Promotion by marks and examination (half-yearly by master). Prizes in each class.

Punishments: corporal (rare), publicly, loss of marks and of playtime.

Library, 420 volumes, open to all.

[No scholar of the school at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

Playground, two acres, adjoining. Gymnasium; drilling and fencing taught.

School time 40 weeks per annum, 29 hours per week.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Archdeacon Musgrave, Vicarage, Halifax.
Daniel Carter, Esq., Lightcliffe.
Thomas Frith Macaulay, Esq., Birkby, near Huddresfield.
Thomas Robinson, Gentleman, Hipperholme.
Colonel Akroyd, M.P., Bank Field, Halifax.
J. Waterhouse, Esq., Halifax.
E. C. S. Walker, Esq., Lightcliffe.
M. Dawson, Esq., Hipperholme.
K. Aspinall, Esq., Brighouse.
S. Tetley, Esq., Lightcliffe.
E. Rawson, Esq., Sowerby.

Head Master:

Rev. William Edensor Littlewood, M.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS (1864).

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School			
" " - 1	Manufacturer -	Hipperholme -	Under 1 mile.
" " - 2	Do. -	Halifax - -	2½ miles.
" " - 3	Do. -	Slead Syke -	1½ "
" " - 4	Tradesman -	Brighouse -	2 "
" " - 5	Manufacturer -	Hipperholme -	1 mile.
" " - 6	Officer - -	Halifax - -	2½ miles.
" " - 7	Architect -	Hipperholme -	Under 1 mile.
" " - 8	Gentleman -	Coley - -	1 mile.
" " - 9	Manufacturer -	Hipperholme -	Under 1 mile.
" " - 10	Do. -	Do. - -	Do.
Boys lowest in School			
" " - 1	Manufacturer -	Hipperholme -	Under 1 mile.
" " - 2	Widow -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 3	Do. -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 4	Do. -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 5	Manufacturer -	Norwood Green -	2 miles.
" " - 6	Auctioneer -	Hipperholme -	Under 1 mile.
" " - 7	Toll-house Keeper.	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 8	Manufacturer -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 9	Clergyman -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 10	Draper - -	Do. - -	Do.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman - -	Northampton -	The Head Master.
" " - 2	Do. - -	Sowerby Bridge -	
" " - 3	Gentleman -	Hornsea - -	
" " - 4	Merchant - -	Lightcliffe -	
" " - 5	Widow - -	Wakefield -	
" " - 6	Farmer - -	Near Louth -	
" " - 7	Gentleman - -	Wakefield -	
" " - 8	Do. - -	Elland - -	
" " - 9	Widow - -	Newcastle-on-Tyne	
" " - 10	Clergyman - -	Horncastle -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Medical Man -	Halifax - -	
" " - 2	Woolstapler -	Do. - -	
" " - 3	Clergyman - -	Oxfordshire -	
" " - 4	Gentleman - -	Sowerby -	
" " - 5	Land Agent -	Dalton, near Huddersfield.	
" " - 6	Do. - -	Do. - -	
" " - 7	Clergyman - -	Ossett, near Wakefield.	
" " - 8	Do. - -	St. Helen's, near Liverpool.	
" " - 9	Gentleman - -	Brighouse -	
" " - 10	Clergyman -	Lincolnshire -	

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lessons excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	
Religious Knowledge.	52	3	—	10	Y. 13	2	H. 1	1	H. 2	
Greek	3	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Best scholar can read Euripides, Homer, &c.
Latin	39	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Best boy can read any ordinary author.
French	31	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Best boys can write fair French, and read without dictionary any easy author.
German	6	*								
Arithmetic	52	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	About half the boys are beyond the 4 first rules, simple and compound.
Mensuration and Surveying.	1	*								
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	5	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Best scholar can do *all* Euclid, *all* Colenso's Algeb., and about ½ of Todhunter's Trig.
History Geography	52	3	—	12	13½	1	1	—	1	Constitutes portion of "Essentials of English History." Oceania.
Reading	20									
Writing	45	2								
Drawing	15									
Dictation	33	2	—	13	14	2	1	—	2	
Mental Arithmetic.	43	2	—	12	14	1	1	—	1	

* Boys learn individually.

The second class contains 11 boys of average of 12 years, and the third class contains 11 boys of the average age of 11 years.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

In the course of the last four years (before May 1865).

[N.B.—Of the time before this the present Master has no account, and in it the School was latterly in a reduced condition.]

J. M. Duaper obtained a Clerkship by Competition in Probate Office.

C. S. Kenney was placed 5th in Class I. at Oxford Local Examination.

J. G. Wiseman was placed in Class II. at London Matriculation.

H. Gurney gained an Open Sizarship at St. John's, Cambridge.

G. Coates was placed 5th at Examination for Admission to Sandhurst.

And a good number have passed the University Locals and Preliminary Local Examinations.

N.B.—For all competitive purposes the School did not begin before four years ago, and the majority of the present pupils have been but recently entered. A good many of these are intended for higher education, but the majority will in all probability enter into business.

HOLME (PAR. OF ALMONDBURY) SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

This little school was founded in 1693, and endowed with small estates, the total present rental of which amounts to 15*l.* It is situated in an outlying township of the district of Holmbridge. There is a very good schoolroom and teacher's house, erected by subscription in 1832. But owing to the superior attractions of the National school in Holmbridge the number of scholars has become much reduced. At the time of my visit 12 were present; but this number was exceptionally low, owing to the hay harvest; and the master says that there are sometimes 20 scholars. Their attendance, however, is very irregular; and although the master has had much experience, and has borne a high character as a teacher in the neighbourhood for many years, nothing beyond the humblest rudiments is now taught. The school is very destitute of proper teaching appliances, as there are no funds from which to pay for them, and as the parents seem unwilling to purchase them. The children pay small fees graduated according to the subjects taught; but these, with the endowment and a house rent free, make a very inadequate stipend for the master. It seems very desirable that eventually this should serve the purpose of a National school for the township of Holme, and should be managed by the present trustees in conjunction with the vicar of Holmbridge, who is not at present on the trust. There is sufficient population to fill a good school here, and the premises could easily be rendered adequate for the purpose.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xviii. 551. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Joshua Earnshaw, by his will, dated 24th November 1693, bequeathed 300*l.* to trustees, out of the interest thereof to purchase site of school, and to pay succeeding interest to schoolmaster in Holme. A rentcharge of 10*l.* a year was purchased with part of this bequest; and an annual payment of 6*l.* 5*s.* agreed to be made by the holder of the remainder until lands should be purchased.

School Property.—Income stated to be 15*l.*

Objects of Trust.—A master to instruct the children of Holme and Gateholme freely without further wages.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English and Latin.

Government and Masters.—Five local trustees; management left to master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—One, receiving from endowment 15*l.* and school fees.

Day Scholars.—About 20, boys and girls from immediate neighbourhood; number not returned; small school fees paid by all.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No religious instruction or prayers.

Classification by one subject.

Promotions by occasional examination (by master). No prizes.

Punishments at master's discretion. Caning in public.

No playground.

School time 48 weeks per annum, 30 hours per week.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

The instructions of the founder, John Armistead (1725), are very distinct as to the freedom of the instruction, and as to the qualification of the master, who must be "a single unmarried man, in priests' or deacons' orders." These conditions have generally been observed with great care by the trustees. All the children of the parish of Horton, who are able to read monosyllables with ease, are admitted without payment, and throughout the school course parents are put to no other expense than for the purchase of needful books. The head mastership has always been filled by a clergyman, and the present incumbent of that office is the curate of the parish. He is assisted by an elderly man, who has been in the post for 40 years, and who has the sole charge of the lower department.

The premises are good and sufficient. There are two distinct school rooms. In the upper I found 15 boys and 11 girls; in the lower 30 boys and girls, making a total of 64 scholars. The work of the lower school had been done with great fidelity. Though the arithmetic was not far advanced, the reading was good, and the writing was especially neat and creditable. In the upper department the children passed a very good examination in all the ordinary elementary subjects, and answered questions with readiness and good sense. The religious instruction is in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England; but none of the arrangements, either in regard to teaching or to attendance at church, are so stringent as to exclude the children of Dissenters. No boys were receiving classical instruction. There is no provision for teaching sewing to the girls.

Although in this case the elementary work is very creditably done, there is in this village no real demand for the sort of instruction which a graduate in orders is specially fitted to give. The school is not a grammar school, and is never likely to become one; and its efficiency as a parochial school is not likely to be secured, in ordinary times, by such an arrangement as the present. Nor is it economically secured even now. Two distinct schools, and an endowment of 200*l.* per annum, are not needed for the elementary instruction of 60 children; and it is much to be desired that, in the event of any change, some portion of the endowment should be converted into an exhibition, or otherwise made available for the promotion of higher education. The work now done by a clergyman and an adult assistant would be quite as effectually performed by one certificated teacher with proper assistance, and it would then be possible for the girls to be taught sewing, as in other parochial schools.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 698. A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—John Armistead, by deed, dated 25th January 1725, gave lands in Horton and privileges of common, and by his will, 20th March 1725, a sum of 200*l.* to be laid out in land for this school. In 1751, Thomas Hesleden gave 100*l.* to the school. Both gifts, together with 10*l.* left by Agnes Clapham in 1695, and 5*l.* by Matthew Sedgwick, were in 1751 laid out in the purchase of land at Settle. An allotment since awarded in lieu of common.

School Property.—41a. 1r. 30p. at Settle, 185a. 3r. 30p. in Horton, and 169a. 2r. 32p. allotment on Fawcet Moor. Total income 216*l.* 16*s.* gross; 197*l.* 17*s.* net. Good buildings. A residence for master, but too small and in bad repair.

Objects of Trust.—A fit and able schoolmaster, an unmarried man, in orders, to teach youth and children in Horton school. School to be free for residents in parish only. (Armistead's deed and will.) Educating children. (Clapham and Sedgwick's gifts.) As to four-fifths for educating children, and one-fifth for buying them books. (Hesleden's gift.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None.

Government and Masters.—Four trustees resident in the parish appoint master, but do not manage the school. Head master must be in orders and unmarried when appointed. Assistant appointed by trustees, with approval of head master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master, a clergyman and graduate, income 140*l.*, (being the rent of Armistead's land,) assistant 40*l.*, both from endowment.

Day Scholars.—Sixty-five boys and girls, children of farmers and labourers, from distances up to five miles. No school fees. Fires 1*s.* 6*d.* Library 6*d.*

Boarders.—None. Head master takes two private pupils.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Scholars on admission must be able to read words of one syllable.

Classification separate for each subject. Work begins and ends with prayers from Liturgy.

School course modified to suit children intended for certain lines in life (separate class).

Promotion by (master's) half-yearly examination. School sometimes examined by rural dean. Prizes in each class.

Punishments: impositions, learning by heart, public caning.

Library open to all.

Playground, 1½ roods, adjoining. No bounds.

School time 44 weeks per annum, 30 hours per week.

BALANCE SHEET, 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rents	204	0	0
Half-year's dividend on stock	4	10	8
Half-year's interest from bank	1	17	5
	£210	8	1

EXPENDITURE.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Salaries	160	0	0
Extra stipend	10	0	0
Management	18	19	6½
Balance	21	8	6½
	£210	8	1

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:
John Slinger, Esq., Studfold, Horton in Ribblesdale.
John William Foster, Esq., Lawkland Hall and Horton.
John Tennant, Esq., Horton.
James Hammond, Esq., Arncliffe and Horton.

Clerk to Trustees:
William Hartley, Solicitor, Settle.

Head Master:
Rev. Wm. Bannister Tomlinson, B.A.

Assistant Master:
William Holden.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars,	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Servant - -	Newhouses, Horton.	1 mile.
" " - 2	Farmer - -	Brackenbottom, Horton.	¼ "
" " - 3	" - -	Raw, Horton -	¾ "
" " - 4	" - -	Horton - -	⅛ "
" " - 5	" - -	Brackenbottom, Horton.	¼ "
" " - 6	" - -	Selside, Horton -	3 miles.
" " - 7	Labourer - -	Horton - -	200 yards.
" " - 8	Farmer - -	Dubcote, Horton	1 mile.
" " - 9	" - -	Newhouses -	1 "
" " - 10	" - -	Brackenbottom -	¼ "
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Low Birkwith -	3 miles.
" " - 2	Shoemaker -	Horton - -	100 yards.
" " - 3	Labourer - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 4	" - -	Blindbeck -	1 mile.
" " - 5	Farmer - -	Brackenbottom -	¼ "
" " - 6	" - -	Nether Lodge -	4 miles.
" " - 7	" - -	Camm - -	7 "
" " - 8	" - -	Lodge Hall -	4 "
" " - 9	" - -	Crags Hill -	1 mile.
" " - 10	Labourers -	Horton -	100 yards.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

No. of boys learning:

Religious Knowledge	50
Greek	1
Latin	1
Arithmetic	48
Book-keeping	2
Mensuration and Surveying	11
Mathematics	3
History	4
Geography	34
English Grammar	34
English Composition	4
Reading	67
Writing	50
Drawing	34

Names and quantity of books used:

In first class—Virgil's Æneid (2 books), Latin Grammar, Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, Part I. (20 pages); Greek Grammar (50 pages), Waktin's Greek Delectus (20 pages); Colenso's Arithmetic (50 pages) and Algebra (53 pages; Whittaker's History of Rome (53 pages), Markham's History of England (52 pages); Douglas's English Grammar; Euclid (30 propositions, 1st Book); Anderson's Geography (30 pages); Nesbit's Mensuration (a few pages).

In second class.—Colenso's Arithmetic; Murray's English Grammar; Anderson's Geography; Scripture History (Bible), Sixth Standard Reading Book (Chambers'), a few pages of each.

The lowest class Reading, Writing, Repetition.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ILKLEY FREE SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

In 1607 George Marshall bequeathed the sum of 100*l.* to establish a grammar school here, and in 1696 Reginald Heber left a further sum and an estate, and in his will desired "the teaching and instructing of all the male children of Ilkley gratis," but without specifying the subjects of instruction. The estates under this second bequest were conveyed to trustees for the double purpose of maintaining the school and of augmenting the income of the vicar. Some dispute having occurred as to the interpretation of the original will, an award was made in 1607 by the President and Council of the North "that the vicar of the church at Ilkley "shall be chosen by the trustees to be schoolmaster, if he shall "be thought by them to be fit and capable of the said place." In 1829 the Commissioners reported that the total revenue from the estates was about 120*l.*, of which 46*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* were received by the vicar in augmentation of his income, and 70*l.* were devoted to the payment of the schoolmaster, who acted as the vicar's substitute in the school, while a small balance was retained by the trustees for necessary repairs. There were then about 40 children, and there being no classical pupils, children were taught reading freely, but paid a small quarterage for writing and accounts.

At present the vicar of the parish is nominally the head master. He does not teach, however, but pays 50*l.* per annum to the assistant. This sum, in the present state of the property, he informs me, is the whole of the school's share in the endowment. But it does not appear that the share claimable by the church amounts to more than two-fifths of the whole revenue, and that revenue, according to the returns, amounts to 106*l.* per annum.

The average attendance in the school now reaches 45, of whom I found 33 in attendance. Six of them are girls; the peremptory restriction once in force to "male children" having been dispensed with in practice, as the school declined in its character to the level of an ordinary village school. The girls do not, however, learn to sew, and the general character of the instruction is of the humblest kind. The assistant-master, who is in sole charge, works under great disadvantages, as the terms of the foundation oblige him to admit all the children of parishioners who are sent to him, and he is thus precluded from refusing admission to any children on the ground of their being mere infants, or because of their irregular attendance. There are no tabular lessons or other suitable appliances for the instruction of the little ones, and in the lower half of the school it was impossible to find evidence of any teaching or discipline whatever. Among the 13 boys at the head of the school, there were only three who could write a short sentence from dictation, and two who could do an addition sum. They were reading from a book of Scripture history, but very

imperfectly. There is no distinctive teaching of a religious character in the school. Little beyond reading, writing, and arithmetic has been attempted, but nothing has been effectually taught. The general aspect of the school is most unpleasing, as the premises are old and in bad repair, and very ill adapted for school purposes. The room is inconveniently situated close to the high road, and there is no playground.

No fees are charged beyond a penny a week for cleaning and firing. The children are required to buy their own stationery and lesson books, but are very imperfectly supplied with them. It is evident that at present the school serves no useful purpose, and that the arrangement which gives a clergyman the nominal mastership, while it brings him little or no profit, is liable to expose him in the neighbourhood to suspicions which are wholly undeserved. There would be no more difficulty in Ilkley than in other places in obtaining reasonable payments from the parents, if the instruction which was given in the school were worth having. The existence of this endowment has done much to hinder the establishment of a good school, either for the poor or for the trading middle class, both of whom are greatly in need of one.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxi. 608. A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Founded and endowed with 100*l.* by George Marshall in 1607. Further endowed with 56*l.* in augmentation of Marshall's gift and by Reginald Heber's will in 1696 with 200*l.*, half for the schoolmaster, and half for the vicar of Ilkley, who, by Marshall's foundation, was also head master.* Lands at Bewerley purchased by the trustees in 1701, with this 256*l.*, and the rents were then applied, three-fifths to the school and two-fifths to the vicar. On the enclosure of Bewerley common, in or about 1853, an allotment of 50 acres was made to the school, and 100*l.*, with 120*l.* from vicar and master, was spent in building a wall round it.

School Property.—104 acres of land, producing yearly rent of 107*l.* 10*s.*, of which three-fifths are appropriated to the school and two-fifths to the vicar.

Objects of Trust.—A grammar school at Ilkley, to be conducted by the vicar of the parish. (Marshall's gift.) To teach and instruct all the male children of the parish. (Heber's will.)

Government and Masters.—Four trustees manage the estates; governors of school are the Archbishop of York and heir of a family (Vavasour's) long resident in the neighbourhood; another family, which had the hereditary governorship, (the Fairfaxes,) has long since emigrated to America.

Vicar of parish to be appointed by governors, if a fit person.

For the last century the vicars have appointed deputy masters, who have done the work.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—A mixed elementary school.

Masters.—One deputy master, appointed by vicar and governor, receiving all the income, 50*l.*, after deducting expenses appropriated to school.

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* One of the trustees suggests that it was by an award of Sir Thomas Fairfax and Sir Mawyer Vavasour that the vicar was appointed schoolmaster.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Day Scholars.—43 boys, children of farmers, shopkeepers, and labourers, from immediate neighbourhood, receiving free instruction.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Admission after six years of age.

Religious instruction as in other National schools. Work begins and ends with prayers from Liturgy.

Instruction in elementary subjects, including history, geography, and English grammar. One boy learns mensuration.

Examinations by bishop's examiner. Prizes for Scripture knowledge.

Punishments: occasionally public caning.

Library open to all on small payment.

Playground, small, adjoining.

School time 46 or 47 weeks per annum, 28 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Governors of School:

The Archbishop of York.
C. Dawson, Esq., Weston Hall, Otley.

Trustees and Managers of Estate:

Mr. B. B. Popplewell, Beacon Hill, Addingham, Leeds.
Mr. William Douglas, Ilkley, Leeds.
Mr. Henry Strachan, Ilkley, Leeds.
Dr. T. J. Call, Ilkley, Leeds.

Head Master:

Rev. John Snowdon, M. A., Vicar of Ilkley.

KEIGHLEY FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

John Drake, 1713, devised to trustees two small estates "for "the maintenance of a sufficient, unmarried, and qualified school-"master for teaching children residing in the town and parish "of Keighley, in the English, Latin, and Greek tongues, "* * * free and without any reward or stipend "whatever. * * * And in case he shall marry, "neglect or refuse to perform his duties, or shall become scan-"dalous in life or conversation," the trustees are empowered to remove him, and to place another person in his stead.

Since no new scheme has since been sanctioned, these instructions are still regarded by the trustees as in substance binding upon them for the government of this school. The trust is administered by six feoffees resident in the parish, of whom the rector is one *ex officio*. They have departed from the intentions of the founder so far as the celibacy of the master is concerned, and they have sanctioned a graduated system of payments, by which writing, arithmetic, and other subjects not specified in Drake's will are made the subject of separate charges. These charges are, however, very low; 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter for reading, writing, and arithmetic; 5*s.* for the same subjects, with the addition of ornamental writing, geography, and composition; a further 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter for mathematics and book-keeping; and 3*s.* more for drawing and history. I have commented at some length on the system pursued here, and on the difficulties which have arisen with respect to fees, on pp. 142, 148–50 (vol. ix).

In 1827 it appears that there were 50 scholars, of whom only a few were learning Latin. At that time the rents of the estate barely enabled the trustees to pay a salary of 100*l.* to the master Their value has since increased, and the gross revenue now amounts to 240*l.* One-third of this sum is, however, needed to pay off the debt incurred in the erection of a new schoolroom; and at present the master receives from the estate 100*l.* as salary, with 30*l.* for the rent of a house. He has built a commodious house in the neighbourhood of the school, adapted for the reception of boarders, of whom he generally has from 6 to 10. As he has no assistant, he also receives the fees paid by the scholars.

The present master holds no degree, but he was trained at the York Training School, and holds a certificate of merit. The school room is handsome and well situated, and adapted for 100 scholars. At the time of my visit there were 42 boys. I examined both divisions of the school. In the lower, consisting of 11 boys, the spelling and writing were moderately good, but very little progress had been made in arithmetic, and the reading was of inferior quality. In the upper division there were 28 boys, no one of whom had advanced far enough in Latin to write out from

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

memory the inflections of a noun, and only two could construe a simple sentence in a book of elementary Latin exercises. Three or four attempted, but with little success, to parse the words in an English sentence, and about eight showed a moderate acquaintance with arithmetic as far as proportion. The boys are not supplied with suitable reading books, and their reading was less accurate and intelligent than in most elementary schools; but they receive oral teaching of a similar character to that usually given in such schools, and they answered some questions on the outlines of English history with fair success. Mr. Crabtree has an ingenious and effective plan of teaching geography; he gave in my presence a lesson on an English county, forming the outline map upon the black board, filling up its details one by one as he explained them, and calling upon the boys to reproduce each portion of the map on their own slates. At the end of the lesson it was found that every boy had acquired a pretty accurate acquaintance with the main features of the county, and had produced a tolerable map. The writing throughout the school was neat and careful, though not excellent. There is some religious teaching in the school, but it consists rather of Bible history, than of catechism or doctrine. Drawing was once taught by a master from the Leeds School of Art, but it has been given up.

A teacher here, however earnest and intelligent, is working under considerable disadvantages. Children come to him very ignorant and without previous preparation. He is required to give the elementary instruction proper to a national school; but he has no pupil teacher to assist him, no clergyman to give religious instruction, no annual inspection or other help of the kind by which the efficiency of a national school is generally maintained. The fictitious title of "grammar" school, and the absurd tariff of charges enjoined by the governors, constitute a further embarrassment. He cannot classify his school, nor economize his own power wisely, so long as each separate item of instruction is made the occasion for a separate charge; and his natural desire to vindicate for the school its right to the title it bears is more likely to beguile him into teaching a little Latin to boys who have not received proper elementary instruction than to subserve the true interests of the scholars generally.

The trustees evince great anxiety to preserve for the institution its traditional character as a "Free Grammar School." But they have so administered the trust as to defeat their own object. The school is not free, and it is not a grammar school. At present it performs no work which would not be as well, if not better, done at one of the elementary schools of the town; and it attracts to itself no pupils except of the class for which those schools were intended. The trading and professional classes in Keighley want a good school for their sons, and the grammar school ought to furnish them with secondary education of a superior kind; but it cannot fulfil this purpose without a radical change of plan. An entrance examination would exclude from

the school all who merely require elementary teaching. A sufficient staff of masters qualified to give instruction of an advanced and scholarly kind, would gain the confidence of the public; and fees ranging from 6*l.* to 10*l.*, and graduated according to age only, would be willingly paid by those residents in Keighley who are at present the most destitute of the means of instruction for their sons.

I have commented on p. 201 (vol. ix.) of my General Report on the uselessness of the little charity by which a so-called "Preparatory school" is sustained in an old and dilapidated building in the centre of the town. About 20 little children are received here on payment of 2*d.* per week, but they are learning little or nothing. The endowment was designed to pay an assistant master to teach English in a room adjoining the grammar school; but in course of time the grammar school has been removed to a distance, and as there is a separate body of trustees, the identity of the two establishments has been lost sight of. The income of the preparatory school, though not large enough for the maintenance of a separate institution, would nearly suffice to pay an efficient assistant in the grammar school, and it is very desirable that the two trusts should be united.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 771. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—John Drake, by his will, 27th March 1713, devised two houses and parcels of land to the township of Keighley for this school. (An endowment* for an usher, given by deed of J. Tonson, 16th October 1716, is now applied to a separate school.)

School Property.—Houses and about 4 acres of land, 2½ acres of which are building land. Income in 1867, 271*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* gross, 176*l.* 12*s.* net. Building good; no residence.

Objects of Trust.—Instruction of children residing in town and parish of Keighley, freely without any other reward than the profits of the endowment. (Founder's will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Greek, Latin, and English. (Founder's will.)

Government and Masters.—School managed by six local trustees, who appoint master. Surviving trustees elect to fill vacancies in board.

Master to be unmarried, and qualified to teach Greek, Latin and English. Two former qualifications partially obsolete.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—One, receiving from endowment 100*l.*, from school fees 53*l.*, in lieu of residence 30*l.*; total from all sources 183*l.* Usher appointed by master and paid from endowment 21*l.*

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* This endowment consisted of a house and one acre of land adjoining at Exley Head, and 100*l.* to be laid out in lands, with which a house and 15 acres of land at Ponden was purchased. The total income in 1867 was 37*l.*

The objects of trust named in Tonson's deed were "for the support and maintenance of an usher, who should teach and instruct such children as should come to learn and be taught in the free school of Keighley in the English and Latin tongue, with the upper master in the said school."

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

Day Scholars.—42 boys, almost all of trading class, from immediate neighbourhood. School fees 30*s.* per annum. Extras, French, drawing, and history (together) 12*s.* Drilling 4*s.*

Boarders.—Six: sons of manufacturers. Three meals; meat once. Terms, (under 10 years) 26*l.* 5*s.* Above that age 31*l.* 10*s.* Cubical contents of bedrooms per boy 890 feet. Hours 6 a.m., 9 p.m. School bills: highest 34*l.*, average 30*l.*, lowest 27*l.*

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must read Testament.

Classification chiefly by reading. Work begins and ends with prayers from Liturgy.

School course, modified at wish of parents in particular cases.

Promotions by half-yearly examinations. School examined half-yearly by rector as chairman of trustees.

No prizes. Library (parish church) open to all.

Punishments: caning (publicly), detention in school.

Playground, 360 square yards, adjoining and under school. Cricket ground (walled in, in connexion with the school) hired by the master from the trustees. There are school bounds. Drilling taught.

School time 43 weeks per annum, 32 hours per week.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the year ending 31st December 1867.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Rents	267	14	6
Dividend on consols (1½ years)	5	18	11
	£273	13	5

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Rates	3	11	6
Repairs, &c.	12	16	8
Allowed tenants	0	17	6
Interest on loans	25	5	0
Executors J. G. Sugden, Esq.. (debt paid off)	51	8	0
Auditor (4 years)	1	8	0
School:			
Master's salary	100	0	0
Do. for assistant	11	10	0
Do. instead of house	30	0	0
Coals	8	1	3
Repairing clock	0	2	6
	£245	0	5
Balance paid to savings bank	28	13	0
	£273	13	5

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Rev. Wm. Busfield, Rectory, Keighley.
Joseph Smith, Beech Cliffe, Keighley.
John Bairstow, Esq., Bridge Street, Keighley.
George Spencer, Esq., Keighley.
Robert Clough, Esq., Meadow Field House, Keighley.

Head Master:

Abraham Crabtree.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

	Profession or Occupation of Parent.		Residence of Parent or Guardian of Boarders.
	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	
Boys highest in school - 1	Wool-comb. Machine Maker.	Timber Merchant	Dewsbury.
,, - 2	Grocer (deceased).	Card Manufacturer	Do.
,, - 3	Dealer in Oils.	Cloth Manufacturer	Batley.
,, - 4	Farmer.	Coal Proprietor -	Do.
,, - 5	Grocer.	Master Miller -	Dewsbury.
,, - 6	Teacher.	Hat Manufacturer (deceased).	Do.
,, - 7	Spindle and Fly Maker.	Cloth Manufacturer	Do.
,, - 8	Washing Machine Maker.	Master Painter and Gilder.	Do.
,, - 9	Cabinet Maker.	Surgeon (a Town's Boy).	Keighley
,, - 10	Manufacturer.	Coal Proprietor.	Batley.
Boys lowest in school - 1	Machine Maker.		
,, - 2	Wheelwright.		
,, - 3	Manufacturer.		
,, - 4	Moulder.		
,, - 5	Reed and Heald Maker.		
,, - 6	Boiler Maker.		
,, - 7	Spirit Merchant.		
,, - 8	Reed and Heald Maker.		
,, - 9	Spirit Merchant.		
,, - 10	Grocer.		

The day scholars live within a $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of school.

Keighley Free Grammar School. Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.†						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	48	*	pr. qr. None	32	Y. 12	5	H. ½	—	H. 2½	General lessons, given orally	16	Y. 9	6	H. ½	Given orally by teacher.	H. 3	"Junior Reader" of Nelson's School Series; also the Small History of England by the Christian Knowledge Society.
Latin - -	24	1	Free	24	—	5	½	5	3	Henry's 1st Latin Book.							
French - -	24	1	1s.	24	—	5	½	5	3	The 1st half of Cassell's 1st French Course.							
Arithmetic -	48	2	—	24	—	10	½	—	6½	Various - - -	—	—	10	2		10½	The other lessons taught orally by the teacher.
Book-keeping -	2	1	—	2	—	4	½	—	2+‡	Chambers' Single Entry.							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	24	1	—	24	—	4	½	4	2	First Book Euclid.							Any good common spelling book for home lessons is required, in addition to dictation spelling.
History - -	48	*	1s.	*	—	5	½	4	3	A general view of Collier's British History for Schools.	—	—	6	½		3	
Geography -	48	*	—	*	—	4	½	—	3	Anderson's (Europe) -	—	—	4	½			
English Grammar.	48	2	3s.	24	—	5	½	5	2½	Syntax in Hiley's English Grammar.							
English Composition.	24	1	—	24	—	5	½	5	1	Reproducing history lessons							
Reading - -	48	3	—	24	—	4	½	—	2	In Collier's British History	—	—	10	1½		8	
Writing - -	48	2	—	24	—	5	½	—	2	Two largehand copybooks; 2 round and 2 small.	—	—	12	½		5	
Drawing -	24	1	1s.	24	—	2	½	—	1½	From some freehand copies.							

* Taken collectively. † The school is worked in two divisions under master and assistant. ‡ With Arithmetic.

Keighley.—Hare Hill Free School.

Mr. J. G. Fitch's Report.

The endowment of this little school yields a gross revenue of about 35*l.*, of which, owing to the existence of an uncancelled debt on the buildings, only 17*l.* are now available for the master. The school has been closed for three years, owing to the difficulty of sustaining it on so small a sum, and was re-opened about six months before my visit. The present master was a hand-loom weaver, and was chosen to fill the office because of the interest he had manifested in Sunday school work. He has 34 scholars—17 boys and 17 girls—who pay a weekly fee of 2*d.* Their instruction is of the most rudimentary kind, and the master does not consider himself competent, even if the school improves, to teach anything except reading, writing, and arithmetic. The school is not connected with the church; the vicar of Oakworth is not on the trust, and no catechism or distinctive religious teaching is given to the children.

The schoolroom and the dwelling for the master are of a humble kind, but are in fair repair. It does not seem that Latin has ever been taught; and in this remote village the only scholars likely to come to the school are children who are employed half-time in the neighbouring worsted mills. It is to be regretted that the resources at the disposal of the trustees are insufficient for the maintenance of an efficient school, even for the poorest class of children in the village.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 772. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Founded by will of Sarah Heaton, dated 27th June 1738, and by her endowed with 30*l.* for erecting a school on the waste, and 200*l.* to be laid out in land. Land purchased in 1744 with this sum and 50*l.* additional borrowed by the trustees. Allotments since made on enclosure of commons. A sum of 105*l.* also borrowed by them, was expended in building a residence for the master, and in enclosing a small piece of waste land adjoining.

School Property.—37a. 2r. 8p. of land. Rents 35*l.* Net 32*l.* Building good.

Objects of Trust.—The school to be free only for the children of lordship of Oakworth, a house called Crosse, the hamlet of Newsholme and adjacent houses, in parish of Keighley and Slitterey-ford. (Founder's will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin and English. (Founder's will.)

Government and Masters.—Three trustees, chosen by freeholders of Oakworth, appoint or dismiss master, and regulate payments of children.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—A mixed elementary school.

Masters.—One, receiving from endowment 20*l.*, and from school fees 16*l.* House and two closes (containing about two roods) of land rent free.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Day Scholars.—50 boys and girls, (23 boys and 17 girls in 1867,) children of labourers and small farmers, from immediate neighbourhood. Those not on foundation, by founder's will, pay a small school fee.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c—School not connected with any religious denomination.

No examinations.

Instruction merely elementary.

School time 47 weeks per annum.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

John Wright, Farmer.
Francis Williamson, Manufacturer.
James Riley, Farmer.
All of Oldfield.

Master:

John Appleyard.

Kirkby in Malham Dale Free Grammar School.

Mr. J. G. Fitch's Report.

The school was founded in 1606, and received an additional bequest in 1787. The income is, however, very small. It is derived from two rentcharges of 10*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* and 11*l.* 8*s.* respectively, and from 6*l.* interest on a small sum invested in the 3 per cents. In 1826 the number of scholars amounted to about 30, of whom three only were learning Latin, and the Commissioners reported that the number of classical pupils was steadily declining. The post of head master has occasionally been held by the vicar of the parish, and one or two of the present trustees inform me that they received a superior education here. But at present the school is used by the children of the villagers only, and the instruction is wholly elementary.

The premises are old, and not in good repair. The upper floor, which was once used for a dwelling for the master, is now occupied as a schoolroom, and the lower floor, once the school, is now disused. No residence is provided for the master. He receives the income from the endowment, the produce of the children's fees, 2*d.*, 3*d.*, and 4*d.* per week, and a small stipend as parish clerk and registrar of births and deaths. He has been in his present post 19 years.

Twenty-two children were present on the day of my visit. They are not well instructed even in the simplest rudiments. Nothing beyond reading, writing, and arithmetic is aimed at; but this humble aim is not realized. As the vicar is not on the trust, and as the business of the trustees is limited to the receipt and payment of the income, there is no one to concern himself about the school or to take any measures for rendering it efficient. There are now only 6 trustees, the remaining 12 having died. But 18 persons are hardly needed to discharge the simple duty of managing this trust. They have the disposal of no funds, for such repairs and books as have been provided for the school have to be supplied by private contribution; and they have no influence, for the master's is a freehold office, and they could exercise no control over the instruction even if they desired to do so. It is to be regretted that the effect of the endowment here is simply to maintain a poor and neglected school, and to discourage the establishment of one suited to the requirements of the inhabitants.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 701. A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—John Topham, by deed, dated 12th October 1606, in pursuance of the purposes of the will of Benjamin Lambert, which was void in law, gave the quit rents due in the manor of Kirkby and Hanlith to trustees for this school. Further endowed by Isabel Nelson with 200*l.* consols; also by Robert and James Parker (about 1787), with 50*l.*, since laid out in land.

School Property.—Quit rents 10*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* Dividend on 200*l.* consols 6*l.* Rent of allotment 10*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Total income, 27*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* gross and net. No residence for master.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of free grammar school in Kirkby, the master whereof should freely teach all and every scholar, as well poor as rich, without any partiality, who should repair unto the school to be taught. (Topham's deed.)

Government and Masters.—At present, five trustees residing in the neighbourhood, and one trustee in London appointed to receive dividends, regulate school fees. Vacancies in the trustees are filled up by election by survivors, the owner of Calton Hall being always one, as required by the founders.

Master appointed by trustees after examination. He may be dismissed at a quarter's notice. By foundation, master must be allowed by Archbishop of York.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—A mixed elementary school.

Masters.—One, receiving from endowment 27*l.* 16*s.*, from school fees 11*l.*

Day Scholars.—31 boys and girls, of whom one is taught freely on foundation. [In 1867 28 boys and 10 girls.] 25 under 10 years of age, children chiefly of farmers, farm labourers, and factory hands in immediate neighbourhood. School fees, under six years of age, 8*s.* Above that age 12*s.* Fires, &c. 1*s.*

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required on admission. Scripture lessons and examinations. Work begins and ends with prayers from Liturgy.

One boy is stated to be learning Latin Delectus. The others learn the ordinary elementary subjects.

Examination yearly by rural dean authorized by Bishop of Ripon.

Playground adjoining.

School time 46 weeks per annum, 30 hours per week.

A HALF-YEARLY ACCOUNT of the Rentcharges belonging to the Grammar School at Kirkby in Malham Dale in the county of York due at Whitsuntide and Martimas.

Occupier's Name.	Owner's Name.	Township.	Amount of Claim. £	s.	d.
John Procter	John Procter	Kirkby Malham	0	3	5½
			0	1	0
			0	0	3
William Mallinson	James Hind	Kirkby Malham	0	2	11½
		Hanlith	0	8	2
Martha Brooksbank	Martha Brooksbank		0	1	9½
Wiliam Knowles	Mr. Green		0	11	6
William Batty	Mrs. Brown		0	3	4½
Mary Altham	Mr. Rycroft		0	3	11½
Obadiah Coates	Mr. Clapham		0	3	0
James Walker	James Walker		0	0	3
Richard Holgate	G. J. Serjeantson		0	1	0
William Peacock	John Procter		0	1	6½
Thomas Gill and Thomas Redfearn	Foresters Club at Gargrave	Kirkby Malham	0	0	3
			0	0	3
Anthony Lister and Edward Newhouse	John Walker		0	0	8½
William Knowles	John Knowles		0	2	8½
William Emmott and Thomasin Hodgson	John Knowles		0	0	4½
Abraham Banks	Executor of Stephen Langstroth		0	0	10
			0	0	3½
James Hargraves	Mr. Saner		0	3	10½
Abraham Banks	G. J. Serjeantson	Hanlith	0	0	2½
Edward Airey	Mrs. Brown		0	2	0
John Mallinson	John Taylor	Kirkby Malham	0	1	6½
John Calvert	John Walker		0	9	2½
William Anderson	G. J. Serjeantson	Hanlith	0	6	10
John Parkinson			1	13	3¾
G. G. Sergeantson			5	4	7½

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

John Taylor, Esq., Airton.
William Heber, Yeoman, Otterbourne.
John Parkinson, Farmer, Hanlith.
Thomas Ayrton, Farmer, Malham,
George John Serjeantson, Esq., Hanlith and Camp Hill, near Ripon.

Ex-officio:

G. W. Lloyd, Esq., 1, Park Square, Regent's Park. London.

Head Master:

Christopher Edmondson.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

KIRKBY IN MALHAM DALE.—MALHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

This free school is in the same parish, but in the hamlet of Malham. It was endowed in 1717, and the estate has materially increased in value. The gross income is 76*l.*, but this was until recently much reduced by the payment of a debt incurred in the building the schoolroom. It is now wholly available for the payment of the master. Since the school is absolutely free to all children of the parish, he has no other resources, except about 5*l.* per annum from the fees of children who reside at a distance.

There were 31 children in the school, of whom 19 were boys. In reading and writing and spelling they had all been fairly taught, but in arithmetic the attainments of the children were lower than those of average scholars of the same age. There is one boy learning the rudiments of Latin; otherwise the school is wholly elementary, making very modest pretensions, but fulfilling them in a satisfactory and intelligent manner.

The school enjoys the great advantage of an annual visit of inspection from the Rev. Canon Boyd, the rural dean and diocesan inspector. He is invited by the trustees, who are enjoined by the founder's will to provide occasional examination, and his influence has been very helpful in sustaining the life of the school. He has favoured me with the following observations on the two schools of this parish:—

"There is no large district from which scholars could come; it never could rise above what it is, a substitute for a national school. I suppose it is a grammar school, but there is only one pupil who learns any Latin: with its endowment it might be made a good national school.

"In this case I do not think it would answer to amalgamate Malham and Kirkby, for instance; for the increase of endowment supplied by Kirkby would not enable you to get a much better master than you can for Malham alone.

"And parents would not appreciate the difference if Kirkby was as good as it might be, for with the little help of the endowment there might be a much better master than at present. And in country places I think the endowment in shape of stipend to master (including, as it usually does, boarders) is the most useful form, for this reason,—in places where scholars are few it enables you to secure a better style of master.

"I do not like the principle of taking away from a locality endowments or scholarships; and the way in which I think it might be made to work in such small places as Kirkby would be to have some better method of appointing the master, to help out his salary by some payment from the scholars, making out of it, i.e., and not instead of it, a good national school.

"For in many places they are the only schools; there would not be room for another, and, therefore, they might be made to suit the population. This applies to Malham, Kirkby, Threshfield, and Horton and Burnsall, all in my deanery."

The trustees are all taken from the parish, and are chiefly farmers. They consider that as the will of the founder requires

the sanction of the archbishop to the appointment of the master, it implies that none but a communicant in the Church of England should be appointed, and that the Church Catechism should be taught to all the scholars. This is not, however, expressly stated, the only reference to religious teaching in the testator's instructions being the rule that the master "shall have and use some "godly prayer with the scholars, both before the beginning of the "school daily and the ending thereof."

There is a special and somewhat unusual stipulation in the will, enjoining the master "to give a bond to the trustees that he will "desist teaching in and depart from the school upon a quarter's "warning." This is the only instance I have known in which a testator has foreseen the evils attendant upon the system of freehold masterships; and has expressly provided that the trustees shall have power to dismiss the master without assigning any reason.

As a girls' school has recently been established in the village, under the care of a certificated mistress, there seems no reason to prevent the development of the older institution into a superior school, combining all the advantages of a good national school, with the power to give advanced instruction to the children of respectable farmers. But the endowment alone will not suffice for this purpose. It scarcely equals in amount the income which the same school, if unendowed, would probably derive from the three sources, children's pence, local subscriptions, and the Government grant. It therefore does not perceptibly render any service to the education of the place. But the same sum, if added to the usual school fees, would enable the trustees to secure exceptional advantages, and to pay a good teacher and assistant with more than ordinary liberality.

Digest of Information,

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 703. A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Richard Brayshaw, by deed dated 11th June 1717, conveyed 13 acres of land in Kirkby and Malham, with certain rights of pasture, to trustees, for the foundation of a school there.

School Property.—22a. 3r. 12p. of land, and 107 sheep gates on an undivided pasture. Rent 79*l.* 18*s.*, and 1*l.* for right of shooting. Total 80*l.* 18*s.* gross, 79*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* net. Schoolroom has been lately repaired. No residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—A pious, sober, and learned schoolmaster, which should for his stipend freely teach all scholars living within Malham only, as well poor as rich, who should repair to the school to be taught. (Founder's deed.)

Government and Masters.—School property managed by seven resident trustees, in whose appointment persons of founder's kin or name are to be preferred. They interfere very slightly in the management of the school. Master must be a member of the Church of England, chosen by the trustees, and allowed by the Archbishop of York.

State of School in First Half-Year of 1865.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholors, third grade.

Masters.—One, receiving from endowment 80*l.*, and from school fees of non-foundationers about 5*l.* 15*s.* yearly.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Day Scholars.—28 boys, from immediate neighbourhood, sons of farmers, and labourers. Of these 22 are foundationers, paying on the average 5*s.* 3*d.* yearly for fires, books, and stationery, and receiving gratuitous education. [In 1867 there were 20 foundationers, and 9 others] non-foundationers pay 1*l.* under the age of 12, and 1*l.* 4*s.* above it, for general work, and should Latin be required 1*l.* 12*s.* or 2*l.*, according to age. [In 1864 nine girls attended the school, who have since entered the girls' school.]

Boarders.—None. Six non-foundationers, sons of farmers and hinds, lodge in the village, but are not under supervision of master.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Classification separate for each group of subjects.

Work begins and ends with prayers from Liturgy.
Sunday lessons are set in Scripture history and geography.
Promotion by seniority and examination.
Examination annual, by diocesan inspector. No prizes.
Punishments: public caning, tasks, and impositions in writing.
Playground, the waste adjoining the school.
School time 44 weeks per annum, 35 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Mr. Robert Dawson.
Mr. Francis Yeoman.
Mr. William Harrison.
Mr. William Peacock.
Mr. Augustine Benson.
Mr. John Leech.
Mr. Richard Brown.
} All farmers of Malham.

Head Master:
Wm. Atkinson.

Table B.—School Instruction (1865).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which these Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.
					Y.		M.		H. M.			Y.		M.		H. M.	
Religious Knowledge.	22	2	—	10	12	5	25	—	3 20	Part of the Gospel according to St. Luke, and 12 chapters of that according to St. John; Church of England Catechism.	12	9	5	25	—	3 20	The same as first class, with less advanced questions.
Arithmetic -	22	3	—	8	12	10	15	—	10 0	Ingram's Arithmetic, Simple and Compound, Proportion, Practice, Interest, Reduction of Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.	6	10	10	15	—	10 0	Ingram's Arithmetic; the Fundamental Rules and Applicate numbers as far as Subtraction.
Geography -	15	2	—	8	12	5	15	—	2 30	National Society's Geographies; Europe, Asia, America, Africa.	7	10	5	15	—	2 30	National Societies Geographies; England, West Riding of York.
English Grammar.	4	1	—	4	13	3	15	4	1 40	Lennie's English Grammar; the Accidence, Rules of Syntax, Exercises.							
English Composition.	16	2	—	8	12	5	15	—	2 30	Précis of the Journeyings of the Israelites; Description of Animals—Minerals.	8	10	5	15	—	2 30	Natural Objects and transcribing.
Reading -	28	4	—	10	12	4	20	—	2 0	Supplement to the Fourth Book of Lessons by the Irish Board of Education.	10	8	10	15	—	3 20	All the Third Book of Lessons by the Irish Board of Education.
Writing -	24	2	—	16	11	5	60	—	5 0	- - - -	8	6	5	60	—	5 0	
Dictation -	16	2	—	8	12	4	25	—	1 40	- - - -	8	10	4	25	—	1 40	

The lowest class in arithmetic contains 8 boys of the average age of 7 years; that in reading contains 8 boys of the average age of 6 years.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

KIRK SANDALL FREE SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

The estate bequeathed by Robert Wood in 1626 has increased in value, and now yields about 74*l.* per annum. The school has always been free for the inhabitants of the village, and for many years gave instruction in Latin. But in 1827 the Commissioners reported that the demand for that branch of learning had diminished, and that it was simply an English elementary school. There were then about 25 children of parishioners, and about 15 other scholars, who were admitted at a small charge.

The school appears to have sunk into a very low state under the last master; and as his successor had not been in office 12 months at the time of my visit, I probably saw it at some disadvantage. It is not now, however, in a hopeful state. The schoolroom is small and dilapidated, containing two or three broken desks, and having large holes in the floor. The average attendance is about 25, and 17 children—10 boys and 7 girls—were present on the day of my visit. These scholars are arranged, for some unexplained reason, into five classes. No one of the highest class was present, and only one little girl represented the third class. There were three children who read tolerably, and the writing in four copy books was moderately neat. But only two children could have passed the examination for the first or lowest standard in an inspected school, and no one class was forward enough to pass in the second. The Church Catechism appears to be insisted on in the case of all the scholars, but no one scholar had the smallest knowledge of its meaning. Five of the children live out of the parish, and pay 4*d.* and 3*d.* per week; the rest are on the foundation, and are only called upon to pay 6*d.* yearly for firing. The master testifies that the free scholars are very irregular in their attendance.

Of the four trustees, one is the rector of the parish, who is at present residing abroad; and one is a gentleman who is said to reside in Liverpool, but whose address is not clearly known, and from whom no communication has been received for some time past. One of the remaining trustees, Mr. Parker, and the curate who is now in charge of the parish, display some anxiety for the improvement of the school; but they are unable to take any measures on their own responsibility, and neither seemed to be aware of the extremely unsatisfactory condition into which the school had fallen. A reconstituted trust and a decent school building are indispensable before any other improvement can be effected. Afterwards it would not be difficult, by the help of annual inspection and the imposition of fees, to make this as much better than an ordinary national school as it is now worse.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 795., A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Robert Wood, by will, dated 23rd of August 1626, devised to churchwardens of Kirk Sandall and their successors a house and lands in Kirk Sandall, and one acre of meadow in Barnby upon Dun, and surrendered a copyhold house and croft in Fishlake, and cottage, garth, and meadow in Barnby, for the use of a schoolmaster in the first-named parish. Allotments have been made to the school on various local enclosures, amounting altogether to 22 acres. Deeds stated to be in possession of William Henry Fox, solicitor, Hatfield near Doncaster, and not to be accesible to trustees.

School Property.—Annual income 74*l.* 13*s.* Good residence for master. No proper schoolroom.

Objects of Trust.—A schoolmaster to teach a grammar school in Kirk Sandall, and instruct the children of that parish without other reward. (Founder's will.)

Government and Masters.—Four trustees, self-electing, (one, the rector of the parish, is at the Cape of Good Hope, the living being sequestrated). They regulate school fees, appoint or dismiss master and boys, and generally superintend the discipline of the school. Present master* holds office subject to three months' notice.

State of School in Second Half-Year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary school.

Masters.—One, receiving from endowment 70*l.* per annum, with small school fees from children of non-parishioners.

Day Scholars.—62 boys and girls, of whom 59 are free scholars on the foundation, and three children of non-parishioners paying school pence by arrangement with master.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Children on admission must know the alphabet.

Classification uniform by group of subjects. School work begins and ends with prayers (Culham Training College Selection). There is a Sunday school.

Punishments: corporal and publicly.

No library or playground.

School time 44 weeks per annum, 27½ hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Sir Wm. R. C. Cooke, Bart., Wheatley, Doncaster.
H. Y. Parker, Esq., Streetthorpe, Doncaster.
George Martin, Merchant, Liverpool.
Rev. M. E. Wilson, Rector, now at Cape of Good Hope.

Head Master:

Wm. Meakin.

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* The late master was appointed about 1794, and resigned May 1864.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

KNARESBOROUGH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

The endowment dates from 1617, and was made by Dr. Robert Chaloner, who left an annuity of 20*l.* chargeable on an estate in Buckinghamshire. Peter Benson, an inhabitant of Knaresborough, also gave a freehold house; but the school possesses no other property. In 1820 there was a master residing in the house, who had some scholars under his care, but the Commissioners reported that none of them were free, and that, owing to the smallness of the stipend, it had not been usual for the inhabitants to demand gratuitous instruction for their sons even in Latin. When Stockdale's bequest accrued to the school, the trustees, with the aid of a small subscription, employed it in building some apartments over the school, with a view to make it convenient as a dwelling-house. At the last avoidance of the mastership the trustees seem to have found some difficulty in obtaining a qualified man who would accept the mastership, and the school was altogether closed for a short time. In these circumstances they determined to offer the school to Mr. Idell, who was a successful private teacher in the town, and he transferred his establishment to the old premises, took an adjoining house for the accommodation of his boarders, and still carries on a flourishing private school.

The trustees exercise no control over the scale of fees, except that which is implied in a general stipulation that day boys from Knaresborough and Goldsborough shall not be charged more than 5*l.* per annum. There are no funds available for the maintenance and repair of the premises, and the master makes all additions and improvements at his own cost. Until the trustees were called on to fill up the returns for the Commission they had not held a meeting for 14 years. Indeed they have now no duties to perform, as the money is paid by the trustees of the Buckinghamshire property, and regularly sent through a banker to the master.

The school is thus essentially a private adventure school. There are no free or foundation boys. The prospectus of the master, his printed testimonials, and his title of M.R.C.P., are all of the character usual in advertising "academies," and he regards all the scholars as private pupils. On this ground, and acting on the advice of one of the trustees, he declined to permit the examination of his scholars. I did not, therefore, urge the instructions of the Commissioners, as I should have thought it right to do had the school possessed a public character. But the master took me over the premises, and explained to me some of his plans and arrangements; and I have no doubt, from this superficial observation, that the school is entitled to the reputation it enjoys in the neighbourhood, as a well-ordered and respectable boarding-school.

But it cannot be doubted that some injustice is done to other private teachers in the neighbourhood by the pretensions of this school. The title, "Knaresborough Grammar School, founded by Royal Charter of King James I.," which is conspicuously printed on all the advertisements, is apt to deceive parents into the belief that this is a public institution, or that it is in some way under the control or superintendence of the influential persons whose names are in the list of trustees.* But these gentlemen, after appointing the master, cease during his lifetime to exercise the smallest influence over the management; and the school is entitled to neither more nor less of public confidence than is enjoyed by any other private academy of respectable standing in the neighbourhood.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 463. and App. p. 233. A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Under authority of letters patent of James I. dated 26th Oct. 1616, Rev. Robert Chaloner gave an annuity of 20*l.* to the trustees, charged on certain lands in Wavendon in Buckinghamshire, and Peter Benson gave a house and garden in Knaresborough as a schoolhouse. Robert Stockdale by his will, dated 9th Oct. 1815, bequeathed 150*l.* to the trustees of this school. This is stated to have been since expended in enlarging school premises.

School Property.—Annuity of 20*l.* given by founder.

Buildings and master's residence in good condition. Master hires an adjacent house for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—A grammar school for the education of all boys, as well poor as rich (letters patent), over and above the youth of the inhabitants within the parish of Goldsborough and Knaresborough foreigners admissible at such stipend as would reasonably be got. (Chaloner's statutes.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar, accidence, and inferior books. (Letters Patent.) Writing, grammar, Latin, Greek. None above the first form to speak English in the school or at play. All to learn to say and understand the Ten Commandments, the Belief, and the right use of the Sacrament by some effectual Catechism. Parents to be content to put their child to some profitable occupation, if after one year's experience he should be found unfit to the learning of the grammar. (Chaloner's statutes.)

Government and Masters.—Statutes made by Chaloner, under power given by Charter, 6th November 1616. The governors to have power, with the assent of the master to make other rules for the removing of inconveniences. Founder's statutes now dispensed with. The Rector of Goldsborough, ex officio, and 15 other resident trustees self-electing, appoint master, and, if they see just cause, can dismiss him after three month's notice.

Head master must be a member of Church of England.

Assistants appointed by head master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master receives from endowment 20*l.*, besides profits of boarders and school fees.

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* A similar evil exists at Scarborough. See the report on the so-called "grammar school" in that town.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Day Scholars.—13 boys (9 in June 1867) from the town of Knaresborough Instruction in Latin free. One boy not charged for his education. School fees for general work 3*l.* 4*s.* and 4*l.* 8*s.* according to age.

Boarders.—28 boys (15 in June 1867) in head master's house. Terms under 14 years 28*l.*, above that age 32*l.* Day boarders 13*l.* Washing 2*l.* Drilling 1*l.* Seat in church 8*s.*

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Work begins and ends with prayers.

Religious Instruction on Saturdays.

Classification separate. Promotion by marks, after examination by head master. [For details of instruction see Tabulated Digest, p. 312.]

Punishments: confinement and written impositions.

Prizes: books half yearly.

There is a playground and a gymnasium.

School time 44 weeks per annum, 33 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees

Sir Charles Slingsby, Bart. Scriven Hall, near Knaresborough.
Rev. Thomas Collins, Knaresborough.
Wm. Collins, Esq., Kirkman Bank, Knaresborough.
John Eteson, Esq., Knaresborough.
William Driffield, Esq., Knaresborough.
Samuel Powell, Solicitor, Knaresborough.
Thomas Harrison Esq., Arlington House, Knaresborough.
Robert Walker, Farmer, Goldsborough.
Hon. and Rev. James W. Lascelles, rector for the time being of Goldsborough, near Knaresborough (ex officio).
Basil Thomas Woodd, Esq., M.P., Conyngham Hall, near Knaresborough.
Thomas Collins, junr., Esq., Knaresborough.
Rev. James Farcett, Vicar of Knaresborough.
Charles Powell, Solicitor, Knaresborough.
Mathew Gill, Solicitor, Knaresborough.
Mr. Thomas Price Outhwaite, Farmer, Goldsborough.
Mr. Enoch Scruton, Miller, Goldsborough.

Head Master;

Thomas Idell, M.R.C.P.

LEEDS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

This rich and important school has long enjoyed a high reputation. Its foundation dates from 1552, but it has received considerable augmentations of income from time to time, and its present gross revenue from endowment is 2,454*l*. In Carlisle's "Endowed Schools" a long description is given of the amounts and terms of the several bequests, and it is stated that at the time of publication (1818) there were 70 boys in the school. There were then two departments, of which the one was preparatory to the other, sending up its pupils to the upper school as soon as they were perfect in the rudiments of Greek. The Charity Commission in 1826 reported that there were then 100 scholars receiving higher instruction; and the list of persons educated at the school includes the names of a judge, a bishop, and several eminent scholars and heads of colleges.

The famous decision of Lord Eldon, so often cited as a precedent, determining the legal definition of a "grammar school," was given in the suit, Attorney-General *v.* Whiteley, in 1806, after an application from certain inhabitants of Leeds to the Court of Chancery, to permit the appropriation of part of the funds of this charity to the payment of masters for French and German, and other subjects likely to be useful to the inhabitants of a commercial town. The report of the Master in Chancery had stated that in his opinion there "was nothing in the original "institution and endowment of the charity which necessarily "excluded the teaching of any useful kind of learning; that it "would be beneficial to the inhabitants to employ part of the "funds towards teaching things useful in trade and commerce, "and that he therefore approved of adding to the establishment "three additional masters, one to teach German, one for "French, and the third for algebra and mathematics." The Lord Chancellor declined to sanction this arrangement, and sent back the Master's report for revision, after enunciating the following memorable judgment:—

"Taking upon me now to correct the omission of this decree, and to declare what this foundation is, I am of opinion, upon the evidence now before me, that the Free School in Leeds is a free grammar school for teaching grammatically the learned languages, according to Dr. Johnson's definition; upon circumstances without variation in fact since the year 1553, to which I cling as better interpreters of the real nature of the charity than any criticism I can form, or construction upon the instruments; for, with the exception of the highway, the original founder proposed to the inhabitants the benefit of this donation by his will for a free school, and to this time every charity given by these instruments has been by inquisition and decrees upon them applied in fact for the benefit of the Free School in Leeds, in which nothing has been taught but the learned languages; and under such facts the result of the evidence is, that the Free School in Leeds is a free

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grammar school for teaching grammatically the learned languages. The reason of my opinion is, that I do not apprehend it is competent to this court, as long as it can find any means of applying the charitable fund to the charity as created by the founder, upon any general notion that any other application would be more beneficial to the inhabitants of the place, to change the nature of the charity. A case may arise in which the will cannot be obeyed, but then the fund will not go to the heir; upon the principle that an application is to be made as near as may be, growing out of another principle, that you are to apply it to the object intended if you can. It must therefore appear by the Master's report that the court must despair of attaining that object, or the court cannot enter into the question, in what other way the fund is to be applied:—

"Declare, that the charity intended to be established by the first donation mentioned in the master's report is the sustentation and maintenance of a free grammar school for the teaching the learned languages; that the Free School in Leeds is a free grammar school for the teaching grammatically the learned languages; and that it appears to the court that the free teaching thereof is the charity intended to be established by the several donations mentioned in the report, so far as the same relate to the school. With that declaration let the Master review his report as to any plan they may think proper to lay before him, and it will be open to him to consider what is proper and necessary, not for the benefit of the inhabitants of Leeds, but for the benefit of the charity, declared to be such upon this record."

The effect of this decision was to postpone for several years any enlargement of the curriculum of the school; and it was not until the year 1847 that the trustees were enabled by a special Act of Parliament to fulfil the wishes of the inhabitants in this respect. The scheme of the Court of Chancery which now governs the school came into force in 1855, and the new schoolhouse and residences were erected as recently as 1859. As there has been a change in the head mastership since that date, it is probable that all particulars respecting the condition of the school in 1865 represent very inadequately the true importance of the institution and the services which it is destined to render to the higher education of the north of England.

The new premises are on Woodhouse Moor, the healthiest site in Leeds, and have been erected on an unusually grand and costly scale. The school rooms are capable of accommodating at least 300 pupils; there are an excellent residence for the head-master, with rooms adequate for the reception of boarders; nine acres of playground; and a school chapel. No statelier or more commodious school buildings are to be seen in the county. The staff of teachers has been constituted on an equally liberal scale. Besides the head and second masters, there are three assistants, who are graduates, and special teachers for physical science, for modern languages, for writing, and for drawing. There is also a special master in charge of the modern department.

The scheme provides for the annual examination of the upper forms of the school by examiners from the universities. At the time of my visit this examination was being conducted with great

care and minuteness by Mr. Hansel, of Magdalen College, Oxford. The report of that gentleman addressed to the trustees is as follows:—

"The head form have been examined by me in the following subjects and books:—

"Divinity.—Questions were given in the history of the Old and New Testaments; these have been satisfactorily answered by nearly all in the form.

"A paper was also set in the Greek text of St. Matthew's Gospel and the Epistle to the Hebrews; the average of marks gained by the form generally was higher in this than in the former paper.

"In classics the books brought up for examination were, in Greek, two orations of Demosthenes, two books of Homer's Odyssey, and the Trachiniæ of Sophocles; in Latin, two books of the histories of Tacitus, five books of Virgil's Æneid, and the Satires of Juvenal. With regard to these books, I notice with pleasure that the high standard of accurate and at the same time spirited translation which impressed me so much last year has been fully maintained this year. I would wish to name especially the renderings from Demosthenes and Tacitus, the latter a book which presents peculiar difficulties to an English translator. The higher number of marks has been reached in the translations from the Latin, some of the pupils having obtained full marks, others nearly full marks, but the translations from the Greek are quite satisfactory. The paper of critical questions has been creditably answered. Each pupil was examined separately both in Greek and Latin *vivâ voce*, in parsing as well as in construing.

"I am glad to notice a very decided improvement this year both in the Greek and Latin prose; the verse compositions are also much better than they were, and I see no reason to doubt that in no very long time the same high standard may be reached in composition which has been already attained in translation.

"In mathematics the three highest forms have been examined, according to the extent of their reading, in Euclid, algebra, trigonometry, and conic sections, geometrical and analytical. In each subject problems have been given to test how far the pupils could apply their book-work. I have no doubt at all about the soundness and efficiency of the instruction given in this department; both matter and form are good, and the solution of independent problems shows that the principles have been mastered. I am glad to observe that conic sections have been mastered geometrically.

"For the exhibition a distinct examination has been held in divinity, classics, and mathematics, the relative value of each subject having been settled by a previously arranged proportion. The questions in divinity were set by myself; those in the other two subjects were taken almost entirely from papers recently given in college scholarships at the University.

"Taking the whole examination from first to last, and comparing the result with that of last year, I feel myself justified in coming to the conclusion that no ground has been lost, that some very important ground has been gained, and that a full amount of solid work has been done in the course of the year."

At the time of my visit the school contained upwards of 200 boys, of whom 50 were in the lower or commercial department. Throughout all the classes the boys were working with steadfastness and method, and I was particularly impressed by the frankness and

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manliness of tone which pervaded the school. Much of this is evidently attributable to the personal influence of the head master, who takes an active share in revising and directing the work of the lower forms, as well as in the teaching of his own special department. Some of the tests which he was applying to the mathematical work were exceedingly skilful and expeditious, and the entire organization struck me as being more compact than that of many great schools in which the number of masters causes each class to be practically severed from the rest.

The scheme of instruction provides that French shall be taught in all but the lowest form: and 22 of the boys are learning German. In the upper forms, boys are allowed to substitute certain branches of science for Greek; 36 are studying chemistry, and nearly an equal number are receiving systematic instruction in other branches of physical science. There is an excellent laboratory and ample apparatus and other provision for the teaching of these subjects. Drawing is a part of the regular routine of the school, and an unusual proportion of the boys pay the extra fee for instruction in it. They are taught under the direction of a master connected with the Leeds School of Art, and I have seen in no other grammar school so much interest evinced in drawing. I learn that the school has secured a good number of prizes from the Department of Science and Art.

These arrangements appear to have been most judiciously devised to meet the objections so commonly urged against an exclusively classical education for the upper classes of a commercial town. In practice, however, all the best teaching power of the school is concentrated upon the teaching of Latin and Greek, and all the traditions and feelings of the school are naturally in favour of the supremacy of those studies. There is less demand on the part of the boys and their parents than was anticipated for instruction in chemical and other science; and on the whole the experience of the new scheme, so far as it has worked hitherto, seems to prove that in a rich commercial community like Leeds there is great readiness to appreciate a course of instruction which is mainly based on the ancient languages, but which is pervaded with a modern spirit, and includes most of the subjects generally considered indispensable in an English education. It can scarcely be doubted that the confidence already felt throughout the district in the excellence of this school will be increased as the plan on which it is founded becomes more fully understood and carried out.

Reference is made in my General Report (p. 168) to the English or commercial department here. It is under the care of one master, a clergyman, who receives assistance at certain hours from the teacher of writing and arithmetic. The fees paid in this department are only half of those charged in the upper school, and the two departments are entirely distinct. The trustees do not desire to develop this department into a large school, and have fixed fifty for the present as its numerical limit. I examined some of the scholars, and found them to be making

fair progress in general English subjects, in elementary Latin, and in French. It is too early to pronounce with any confidence as to the ultimate success of this experiment, or to determine how far the general objections to the establishment of two departments for scholars of different social grades in one school are met by the plan pursued here. It will be observed that the upper department, containing less than four times the number of scholars, commands the entire services of seven masters; whereas the lower school, comprising boys of very various ages, has only one master, and cannot therefore be completely organized or effectively classified.

The accommodation for boarders is extremely good, but the number is limited to 25, since the trustees believe that the requirements of Leeds are more likely to be met by an efficient day school than by encouraging the admission of a large proportion of boarders from a distance.

The income of the school is chargeable with some heavy annual deductions, amounting to about 800*l.*, in respect of the debt on the new school buildings. This encumbrance will be wholly removed in about 30 years.

The scheme provides four exhibitions of 50*l.* each, tenable for four years each, at Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham. Three of these are paid from the general funds of the school, and the fourth or "Beckett" exhibition from a special fund bequeathed for the purpose by two ladies bearing that name. There is one vacancy each Midsummer, and this is filled up by the governors, on the recommendation of the examiner for the year. The school is one of those entitled to send competitors for Dr. Milner's scholarships at Magdalen College, Cambridge, the others being Halifax and Haversham. It is also one of the twelve entitled to compete for the exhibitions of Lady E. Hastings at Queen's College, Oxford (see General Report, p. 204). Within the two years preceding this inquiry, both of these valuable prizes had been won in competition by boys from Leeds Grammar School; and the list of distinctions obtained during the year 1864–5 includes four university scholarships, four places in the honour list at Cambridge, two in the second-class moderations at Oxford, besides a divinity studentship at St. John's, Cambridge, and a high place in the competition and a Pollock medal at Woolwich.

The scheme reserves to foundationers, *i.e.* to boys born in Leeds, or sons of residents in the town, the right of admission on lower terms than other scholars. The rates of payment have been increased since the time of my visit, and are now (1866) fixed at ten guineas a year in the upper school, and five in the lower. Non-foundationers pay fourteen guineas if under fourteen years of age, and sixteen guineas if above that age. The only extra charge is for drawing, and this amounts to 1*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

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DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 663. A.D. 1826. Carlisle, Gr. Schools, II. p. 841 See also evidence of Rev. Dr. Barry, formerly head master, vol. iv. p. 505.)

Foundation and Endowment.—William Sheafield (or Sheiffeld), Priest, by his will, dated 6th July 1552, surrendered certain copyhold lands near Shipscar Bridge, in Leeds, to the use of the trustees therein named, in trust for the school then about to be founded by the inhabitants of Leeds. Augmentations of endowment by Richard Bank and wife in 1555, Sir W. Armeystead (temp. Philip and Mary), John Moore and others, in 1595, Lawrence Rawson in 1597, John Harrison in 1653, and others. A private Act of Parliament, passed 22nd July 1847, gave power to sell lands, &c. In 1864 an exhibition of 50*l.* a year was established under wills of Mary and Elizabeth Beckett.

The copyhold lands have recently been enfranchised.

School Property.—Rents from 80 acres of land with houses and shops in Leeds and the vicinity, 2,381*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, besides interest on loans and stock, and small endowments for special prizes. The charity is in debt for new buildings and enfranchisement of copyholds, (See accounts p. 174.) Total income 2,820*l.* gross, 1,452*l.* net, in 1868. School buildings and residences in good condition. A new site purchased and new school building erected 1859. A chapel built by subscription, and opened, three or four years afterwards.

Four exhibitions each worth 50*l.*, tenable for four years at Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham, are provided out of the general endowment for boys who have been four years at this school. Also one Beckett exhibition tenable for four years at Oxford or Cambridge. Boys from this school compete with Halifax and Heversham schools for the four Milner exhibitions of 70*l.* a year each, tenable at Magdalen College, Cambridge, and with a number of other schools for ten Hastings' exhibitions of 75*l.* a year each.

Objects of Trust.—One honest and substantial learned man to be a schoolmaster to teach and instruct freely for ever all such young scholars, youths, and children as should come to him to be taught in such a schoolhouse as should be founded by the parishioners of Leeds, and in default of such schoolhouse for the poor of Leeds (Sheafield's will). For the free grammar school of Leeds (Banks' and other subsequent endowments). Instruction in Greek and Latin free to all natives or sons of residents subject to this, school divided into upper and lower, with fees not exceeding 10*l.* 10*s.* for foundationers in the upper school and 5*l.* 5*s.* in the lower; for non-foundationers at discretion of master. Four scholars a year, chosen by examination, may be admitted to full course of instruction without fee (scheme 1855).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar, by foundation. By present scheme, for the endowment, religious instruction according to doctrines of Church of England, classics, composition, ancient history, and geography. For capitation fees in upper school, English, French, German, arithmetic, mathematics, history, geography, geometry. In lower school, English, Latin, French, German, modern history, and geography, writing, arithmetic, geometry, and mechanics.

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery, 7th June 1855. The Vicar of Leeds ex officio and 14 other resident trustees appoint the head master, limit admissions, regulate payments, appoint examiners, make rules subject to scheme and Grammar Schools Act, and generally superintend school and school property. The discipline and control of both schools is absolutely vested in the head master.

Head master must be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge in full orders, willing to subscribe to the rules and orders appointed by the trustees. Number of assistant masters fixed by trustees, the masters appointed by head master, dismissible either by trustees or head master. The consent of the head master is necessary for boarders to be received.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864. (But see pp. 173, 174.)

General Character.—Two departments. Upper, classical, in age of scholars, first grade. Lower, semi-classical, in age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master, receiving from endowment 500*l.*, and one fourth of capitation fees, averaging 300*l.*, besides profits on boarders. House rent free. Second master 175*l.* (The late usher retired on a pension of 150*l.*) Third,

fourth, and fifth assistant masters, each 150*l.* Master of lower school 250*l.* Assistant in lower school 150. Second assistant 100*l.* German master 60*l.* Writing master 50*l.* Drilling master 10*l.*

Day Scholars.—In the classical department 173 boys, sons of the professional men, manufacturers, and tradesmen in Leeds. 79 above 10 years and under 14. Above 14 and under 16 years, 57. Above 16 years, 28. All but one on foundation. School fees, for foundationers 6*l.* 6*s.* (raised to 10*l.* 10*s.* in 1866. Non-foundationers, under 14 years, 14*l.* 14*s.* Above 14 years 16*l.* 16*l.*.

In the commercial department 50 [maximum fixed by trustees Jan. 1865], sons chiefly of tradesmen in Leeds. Total number of boys 223. School fees for foundationers, 5*l.* 5*s.*, (raised to 5*l.* 5*s.* in 1866). by non-foundationers 10*l.* 10*s.*

Drawing throughout the school 1*l.* 10*s.* Library 6*s.* (voluntary).

Boarders.—20, in schoolhouse (none in 1868, see p. 174), and houses of second master and modern language master. Meat twice daily. Hours 7.30 a.m.; and 9.30 or 10 p.m. Cubical contents of bed-rooms 736 feet to each boy. Terms in schoolhouse (for boarding) 63*l.* In other houses 50*l.* Private tuition in the evenings 4*l.* 4*s.* School bills, exclusive of tuition fees: highest 82*l.*, average 71*l.*, lowest 63*l.*

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission boys must read and write well from dictation, and work easy sums.

Classification separate in classical and commercial departments, for classics, mathematics, general studies, and French, German, scientific subjects. School course modified to suit wishes of parents and future professions of boys.

Religious instruction several times in the week.

There is a school chapel; attendance voluntary.

Dissenters objecting in writing exempted from instruction in principles of Church of England.

Work begins and ends with prayers from Liturgy.

Promotion by marks and examination.

Examinations half-yearly, one by examiners from universities appointed by trustees, the other by head master. Prizes of books to each class at summer examination.

Punishments: confinement after hours, impositions, public caning. All punishments can be inflicted by under masters, excepting suspension and expulsion.

Library open to all on small voluntary subscription.

Playground, nine acres, adjoining school.

There is a good gymnasium. School bounds for the boarders.

School time 39 weeks per annum, 27 hours in summer and 26 hours in winter per week. Play time 24 hours per week.

In last five years, on an average, five boys have annually gone to some university. [Eight day scholars and seven boarders at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

Subsequent information from Head Master 23 July 1869.

On the 1st of November 1868 there were in the school.

	£	s.	d.		
In the upper department: boys paying	10	10	0	*i.e.*, boys entered since Jan. 1 1866	85
	6	6	0	*i.e.*, boys entered previous to that date - -	50
	16	16	0	Non-foundationers over 14 (4 day scholars, 6 boarders) - -	10
	14	14	0	Non-foundationers under 14 (2 day scholars, 2 boarders) - -	4
	0	0	0	Do.	4

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

				Foundationers.	
In the lower department: Boys paying	5	5	0	Boys entered since Jan. 1 1866 -	30
	4	14	6	Boys previous to that date - -	6
	13	13	0	Non-foundationers over 14 - -	1

Several changes were made in the school at Midsummer and Christmas 1868, in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission; one of which the discontinuance of taking boarders by the headmaster appears on the face of the return I send.

I may add that all the recommendations of the Commission, so far as matters of instruction go, have been carried into effect.

LIST OF GOVERNORS, &c. (1867.)

Governors:

The Vicar of Leeds, *ex officio*.	
Joseph Mason Tennant, Esq.	All of Leeds.
James Garth Marshall, Esq.	
George Leather, Esq.	
Thomas Tennant, Esq.	
John Ellershaw, Esq.	
William Hey, Esq.	
Thomas Pridgin Teale, Esq.	
Edmund Maude, Esq.	
William Beckett Denison, Esq.	
Andrew Fairbairn, Esq.	
Charles Chadwick, M.D.	
John Rhodes, Esq.	
John Cooper, Esq.	
Henry Chorley, Esq.	

Clerk to Governors:
Thomas Townend Dibb, Esq., Solicitor, Leeds.

Head Master:
Rev. W. G. Henderson, D.C.L.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the year ending 31st December 1868.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Rents received	2298	7	5
Arrears received	14	7	10
Interest on 7000*l.* Leeds town council (less property tax)	222	5	8
Interest on 130*l.*, India 5 per cent. stock	6	6	10
Interest on 1843*l.* loan, North Eastern Railway Company 4 per cent.	189	5	6
Hook's prize, interest on 200*l.* Leeds town council	7	16	4
Sharpe's prize dividends	4	11	3
Sir A. Fairbairn's prize	1	18	2
Income tax returned Leeds town council	12	19	11
Insurance returned by North Eastern Railway Company	1	3	10
Admission fees:			
Upper department — 1422*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.*			
Lower department — 223 13 0			
	1646	8	0
Sale of calendars, &c.	3	7	0
	£ 4,408	17	9

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance due to treasurer				138	8	8
Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. (estates)				78	14	5½
Repairs (estates)				265	4	2
Do. schools				213	7	3
Rates do.				6	9	6
Loans for new buildings; *i.e.*, interest on Poor Estate 1,609*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*						
(February 1st)	30	15	10			
Do. Do. 3,000*l.* (April 21st)	52	10	0			
Part principal 1,609*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* repaid (June 25th)	500	0	0			
Interest on 1,109*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* (July 17)	24	9	6			
				607	15	4
Interest (residue of 1,609*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*) due for enfranchisement of copyholds, *i.e.* on 3,000*l.* to Lords of Manor of Leeds	87	15	0			
Interest on 500*l.* to Lords of Manor of Kirkgate cum Holbeck	14	12	6			
				102	7	6
Empty houses and allowance				24	7	2
Arrears				12	10	1
Sharpe's executors due to treasurer				41	9	5
Half year's interest North Eastern Railway Company				94	8	9
Law, management, &c.				69	8	4
SCHOOLS.						
Upper department.						
Head master's salary	500	0	0			
¼ of fees	405	14	8			
				905	14	8
Five other masters				800	0	0
Lower department:						
Five masters				368	10	0
Both departments:						
Examiners 31*l.* 10*s.*, examination papers 6*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*				38	7	1
Prizes				37	14	11
Stationery, printing, &c.				27	17	4
Stamps postage, &c.				8	11	3
Porter's wages				65	0	0
Gas 10*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, coals and fire wood 38*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, water 20*l.*				68	13	11
Cleaning brushes, tools, &c.				12	10	11
Pensions				81	10	0
Exhibitioners (five)				175	0	0
				4244	0	8½
Balance in hand				164	17	0½
				£ 4408	17	9

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Tradesman -	Leeds - -	½ mile.
" " - 2	Do. - -	Do. - -	¾ mile.
" " - 3	Civil Engineer, dec.	Do. - -	½ mile.
" " - 4	Stock Broker -	Chapel Allerton -	3 miles.
" " - 5	Solicitor - -	Leeds - -	1 mile.
" " - 6	Tradesman -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 7	Merchant - -	Roundhay, near Leeds.	4 miles.
" " - 8	Do. - -	Chapel Allerton -	3 do.
" " - 9	Surgeon - -	Morley, near Leeds	Do.
" " - 10	Solicitor - -	Leeds - -	¼ mile.
Boys lowest in School. - - 1	Tradesman -	Do. - -	½ mile.
" " - 2	Do. - -	Do. - -	1 mile.
" " - 3	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 4	Ironmaster -	Kirkstall -	3 miles.
" " - 5	Tradesman -	Leeds - -	1 mile.
" " - 6	Do. - -	Do. - -	½ mile.
" " - 7	Do. - -	Do. - -	1 mile.
" " - 8	Do. - -	Do. - -	½ mile.
" " - 9	Manufacturer -	Do. - -	½ mile.
" " - 10	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman -	Ireland - -	Schoolhouse.
" " - 2	Solicitor - -	Leeds - -	Do.
" " - 3	Gentleman - -	Near Leeds -	Do.
" " - 4	Solicitor - -	Do. - -	A. F. Stahlmann, Esq.
" " - 5	Solicitor, dec. -	Knaresborough -	Schoolhouse.
" " - 6	Manufacturer, dec.	Huddersfield -	Do.
" " - 7	Ironmaster -	Near Leeds -	Do.
" " - 8	Manufacturer -	Mirfield - -	Do.
" " - 9	Clergyman -	Ireland - -	Do.
" " - 10	Gentleman -	Canada - -	Do.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Estate Agent -	Near Leeds -	Do.
" " - 2	M.D. - -	Jersey - -	Do.
" " - 3	Contractor -	Near Leeds -	Do.
" " - 4	Clergyman, dec. -	Heckmondwike -	Do.
" " - 5	Clergyman -	Mirfield - -	Do.
" " - 6	Officer in the Army	London - -	Do.
" " - 7	Merchant -	America -	A. F. Stahlmann, Esq.
" " - 8	Merchant -	Near Leeds -	Do.
" " - 9	Gentleman -	Westmorland -	Schoolhouse.
" " - 10	Manufacturer -	Near Leeds -	Do.

TABLE 13.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.—CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.								Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.							
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject, including Preparation.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
							H. M.		H.					H. M.		H.									
Religious Knowledge.	180	16	—	13	17	—				St. Matt., I.–XII.	14	Y. 15½	2			6	Gk. Test., 3rd. year of our Lord's Ministry, St. Matt. and St. Mark.	30	Y. 11½	5			8½	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Greek -	55	6	—	—	—	—				Ep. Hebr., I.–X.	—	—	4	1	4	4½	Æschylus, S. C. Theb.	—	—	4	1¼	4	9½	St. Matt. (in English), and the Catechism.
Latin -	180	16	—	—	—	—				Thuc., ii., 1-79.	—	—	5	—	—	9½	Virg. Æneid VI.; Wilkenˈs Latin Prose, Ex. 1-25; Walford, Latin Verse, xxxi.-xlvii.	—	—	—	—	—	5	Principia Latina; Kennedy's Lat. Gr.
French -	115	10	—	—	—	—				Eurip., Rhesus and Heraclidæ.	—	—	2	1	—	4-5		—	—	—	—	—	—	Colenso's Arith. to end of Vul. Frac.
German -	22	3	—	—	—	—				Tacit., Agricola.	—	—	2	1	—	5		—	—	—	—	—	—	Kings of England, James I. to end.
Arithmetic -	180	14	—	—	—	—				Juvenal, Valpy (whole).	—	—	2	2	—	2		—	—	4	1	—	5	Anderson's England and Scotland.
Book-keeping	14	2	—	—	—	—				Virg. Æneid, I.–III.	—	—	4	1	—	4	Arithmetic, Colenso, to end.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mensuration and Surveying.	15	1	—	—	—	—				Philology and Grammar extensively from various books.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Algebra, Colenso, to end of Simple Equations.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Morell's Grammar
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	77	7	—	—	—	—				Arithmetic, Colenso.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Euclid, I 14.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Payne, Select Poetry.
Physics -	20	2	—	—	—	—				Algebra, Colenso and Todhunter.	—	—	2	1	*	4	Goldin's Bird Mechanism, 81-133.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Natural History.	31	2	—	—	—	—				Trigonometry, Hudson and Todhunter.	—	—	2	1	*	4	Henfrey's Botany, 1-152.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chemistry -	36	3	—	—	—	—				Conic Sections, Circle and Ellipse.	—	—	4	1	*	8	Metals and their compounds; Thomson's or Gregory's Chemistry.	—	—	2	—	—	3½	
History -	180	16	—	—	—	—				Roman History to Punic wars.	—	—	1	1	—	1½	Rome, Liddell, B.C. 69-42.	—	—	2	—	—	3½	
Geography -	161	15	—	—	—	—				Almost every week a morning was given to Composition without the use of book.	—	—	1	—	—	1½	Geography, Northern States of Europe, Cornwell.	—	—	1	—	—	—	
English Grammar.	75	6	—	—	—	—																			
English Composition.	—	4	—	—	—	—					—	—	2	1	3			—	—	2	1	1	3		
Reading -	44	4	—	—	—	—																			
Writing -	116	—	—	—	—	—																			
Music -	23	—	—	—	—	—																			
Drawing -	108	—	—	—	—	—																			

"About 30 hours a week to divinity and classics; 4 hours to German; and 10 hours to mathematics.

In class with the H.M. abt. 12 h. a wk., in classs. & divin., besides comp., wh. is taken singly (ordly.), Ger. 2 less. math. 8 h. in cl.

Four at least, two Latin and two Greek.

* Boys doing these subjects do not do Greek or Latin Verses.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) 1856. Herbert Wilson, 1st Class Classical Tripos, Cambridge; Fellowship at Magdalene College.
George Depledge, Yorkshire Scholarship, University College, Oxford.
T. Garland, Milner Scholarship, Magdalene College, Cambridge.
1857. G. Bates, Milner Scholarship, Magdalene College, Cambridge.
C. G. Walker, 1st Class Mathematics, Moderations, Oxford; 3rd Class Classics, Moderation, Oxford.
1858. T. N. Lumby, 1st Class Classical Tripos, Cambridge.
R. K. Snowdon, Scholarship, Lincoln College, Oxford.
1859. T. E. Rhodes, Senior Optime, and 2nd Class Classical Tripos, Cambridge.
R. J. Crosthwaite, Scholarship, Trinity College, Cambridge.
1860. R. J. Crosthwaite, 8th Wrangler, Cambridge.
J. Snowdon, Scholar and Wood Exhibitioner, St. John's, Cambridge.
W. H. Crosthwaite, Stoke's Scholar, Caius College, Cambridge.
R. Chadwick, Hastings' Exhibitioner, Queen's College, Oxford.
1861. R. K. Snowdon, Third Class Classics, Oxford.
J. H. Idle, Open Scholarship, Lincoln College, Oxford.
A. Williamson, Foundation Scholarship, Christ's College, Cambridge.
R. Wilson, Foundation Scholarship, St. John's, Cambridge.
T. Longley, Milner Scholarship, Magdalene, Cambridge.
A. Davis, Taylor Exhibitioner, Sidney Sussex, Cambridge.
1862. T. S. Booth, Scholarship, St. Catherine's Hall, Cambridge.
1863. R. Crosthwaite, Fellowship, Trinity College, Cambridge.
W. H. Crosthwaite, 7th Wrangler and Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge.
J. Snowdon, 16th Wrangler, and 2nd Class Classical Tripos, Cambridge.
W. Simms, Open Scholarship, Christ's College, Cambridge.
S. Greenwood, Milner Scholarship, Magdalene College, Cambridge.
1864. W. Mercer, Scholarship, C.C.C., Cambridge.
A. Micklethwaite, Scholarship, St. Peter's College, Cambridge.
G. Heaps, Scholarship, Bp. Hatfield's Hall, Durham.
Atkinson, M., 2nd Class Moderations, Oxford.
Glover, F. do do. do.
Ray, W. H., Yorkshire Scholarship, Worcester College, Oxford.
J. Snowdon, Naden Divinity Studentship, St. John's, Cambridge.
1865. Haigh, C., Hastings' Exhibitioner, Queen's College, Oxford.
Smith, H. A., Scholarship, Brasenose College, Oxford.
Davis, A., 16th Wrangler, Cambridge.
Longley, T., Senior Optime, Cambridge.
Booth, T. S., Senior Optime, Cambridge.
Kenneth, Wilson, Junior Optime, Cambridge.
Micklethwaite, A., Senior Scholarship, St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

(*b*) 1856. Herbert Wilson, E. I. Civil S.
1862. E. Ruddock, E. I. Civil S.
W. G. Nicholson, 1st in Competitive Exam. for Admission to Woolwich.
1864. W. G. Nicholson, First Commission, Woolwich, and Pollock Gold Medal.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Cloth Manufacturer	Armley, near Leeds	2½ miles.
,, ,, - 2	Engineer - -	Springfield Place, Leeds.	½ mile.
,, ,, - 3	Wool Merchant -	Caledonian Road, Leeds.	¾ do.
,, ,, - 4	Cloth Finisher - -	Brunswick Street, Leeds.	1 do.
,, ,, - 5	Piano Tuner -	Portland Crescent, Leeds.	1¼ do.
,, ,, - 6	Linendraper -	Headingley, near Leeds.	1¼ do.
,, ,, - 7	Confectioner -	Woodhouse, Leeds	1½ do.
,, ,, - 8	Carver and Gilder	Fountain Street, Leeds.	1¼ do.
,, ,, - 9	Com. Traveller -	Cemetery Place, Leeds.	⅛ do.
,, ,, - 10	Yarn Manufacturer	Britannia Street, Leeds.	1½ do.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Banker - -	Hunslet, Leeds -	3 miles.
,, ,, - 2	Innkeeper - -	Bridge Street, Leeds.	1 mile.
,, ,, - 3	Leather Manufacturer.	Reservoir Street, Leeds.	⅛ do.
,, ,, - 4	Hosier - -	Woodhouse, Leeds	¼ do.
,, ,, - 5	Draper - -	Hyde Park, Leeds	¼ do.
,, ,, - 6	Do. - -	Trafalgar Street, Leeds.	1 do.
,, ,, - 7	Cloth Finisher -	Hanover Place, Leeds.	¾ do.
,, ,, - 8	Com. Traveller -	Woodhouse, Leeds	½ do.
,, ,, - 9	Millwright -	Burley, near Leeds	1½ do.
,, ,, - 10	Brewer - -	Armley, near Leeds	2¼ do.

Leeds Grammar School. Commercial Department.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) and Second Class in each Subject.		Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.	
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.
Religious Knowledge.	50	3	Drawing 1*l.* 10*s.* per annum or 10*s.* per term.	14 in 1st Class. 17 in 2nd Class.	Old and New Testament -	19	Bible and National Societies Biography.
Latin - -	50				Smith's Principia Lat. -		Latin, same as 1st.
French - -	50				De Fiva's Grammar, Tradacteur, Trésor Nat.		French.
Arithmetic -	50				Colenso's and Barnard Smith's		Smith and Driver's Ex.
Book-keeping	12				McLean's.		
Mensuration and Surveying.	14				Griffin's and Sydney Boucher's.		
History -	50				Smith's Smaller English History.		
Geography -	50				Anderson's Geography -		Same as 1 and 2.
English Grammar.	50				Morell's English Grammar.		Morell's.
Reading -	50						
Writing -	50						
Drawing -	26						

In each class the number of lessons per week is 18; the average length of a lesson, 20 to 25 minutes. The aggregate time given to writing, 2 hours; to arithmetic and mensuration, 5 to 6 hours; to other subjects, 1½ hours each.

Lindley (par. Huddersfield) School.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xviii. 556. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Thomas Thornhill, by deed, dated 9th September 1706, gave a site from the waste of the manor of Lindley for the school then to be built thereon by the inhabitants of Nether Lindley. Samuel Haigh, by deed of 14th May 1767, gave to the trustees a sum of 100*l.* secured on turnpike tolls, and bearing interest at five per cent. New school built at inhabitants' expense in 1817. Deeds with trustees.

School Property.—No endowment received. Buildings good. Master has residence rent free.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of grammar school in Lindley. (Thornhill's deed.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Learning and good manners. (Thornhill's deed.)

Government and Masters.—The principal inhabitants of Lindley form a board of trustees, with powers to interfere in the management, which are not exercised. They appoint the master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—One, with residence rent free.

Day Scholars.—(In 1867) 38 boys (10 between 12 and 14 years of age), and 12 girls, children chiefly of miners, paying small fee for fuel and use of books.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge necessary on admission.
No prayers or religious instruction.
No examinations or prizes.
Punishments, none.
Playground, none; children may play in master's garden, 800 square yards.
School time 47 weeks per annum, 27½ hours per week.
There is another National school in the parish.

List of Trustees, &c., (1867).

Trustees:

John Dyson.
David Binns.
Joseph Walker.
Andrew Wilkinson.
William Sykes.
Benjamin Crosland.
Ed. J. W. Waterhouse.
Abraham Hepworth.
J. N. Sykes.
All (except one) of Lindley.

Head Master (1867):
Robt. Greaves.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LINTON.—THRESHFIELD FREE SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

The only income possessed by this school is 30*l.* per annum, a rentcharge on the property of Mr. Matthew Wilson, of Eshton Hall, who inherits the estate which was possessed by Mr. Hewitt, the founder of the school. There are no trustees; and the master is at liberty to make a charge, not only to non-parishioners, but also to those children of the village who learn to write. These pay 4½*d.* per week, reading being now understood to be the one subject taught gratuitously in virtue of the endowment. The practical effect of this arrangement is to hinder the legitimate progress of the scholars, as I saw several quite old enough to learn writing, but excluded from the writing lessons on the ground that they did not pay.

It appears that in 1825 there were many scholars, and that a good proportion of them learned Latin. There is now, however, no demand in the village for classical instruction, and the school is used for elementary education only. There are 70 scholars, of whom 52 were present on the day of my visit. The instruction is of humble pretensions, but good and useful of its kind, and in the upper class the children wrought some respectable exercises, and answered questions sensibly. The master informs me that eight or nine elder scholars who were absent on the day of my visit could have worked exercises in mensuration and higher subjects. The low state of instruction in the other classes, and the somewhat imperfect discipline which characterizes the school, may be accounted for by the fact that the master has no assistant, and that in a crowded room it is impossible for one man, however laborious, to do justice to children varying so much in age and attainments. The work which is done suffices to prove that he would make this a valuable school if he were provided with proper assistance.

Threshfield is contiguous to the more populous village of Grassington, and receives a good many of its scholars from that place. It serves in fact as the national school for the children of both parishes. It is much to be desired that by the abandonment of the right of free admission, by the Government grant, or by some other means, the resources of the school could be so far improved as to allow of the engagement of a pupil-teacher or other competent assistant.

It appears that Mr. Hewitt also bequeathed the annual sum of 50*l.*, chargeable on some estates at Gomersall and Birstal, for the foundation of four scholarships to be held by boys from this school at St. John's College, Cambridge. So long back as 1825 the Commissioners reported that for 30 years then past only two or three exhibitioners had availed themselves of this bequest; and since that date no boy has ever gone from the school to the university. A communication I have received from the master

of St. John's on this subject states that under the powers of the Cambridge University Act (19 & 20 Victoria) these with other exhibitions have been thrown open to competition, owing to the failure of candidates from the schools which had the preferential right to them.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xiii. 640. A.D. 1825.)

Foundation and Endowment.—The Rev. Matthew Hewitt, by his will, dated in 1674, devised his estates to his nephew R. Hewitt and his heirs, charged with a payment of 30*l.* yearly, and he directed the building and enclosing of a schoolhouse and garden, the said rentcharge to be distributed in payments of 20*l.* yearly to the schoolmaster, and 10*l.* to the usher there. The school was to be repaired by the founder's heirs. Four scholarships at St. John's College, Cambridge, each worth 12*l.* 10*s.*, for seven years, were founded by same testator, partly for the benefit of this school. They have since been thrown open to general competition.

School Property.—Rentcharge 30*l.* charged on lands now belonging to M. Wilson, Esq., who repairs the schoolhouse, as representative of the founder. No residence.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of free school in manor of Threshfield. (Founder's will).

Government and Masters.—The heir of the founder is by his will Patron. If he does not nominate, the nomination devolves on Archbishop of York. The owner of the lands charged (M. Wilson, Esq., Eshton, Gargrave,) practically acts as governor of the school.

State of School in Second Half-Year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—One, appointed by Archbishop of York, receiving from endowment 30*l.*, with small school fees.

Day Scholars.—44 boys and girls [in 1867 56 boys and 11 girls], from the immediate neighbourhood, mostly under 10 years of age (only four boys above 12 years of age). Education free until writing is taught. Writing fee 4½*d.* per week.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Nothing required to be known on admission. Instruction confined to elementary subjects, except that two boys learn mensuration and one algebra.

School work begins and ends with prayers from Liturgy. No lessons on Sunday.

Examined occasionally by neighbouring clergymen.

Punishments: corporal, publicly, impositions.

Playground, 570 square yards, adjoining. No library.

School time 46 weeks per annum, 30 hours per week, play time, between lessons, 2½ hours per week.

Patron:
Archbishop of York.

Master:
John Harker.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LONG MARSTON SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

The income of 10*l.* per annum is now appropriated to the national school.

This school was first placed under Government inspection in January 1859, at which time a student from the York Training College was appointed master. It was first inspected by the Rev. Frederick Watkins in May 1859, shortly after which it was moved from a very dilapidated old building to the commodious premises which it at present occupies, and which were provided at the sole expense of Lord Wenlock and Mr. Andrew Montagu, the principal landowners of the parish. The school, which numbered scarcely more than 30 children under the old system, has increased its numbers to a weekly average of between 60 and 70 since it was placed under inspection.

The latest report of H.M. Inspector, the Rev. H. A. Pickard, is to the following effect:

"The school is in a very fair condition. The answers to "questions in religious knowledge were good, and most of the "children passed a creditable examination in all the necessary "subjects. There is a mistress who teaches sewing to the girls."

To this testimony I have only to add that on the day of my visit 71 children were present, of whom 35 were boys and 36 girls; that the premises are handsome and admirably adapted for the purpose; and that under the anxious and watchful care of the present rector, the Rev. C. St. John Mildmay, and of an excellent master, the school promises to become one of the best village schools of the district.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvi. 402. A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Richard Roundle in 1705 bequeathed 200*l.* to be laid out in land for the use of the poor of the parish. A rentcharge was purchased with this money, and by indenture, 1 March 1709, conveyed to trustees for the benefit of the master of the school then recently erected on the waste at the charge of the parish. (The interest on a legacy of 150*l.* left by Rev. Marmaduke Buck in 1709 for the poor, and formerly applied to this school not now applied.)

School Property.—Rentcharge of 10*l.*, applied to National school, for which a new schoolhouse has been built by Lord Wenlock.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of master to teach English and Latin tongues, and reading and writing to poor children of Marston. (Deed of 1709).

Government and Masters.—No trustees. The rector makes himself responsible for the master and mistress' salary, and for the repairs of the schoolhouse.

State of School during the Second Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—School now a National school under Government inspection, in which reading, writing, arithmetic, general and sacred history, and geography, are taught to the children of the labouring classes in Marston About 80 or 90 scholars.

Master:
Albion A. Chard, certificated.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

MIRFIELD FREE SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

The founder of this school, Richard Thorpe, who in 1667 gave his estate at Hopton in Mirfield to trustees for the purpose, appears to have contemplated elementary instruction only, for the 15 scholars who were to be gratuitously educated. He provided no school house; but in course of time a school-house with a residence for the master was erected by public subscription; and in 1827, when the Commissioners reported, there were 20 free scholars admitted on the foundation, and several paying pupils. It does not appear at that date to have given superior or secondary instruction; though one of the present trustees, who attended the school in 1808, informs me that Latin was taught in his day, and that the school bore a respectable character. It has undergone some vicissitudes, and the establishment of several excellent elementary schools under inspection in the town has so far superseded it that for eight years it has remained closed. The premises are old-fashioned, and ill-adapted to the needs of a modern school.

The annual income of the charity, which in 1827 amounted to 48*l.* and in 1863 to 52*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, has since been materially augmented. The rentcharges on the estates bequeathed by Ledgard, Holdsworth, and Hellewell, continue as before to produce the fixed sum of 3*l.* per annum; but the estate at Hopton, originally devised by Thorpe, has just been let on building leases for 999 years, at an annual rent of 205*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*

In these circumstances the trustees have resolved to place the school on a new footing, to expend the accumulations of former years in the erection of new school buildings, and to make the endowment available for secondary education. The need for some such change is shown by the remarkable increase in the population of Mirfield, which now contains 12,000 inhabitants, and no public school above the rank of the National school. A new scheme had just been obtained from the Charity Commissioners; and, on the day of my visit, the trustees met to elect the first master under this scheme; the selected candidate being a trained teacher of great experience and success, who had first distinguished himself as an elementary schoolmaster, and had subsequently raised a grammar school at Mottram in Lancashire into a condition of great promise.

The trustees explained to me at some length the views they entertain respecting the future management of the school. They desire first that it shall be thoroughly efficient as a place of English education; but they hope that it will develop in time into a superior secondary school in which Latin, French, and mathematics will be taught. The arrangements which they have resolved upon, and which have been embodied in the scheme, appear to

be well calculated to attain this end. The school is open primarily to all boys of the parish of Mirfield; but so far as its accommodation allows, other children are to be admissible on the same terms. The master is to be permitted to take a limited number of boarders; but all such boarders are to be taught in the school together with the other boys, without any distinction whatever. The maximum fee allowed to be charged for instruction, including all the subjects taught, is fixed at 3*l.* per quarter. The trustees retain the power to nominate the 15 free scholars, and their discretion in this respect is not fettered in any way by the terms of the scheme; but they propose to offer the free scholarships as prizes to be competed for by scholars from the neighbouring elementary schools. The mastership is no longer to be a freehold office; but the nomination of the second teacher is to be vested in the head master, subject to the approval of the trustees. The trustees also reserve to themselves the right to determine when a second master shall be appointed, and to fix his stipend. They evince much solicitude for the welfare of the school on its new footing; and it promises under their management to become a very valuable institution.

Digest of Information.

(Char. Com. Rep. xvii. 734. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Richard Thorpe, by indenture of feoffment, 24 Feb. 1667, gave certain cottages and six or seven acres of lands near Ledger Bridge in trust for the master of the school at Mirfield. Joseph Ledgard left 2*l.* per annum charged on Barker's farm at Hopton, for the use of the school. Thomas Holdsworth left 10*s.* a year, charged on Willhouse and some lands at Mirfield.

School Property.—Land now let on building leases for 999 years. Rents 205*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* Four rentcharges, respectively 2*l.*, 10*s.*, 10*s.*, and 5*s.* Also at close of 1868, 655*l.* balance at bankers. Income (in 1868) 220*l.* gross; 140*l.* applied to school.

Schoolrooms poor, only sufficient for small numbers. Master's house old fashioned; not adapted for boarders. Playground only a small yard 16 yards by 9 yards.

Objects of Trust.—For teaching 15 poor children of the inhabitants of the parish of Mirfield, in the house there used as a schoolhouse, till they can read English well, such poor children to be of the poorest sort of the said parish. (Thorpe's deed.) School shall be open to children of all religious denominations, and, subject to a preference for the children of parishioners, to all boys between seven and sixteen years of age, able to read and write. All to pay capitation fees not exceeding 3*l.* a quarter, except 15 scholars elected by the trustees, and qualified by residence for one year before election in the parish. These free scholars are to pay for instruction in Latin or French, or natural science, unless exempted by trustees on special grounds recorded in minute book. Power to trustees in special cases, similarly recorded, to reduce or remit fees of other boys. (Scheme 1867.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading English well. (Thorpe's deed.) Principles of Christian religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, mathematics, book-keeping, land surveying and mensuration, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, drawing and designing; or so many of these subjects and such other branches of education as the trustees shall appoint. (Scheme 1867.)

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Government and Masters.—Trustees, vicar and other residents within seven miles of Mirfield Church. Appoint master, and remove him by vote of two thirds of those present at a special meeting of at least two thirds of acting trustees, and after a month's notice to the master. Approval of master by founder's heirs to be no longer requisite. Head master may appoint and pay other masters at his own discretion, and with approval of trustees may take boarders. In absence of agreement, he is to receive clear annual surplus income. Assistant masters may take boarders with head master's consent. Trustees may appoint an examiner whenever they think fit, and pay him a fee of not more than 5*l.*, and distribute prizes to an amount not exceeding 10*l*, in any one year. (Scheme 1867.)

State of School at Midsummer 1869.

Masters.—One, receiving 125*l.* a year from endowment.

Day Scholars.—32, sons of tradesmen and artisans in the parish. Of these, 15 are free, and three others are by the trustees excused a portion of the fee. Fees above 10, 6*l.* a year; under 10, 4*l.* a year. Non-parishioners pay 8*l.* and 6*l.* respectively. No extras.

Boarders.—None at present, master's house not being suitable. Terms 26*l.* to 32*l.* per annum.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the year ending 31 Dec. 1868.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last account	613	19	11
One year's rents (less 59*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* arrears)	145	11	8
Arrears of rents	48	0	5
Arrears of rentcharges	32	15	0
Rent of schoolhouse paid by master	5	0	0
Interest allowed by bank	12	0	11
Allowed by solicitors off their account	4	19	4
	£862	7	3

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Property tax	0	15	7
Repairs	34	10	2
Do. (school)	0	11	0
Solicitor's bill	26	7	10
Printing schemes, circulars, &c	4	11	6
School:			
Master's salary	125	0	0
Books, maps, &c.	12	3	8
Cleaning, coals, &c.	3	8	0
	207	7	9
Balance in hand	654	19	6
	£862	7	3

NORMANTON FREE SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

This school was endowed by John Freston, in 1594, with a fixed annual sum of 10*l.* only. The property was conveyed to the master and fellows of University College, Oxford, who still pay this charge, and add to it a voluntary contribution of 10*l.* per annum, in consideration of the instruction of 10 free scholars. The will commits the nomination and removal of the master to a body composed of the authorities of Trinity and Lincoln Colleges in Oxford, Emanuel College, Cambridge, and to five Vicars of Yorkshire parishes. I have commented, on p. 119 of the General Report, on the practical effect of a scheme of management so comprehensive, and so disproportioned, in the magnitude of its machinery, to the work which has to be done. When the Commissioners examined the state of the trust in 1826, they reported that the school had for some time ceased to give instruction in Latin, and was conducted on the footing of an English school only, for the children of the village, of whom 20 were received as free scholars.

The selection of Normanton as a central station and junction for the Midland and North-Eastern Railways has caused the village to assume some importance, and there is now an increasing population requiring education. But the existence of the present school is a serious impediment to the improvement of the place. There is not room or necessity for two schools; and an effort made some time ago on the part of the vicar to establish a proper national school proved to be a failure, owing to the indisposition of the inhabitants to pay fees while a free school existed.

It seems that there is an average attendance of about 30, but that the children are very irregular; and on the day of my visit only 11 were present, of whom two were free scholars on the foundation. The rest pay fees of 4*s.*, 7*s.*, or 9*s.* per quarter for reading alone, for reading and writing, and for reading, writing, and arithmetic respectively. The present master has been in his post many years. He resides in the schoolhouse, has a vote in respect of his freehold, and makes up the deficiency in his salary as teacher by collecting rents, and by acting as clerk to the township, &c. He asserts that one or two of his pupils have obtained respectable situations at the post-office and at the railway, and there is no reason to doubt that some boys may have obtained a useful education in the school. But there is no present evidence of activity or attention, or of anything which deserves the name of teaching. The children were very disorderly, and appeared to have no system of work whatever. There were two or three tattered reading books, but no child could read with moderate correctness; only two could set down an addition sum; while five attempted to write on slates, but in a slovenly manner.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The continued existence of a school like this, doing little or no work, and under no sort of supervision from year to year, cannot fail to retard the civilization and intelligence of the parish; and it is very much to be desired that some speedy change should render it possible to transform it into a respectable parish school, or to suppress it altogether.

The following communication, with which I have been favoured by Dr. Plumptre, the Master of University College, Oxford, explains the present administration of Freston's trust:—

"The property on which the charge of 10*l.* a year to the Normanton schoolmaster is laid is the Freston estate, belonging to the college, and consisting of house property and detached pieces of land in Pontefract and its neighbourhood. For this 10*l.* the schoolmaster is to instruct thirty poor scholars, whose parents are dwellers in the parish of Normanton and Warmfield, in the grammar and Latin tongue, and the school is also to be free for scholars of Mr. Freston's surname, alliance, and kindred. There is also a charge of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* on the estate for the payment of an usher, to assist in teaching in the school, supposing the college should think one necessary; but I can find no record of any such appointment having ever been made, or of any payment on his account. The additional 10*l.* given to the schoolmaster is gratuitous on the part of the college. It appears in the college account books as a gift, and was first granted in the year 1845. But I can find no record in the college minute book of the reason why it was granted."

"The only power the college has in the management of the school is a very cumbrous and formal process for the expulsion of the head master, not likely to be exercised, except in very gross cases; this, too, they only hold in conjunction with other persons."

"In conclusion, I am desired by the college to say that they have been long aware that the school, as at present constituted, is not suited to the requirements of the population for whose benefit it was intended, and that they would be quite ready to concur, to the extent of their payments and power over the school, in any plan for its improvement and adaptation to the circumstances of the place."

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvi. 409, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment—John Freeston, by deed, dated 12th September 1592, conveyed his estate called Trinities in Pontefract to the master and fellows of University College, Oxford, upon trust to expend the rents and profits upon his free school at Normanton, his intended almshouses at Kirkthorpe, and other uses declared in the same deed; and by his will, dated 26th March 1594, he bequeathed 200 marks for a site and for building the schoolhouse of the same school, and directed that "the master should not "command any allowance for teaching the free scholars beyond the yearly "sum of 10*l.* which the testator had appointed to be paid out of the said "lands called the Trinities."

School Property.—20*l.* a year (see Assistant Commissioner's report). Scholars from this school are entitled to compete for Freeston's exhibitions at University College, Oxford (see under Wakefield).

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school, free to all scholars of founder's name and kin, and 30 poor children of parishioners of Normanton and Warmfield, or, in default, from the neighbourhood. (Founder's will.)

Government and Masters.—"For the better ordering, government, directing, "and establishing of this my meaning, I commit the nomination, placing, "ordering, government, visitation, reformation, direction, displacing, and "expulsion of the said schoolmaster, usher and scholars, of my school in "Normanton, and of the almsfolk in my almshouse at Kirkthorpe, for the "time being, to the master of University College and Emmanual College "aforesaid, and to the Rector of Lincoln College in Oxford, and to every "fellow of the two former said colleges, by them sent for that purpose into "Yorkshire, and to mine executors, and to the Vicars of Wakefield, Ponte-"fract, Leeds, Normanton, and Kirkthorpe, and their successors for the time "being, and to him or them of the scholars that have or shall be maintained "by me, as aforesaid, in either of the said universities, and to my said cousin "Richard Freeston, of Mendham, and to his heirs for ever, or the more part "of so many of them as for that purpose shall be assembled in the church of "Normanton aforesaid, and my said cousin Richard Freeston and his heirs, if "the number of them be equal, having a casting vote, notwithstanding any-"thing contained in my said schedule." (Founder's will.)

The Vicar of Normanton states (1867) that the master declines to acknowledge him as having any authority over the school.

State of School in Second Half-Year of 1864.

General Character.—Elementary village school.

Masters.—One: receiving 20*l.* from University College, Oxford. School pence from non-foundationers.

Day Scholars.—33 boys and girls: 10 on foundation taught free. All under 14.

Master:
J. Abbott.

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OTLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

At the time of my inquiry this school was closed, its slender income having been for several years appropriated to the payment of costs incurred in obtaining a new scheme for its management. But efforts were then being made for its resuscitation, and I have since learned that it has re-opened with encouraging prospects of success. The new master is a graduate of Oxford, and has favoured me with the following statement of its present condition,—a statement which the vicar of the parish, who takes much interest in the experiment, asks permission to endorse: –

"The fees for boys above ten are four pounds; for boys under that age three pounds a year.

"The head master, who must necessarily be a graduate of one of the English universities, receives three-fourths of the fees; the remaining fourth part goes to the trustees. In addition to the above proportion of the fees, the head master is paid sixty pounds a year from the endowment and from the rent of the unused part of the premises. The present head master, by special agreement with the trustees, pays twenty-five pounds a year out of his salary towards that of the second master. The trustees make up the second master's stipend to fifty pounds a year. The second master was appointed last March (1867), to take charge of the junior class and assist in the general work of the school.

"The school is under the control of trustees. There are five trustees at present. The vicar of Otley for the time being is an ex-officio trustee. The trustees hold two general meetings each year, and special meetings as often as occasion arises.

"I have no doubt the number of boys will shortly be increased to fifty or sixty. The schoolroom is convenient, and large enough to hold 100 boys. The school buildings consist of an upper and a lower story. The upper story is the school, the lower story is let for a court-house, and the money the trustees thus obtain enables them to pay the masters and keep the school in repair, without loss, I believe, to themselves.

"The school is not a classical school. I found it hard to form a small class in Latin. The boys are all intended for business, and good writing and an accurate knowledge of arithmetic are especially valued. I can only hope it may soon become a good middle-class school. I have not sought to make the school a sectarian institution. The scheme provides indeed for the religious instruction of the boys in the Scriptures and the catechism of the Church of England. I have disregarded that part of the clause which relates to the catechism. At the same time the Scriptures have been carefully and regularly read. And last Christmas the school was examined by an exhibitioner of Balliol College, Oxford, who came on my invitation to perform the duty. I may add that I intend, as early as possible, to enter boys as competitors in the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations."

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 681. A.D. 1826).

Foundation and Endowment.—Thomas Cave, by his will in 1602, bequeathed 250*l.* towards erecting a school in Otley. On petition of the inhabitants of Otley, for a free grammar school to be established there for instructing in good learning and virtue children and youth belonging to the parish of Otley, letters patent were granted by James I., 30th April 1607. The bequest of T. Cave was doubled by public subscription. In 1613 the governors let some lands, purchased five months previously, for 1000 years, at the yearly rent of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* By decree of the vice-president and council in 1611, it was ordered that a schoolhouse should be built, with a residence, according the founder's will. In 1861 a new scheme was obtained from the Court of Chancery, and the school was closed till July 1865, in order to defray the cost, which was 120*l.*

School Property.—The rent of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* above mentioned, also 40*l.* from letting part of school building, viz., from magistrates' court 20*l.*, and from county court 20*l.* Total income 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Good school buildings. No playground. No residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school in Otley. (Cave's will, and letters patent.) For all boys residing in the parish of Otley aged seven years and upwards, and non-parishioners, if there be room, and the trustees direct their admission. None to stay after 18 years of age. All to pay capitation fees, not exceeding 1*s.* 3*d.* a week for boys under 10 years of age, not exceeding 2*s.* a week for boys over that age. Special exemptions allowed in case of poverty, and reductions in case of brothers, at trustees' discretion. (Scheme 1861.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar, by implication. (Will and letters patent.) Principles of Christian religion; Latin, French, reading, writing, arithmetic, general English literature and composition; sacred and profane history; principles of natural philosophy, geography, book-keeping, land surveying, drawing and principles of designing, and singing; with discretion to trustees to add or vary. Religious instruction in Scripture to all, and in Church Catechism to boys whose parents are in communion with the Church, and to others whose parents do not object in writing.

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by the Court of Chancery, 30 April 1861. The Vicar of Otley ex officio and nine (at present five) other trustees appointed by Court of Chancery manage the school. First master to be appointed by Court of Chancery, afterwards by trustees, or in default for two months by Clare College, Cambridge. Master to be churchman, and graduate of an English university. May take boarders, with consent of trustees. (Scheme 1861.)

State of School in Second Half-Year of 1867.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master, a graduate: receiving from endowment 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* One assistant master paid 50*l.*, half from master, half from trustees.

Day Scholars.—30; of whom 20 are under 12 years old.

Boarders.—None.

(In the first half-year of 1867 there were 22 scholars, all learning reading, writing, arithmetic, and religious knowledge; 16 learning English grammar; 10 learning drawing; 7 history and geography,: 4 Latin.)

Ability to read and write required for admission.

School time 43 weeks a year; 30½ hours a week.

Head Master:
Thomas Taylor.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

PENISTONE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

This ancient school is supposed to have been founded early in the reign of Elizabeth, but the date is not known. In the first year of James I. a special inquiry seems to have been made as to the property, and certain lands were adjudged of right to belong to the school. Although by usage and tradition the instruction was to be in Latin and Greek, special provision was made as early as 1702 for the employment of an usher to teach writing and arithmetic for an additional fee. At a subsequent election, in 1786, the master stipulated with the trustees that he should be excused from keeping an assistant, on condition that he should himself give instruction in the usual branches of an English education without charge. From that time the school appears to have declined in efficiency, and the Commissioners of 1826 reported that none but inferior branches of instruction were included in the school course; adding a recommendation to the trustees, that on the next avoidance of the mastership they should obtain a master duly qualified to maintain the ancient character of the foundation as a grammar school.

At the time of my visit the school was under the care of a clergyman, a graduate of Dublin, who had occupied his post for 11 years. There were 30 boys present. The practice of charging a small quarterage for reading, and a higher fee for writing and arithmetic, has produced its usual effect on the classification of the school; for in the lowest class, which was composed of those who paid the smallest fee, there were several children quite old enough to write and count, but not learning to do anything but read. This, however, they did very badly. In the second class the knowledge was little better; only two could work a simple addition sum, and none could read or reply to questions with the least intelligence. The first class consisted of 14 boys, of whom the three highest attempted, though with little success, to answer in writing some simple questions in English grammar, arithmetic, and geography. Nor could I elicit by oral questions proof that the class had received systematic instruction of any kind. It was probably once a useful school under its present management, for the master informs me that nearly 100 boys have been in attendance at one time; and that several once learned Latin. But nothing can be more melancholy than the state of stagnation and ignorance to which the school has been allowed to fall of late. The establishment of a National school has had the effect of withdrawing many of the scholars, and the teacher seems to have been too much disheartened to adopt any means for attracting children of a higher class.

Meanwhile the population of Penistone has increased rapidly, the parish alone containing 7,136 persons; new forms of industry

have developed in the district, and there is a large middle class of prosperous traders and manufacturers rising into importance, and desiring superior education for their children. The requirements of the poor will be met by the new national schools now in course of erection, which are to be placed under certificated teachers and the inspection of the Privy Council. On the other hand, as the grammar school possesses no exhibitions, and is not likely to attract boys who require to be prepared for the universities, it is not desirable that it should seek to retain its nominal character as a purely grammar school. The property, though not large, is increasing in value. It now realizes a net income of about 110*l.*, and will be augmented by a further sum of 30*l.* per annum in a few years. A secondary school of a superior class would prove a great acquisition to the town; and the vicar, trustees, and principal inhabitants appear to be very sensible of this want, and to wish that the present grammar school should be so transformed as to supply it.

One of the benefactors to this charity, Samuel Wordsworth, in 1703 bequeathed a sum of 500*l.*, which was invested in the purchase of an estate; and ordained that after deducting one-fifth of the annual profits for the use of the poor, three-fifths of the remainder were to be devoted to the vicar, and two-fifths to the master of the grammar school, on condition that he should continue to teach the Assembly's catechism. The trustees were, however, instructed, in case this condition was not fulfilled, to pay over the master's share to the vicar. These instructions were somewhat inconsistent with other rules which had formerly been laid down by the trustees, enjoining the master to "teach the Church Cate-"chism to those who have been baptized according to the custom "of the Church of England, that they may when called give an "account thereof publicly in the church."

This difficulty will require to be removed in any new scheme, but otherwise there is no special hindrance in the case of Penistone to the adoption of any measure which might on general grounds be thought expedient. No change in the constitution of this school, however great, would deprive the inhabitants of any privilege which they desire to retain.

The schoolroom and dwelling-house, though not very large or commodious, are capable, with a little adaptation, of serving the purposes, at least for the present, of a good intermediate school.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 751. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Date of foundation unknown. By decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses in 1608, it was found that several messuages and lands in Penistone and Denby had been settled to the use of the master of this school. Samuel Wordsworth, by his will dated 9th March 1703, bequeathed 100*l.* to poor of Penistone, and 400*l.* to the church and school, as his executors should think fit. An estate was (1788) purchased with the

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

500*l.*, and the clear profits apportioned, one-fifth to poor, three-fifths of the remainder to the vicar, and the other two-fifths to the master and usher.

School Property.—Lands in Penistone, 22½ acres, in Denby 5¼ acres; rent-charges 6*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* Gross income with payment from Wordsworth's trustees, 140*l.*; 30*l.* is paid to reduce a debt. Net income 99*l.* Residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of free grammar school in Penistone. (Recital in Commissioners' decree 1608.) Augmentation of master and usher's salaries, "provided that they should continue to teach their scholars "the Assembly's Catechism, as had been formerly taught in the school; but if "they or either of them should neglect so to do, it should be lawful for the "trustees to keep back his or their share, and bestow the some on the "vicar." (Deed of Wordsworth's executors, 1708.) On Feb. 9, 1702, an agreement was made between master and trustees, that he should pay an usher, "that the school might be of use to the poorer sort to promote their learning "to read English as well as Latin. By this agreement, amongst other things, "it was ordered that he instruct or cause to be instructed once a week "those children carefully in some orthodox catechism, in particular "in the Church Catechism those that have been baptized according to the "custom of the Church of England, that they may, when called, give an "account thereof publicly in the church."

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar, by title.

Government and Masters.—The Vicar of Penistone ex officio, and nine (at present six) other trustees, freeholders, or substantial inhabitants of this or adjacent parishes, self electing, manage the school property. They appoint or dismiss the head master.

State of School in Second Half-Year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—One: receiving from endowment 99*l.*, from school fees 33*l.*, total income 134*l.*

Day Scholars.—30 boys, sons of farmers and tradesmen in Penistone. No foundationers. School fee 10*s.* and 20*s.* a year, irrespective of age.

Boarders.—None at present.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission must read fluently.

Classification separate for each subject.

Work begins and ends with prayers from Liturgy. Religious instruction given in Assembly's Shorter Catechism and Scripture history. No Sunday lessons. School course not modified in special cases.

Promotion by examinations, held half-yearly, by examiners appointed by head master. Prizes are given.

Punishments: public caning (rarely), impositions, and detention.

No playground, library, or gymnasium.

School time 43 weeks per annum, 30 hours per week, play time 14 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Ten in number when list is complete.

Trustees:

The Rev. W. S. Turnbull, The Vicarage, Penistone.
J. Spencer Stanhope, Esq., Cannon Hall, near Barnsley.
W. Spencer Stanhope, Esq., Cannon Hall, near Barnsley.
Lord Warncliffe, Wortley Hall, near Sheffield.
F. W. T. Vernon Wentworth, Esq., Wentworth Castle, near Barnsley.
F. Vernon Wentworth, Esq., Wentworth Castle, near Barnsley.
J. C. Milner, Esq., Thurlstone, near Penistone.

Clerk to Trustees:

John Dransfield, Solicitor, Penistone.

Head Master:

Walter M. Hatch, B.A., Fellow of New College, Oxford. (Appointed in 1867.)

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Draper - -	Penistone - -	Very near.
„ „ - 2	Manager at Cloth Mill.	Thurlstone -	About 1 mile.
„ „ - 3	Shopkeeper - -	Penistone - -	Very near.
„ „ - 4	Farmer - -	Do. - -	About 1 mile.
„ „ - 5	Do. - -	Thurlstone -	Do.
„ „ - 6	Grocer - -	Penistone - -	Very near.
„ „ - 7	Farmer - -	Bullhouse, near Penistone.	About 3 miles.
„ „ - 8	Joiner and Builder	Penistone Green	About ½ mile.
„ „ - 9	Shoemaker -	Penistone - -	Very near.
„ „ - 10	Farmer - -	Langsett - -	About 3 miles.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Manager at Iron Works.	Penistone - -	About ½ mile.
„ „ - 2	Innkeeper - -	Do. - -	Very near.
„ „ - 3	Station Master -	Do. - -	Do
„ „ - 4	Farmer - -	Langsett - -	About 3 miles.
„ „ - 5	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
„ „ - 6	Grocer - -	Penistone -	Very near.
„ „ - 7	Innkeeper - -	Do. - -	Do.
„ „ - 8	Not any - -	Do. - -	Do.
„ „ - 9	Grocer - -	Do. - -	Do.
„ „ - 10	Farmer -	Near Penistone -	About ½ mile.

Penistone Grammar School. Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		M.		M.			Y.		M.		M.			Y.		M.		M.	
Religious Knowledge.	32	3	—	8	12	5	15	—	75	The Assembly's Shorter Catechism; Scripture History published by the Religious Tract Society.	10	10	5	15	—	75	The Assembly's Shorter Catechism, and Script. Hist. by the Religious Tract Society.	14	9	5	15	—	75	Scripture Hist. by Religious Tract Society.
Latin - -	4	1	—	4	11	5	20	5	100	Valpy's Gram.; Henry's 1st Book.														
French - -	4	1	—	4	11	5	20	5	100	Hall's 1st French Course.														
Arithmetic -	32	3	—	8	12	6	45	—	270	Walkingame's Arithmetic.	10	—	6	45	—	270	Walkingame's Arithmetic.	14	—	6	45	—	270	Irish National School Arith.
Mensuration and Surveying.	8	1	—	8	12	2	45	—	90	Nesbit's Mensuration.														
History -	18	2	—	8	12	3	15	—	45	English Hist. published by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.	10	—	3	15	—	45	English Hist. by Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.							
Geography -	32	3	—	8	12	3	15	—	45	Chambers's Geography -	10	—	3	15	—	45	Elements of Geography by Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.	14	—	5	15	—	75	Geography by Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.
English Grammar.	32	3	—	8	12	2	30	5	60	Murray's - -	10	—	2	30	5	60	Murray's.							
English Composition.	18	2	—	8	12	3	20	—	60	- - - -	10	—	3	20	—	60								
Reading -	32	3	—	8	12	10	30	—	300	English and Greek Hist. and the Bible.	10	—	10	30	—	300	English and Greek Hist. and the Bible.	14	—	10	30	—	300	English History and the Test.
Writing -	32	1	—	—	11	5	45	—	225	- - - -	—	—	5	45	—	225								

Pontefract.—The King's School.

Mr. J. G. Fitch's Report.

The King's Free Grammar School here was founded by Edward VI. in 1549, and endowed with a small sum. Some small additions were made to the property in 1583, but its resources were never large, and it appears more than once to have remained in a state of suspended animation for a considerable time. The inhabitants, in 1792, petitioned the Court of the Duchy of Lancaster, in whom the nomination of the master had long been vested, for new statutes, promising, at the same time, to rebuild the school, and to purchase or erect a suitable dwelling for the head master. The statutes by which the school is now governed bear this date, and provide,—(1.) That the master shall be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, and that instruction shall be given in the Greek and Latin classics. (2.) That the vicar, mayor, recorder, and aldermen of Pontefract shall be the governors, but that the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster shall be the visitor, and shall appoint the master. (3.) That the foundationers shall be limited to 16, of whom one shall be chosen from the charity school, and 14 elected by the governors from among the children of the inhabitants. (4.) That every boy on the foundation, except one from the charity school, shall be charged one guinea a year, and one guinea more if he be instructed in writing and arithmetice; and that boys not on the foundation should pay two guineas a year, and an additional guinea for writing and arithmetic. (5.) That all the scholars shall be instructed in the Protestant religion, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England.

Subsequently, with the consent of the governors, the fees have been raised to 4*l.* 4*s.* for foundationers, and 6*l.* 6*s.* for others.

The income from the estates continues to be paid by the Duchy of Lancaster, and seems never to have exceeded the present sum of 50*l.* The premises are good, though lacking the modern equipments necessary for an efficient school. The house of the head master is large and well adapted for boarders, of whom, at one time, there were many in residence. No boarders are now in the school, and the number of day scholars is 25, of whom 20 were present on the day of my visit.

Since the present resources of the school do not justify the employment of an assistant, the whole burden of the elementary as well as the classical teaching falls upon the master, who is a clergyman of good standing and qualifications. Four of the elder boys are reading Greek, and have made good progress in the Latin language. The two lads at the head of the school translated and parsed for me sentences in both languages with care and intelligence. Nearly all the rest are reading Latin from Valpy's Delectus, and are evidently well instructed in the Latin accidence.

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The general instruction in writing and English is of respectable but not of high quality; the arithmetical knowledge is limited to the power to work sums, and does not include much comprehension of the meaning of the rules; and the reading, though generally correct, was without emphasis or expression. Several of the boys have made a fair beginning in geometry, and two demonstrated for me in a very creditable way the seventh proposition of Euclid's first book. Two or three are taught French by the master on the payment of an additional fee.

In a school containing only 20 boys of very different ages, classification is necessarily difficult and almost impossible. The instruction is therefore mainly carried on by the method of separate lessons, which the boys learn at the desks, and go up alone or in groups of two or three at a time to the master to repeat. In these circumstances it is difficult to provide boys with the needful emulation and encouragement, or to prevent a certain languor and dulness from creeping over the whole work of the school. But the influence of the master on the demeanour and obedience of the boys has evidently been of a most valuable kind, and the work of the school is done in a methodical and conscientious manner. There can be little doubt that with a larger number of scholars, and a proper assistant, the school, even without any material change in its present management, would soon become animated with the intellectual life in which it is now deficient.

Several of the leading inhabitants express a desire that the school should continue to afford its present facilities for classical instruction; but they point out that in Pontefract the number of scholars able to make use of a purely classical course will always be very small, and that at present the children of the professional men and the better class of traders are generally sent to private schools, through a belief that a general English or commercial education can be more readily gained there than in the Grammar School. Some appear to desire that a secondary department under a non-classical master should be attached to the grammar school in order to meet this want. On the expediency of such a measure, some general remarks have been made in my Report, p. 171. I will only add here, that as the Pontefract school possesses so slender an income, no measure for its improvement is likely to succeed unless the inhabitants are prepared to contribute, in the form of increased fees, a sum sufficient to pay a proper number of qualified teachers.

This school shares with Wakefield and Normanton the right to send competitors for the Freston exhibitions at University College, Oxford; and, with 11 other schools, the right to compete for Lady E. Hastings's scholarships. No boy from Pontefract has secured one of these exhibitions for some years; but one was preparing at the time of my visit to go up to the Oxford local examination, in which he subsequently passed.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. pt. 2, 810. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Date of foundation unknown. Continued by certificate of Commissioners of Grammar Schools in 1548, (with others in Carlton, Crofton, Bolton-upon-Dearne, and Roystone). By decree of the Court of Duchy of Lancaster, in 1583, the salaries of the masters of such four schools were consolidated and given to Pontefract school, making 25*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* By letters patent, 13th February 1792, school refounded as the King's school, power given to Attorney-General of duchy to make statutes, and to the curators to make rules, subject to visitor's control, and to amend such statutes with Attorney-General's consent. 150*l.* given to erection of new school by trustees of town school. The corporation, by deed, dated 26th January 1792, purchased certain messuages and gardens in Pontefract for the use of the school, the trusts of this purchase not being declared until 1826.

School Property.—Crown annuity 50*l.*, besides (in 1837) 8*l.* 8*s.* rent of a house, applied to repairs of school buildings. Good buildings. Residence for head master. Scholars may compete with 18 (in 1869) other schools for Hastings' exhibitions at Queen's College, Oxford, and with Wakefield, Normanton, and Swillington schools for three Freeston exhibitions at University College, Oxford, of 50*l.* a year.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of free grammar school in Pontefract, to teach and instruct the youth there. (Decree of Duchy Court, 1583.) A free grammar school for teaching 17 boys, all of whom, except one, elected from the town school, should be sons of inhabitants legally settled in township of Pontefract or of Tanshelf; 14 to be nominated by the curators, two by the Chancellor, or in default by the curators. (Letters patent, 1792.) All, except boy from town school, to pay 1*l.* 1*s.* yearly, and those learning arithmetic and writing 1*l.* 1*s.* more yearly. Non-foundationers, sons of inhabitants, to pay 2*l.* 2*s.* besides 1*l.* 1*s.* for writing, &c. None to learn writing, &c. without learning Latin and Greek. No boy to be admitted before 7 years of age, and no foundationer retained after 16, except those going to university, who may be exempted, on parents undertaking cost of education.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin, Greek, writing, and arithmetic, and principles of Church of England. (Statutes of 1792.)

Government and Masters.—Statutes of Attorney-General of Duchy, 13 Feb. 1792. The mayor, vicar, recorder, and aldermen of Pontefract are curators. They admit foundationers and decide on expulsion of scholars. Head master appointed by Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster.* He must be M.A. of Oxford or Cambridge.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master, receiving from endowment 50*l.*, from school fee 135*l.*; total income 185*l.* No usher at present.

Day Scholars.—Twenty-five boys, sons mostly of professional men in the town or neighbourhood. Of these 12 are foundationers.

School fees for foundationers 4*l.* 4*s.*; for all others, 6*l.* 6*s.* a year.

Boarders.—None at present.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission boys must know rudiments of English.

Work begins with prayers from Liturgy. No Sunday work.

Promotion by half-yearly examinations, conducted by head master. Prizes occasionally given.

School course sometimes modified to suit special cases.

Punishments: public caning and impositions.

No library. A small playground and covered room for wet weather.

School time 40 weeks per annum, 30 hours per week.

[No scholars at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

* At the commencement of every successive reign the master is obliged to pay for a new patent, which may cost from 8*l.* to 20*l.* (Ch. Com. Rep).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF GOVERNORS, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. Thos. Bisset, LL.D., Vicar of Pontefract.
John Routledge, Mayor of Pontefract.
Roger Hurst, Alderman, Pontefract.
Robert Arundel, Alderman, Pontefract.
John Moxon, Alderman, Pontefract.
James E. Robinson, Alderman, Pontefract.
Recorder of Pontefract.

Clerk to Trustees:

There is no clerk. The Vicar is correspondent.

Head Master:

Rev. S. W. Newbald, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the school order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Clerk in Holy Orders	Boys lowest in School - 1	Bank Manager.
,, ,, - 2	Physician.	,, ,, - 2	Merchant.
,, ,, - 3	Solicitor.	,, ,, - 3	Solicitor.
,, ,, - 4	Physician.	,, ,, - 4	Do.
,, ,, - 5	Farmer.	,, ,, - 5	Excise Officer.
,, ,, - 6	Draper.	,, ,, - 6	Licensed Victualler.
,, ,, - 7	Surgeon.	,, ,, - 7	Physician.
,, ,, - 8	Liquorice Merchant.	,, ,, - 8	Engineer.
,, ,, 9	Physician.	,, ,, - 9	Excise Officer.
,, ,, - 10	Merchant.	,, ,, - 10	Lieutenant of Militia.

All from Pontefract, except four, who are from Knottingley, three miles off.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

All the boys learn religious knowledge, arithmetic, history, geography, English literature, English composition, reading, and writing.

7 learn Greek.
16 ,, Latin.
9 ,, French (*2l. 2s.* extra.)
12 ,, Book-keeping.
6 ,, Mensuration and surveying.
9 ,, Mathematics.
10 ,, Natural History.
7 ,, English Grammar.

No. of boys in first class, 4; average age, 13; 18 lessons per week.
Books used: Xenophon and Greek Testament, Virgil and Livy.
No. in second, 7; average age, 10; 18 lessons.
Books used: 2nd Greek Delectus and Greek Testament, 2nd Latin Delectus.
No. in lowest, 14; average age, 9.
Books used: 1st Latin Delectus and other elementary authors.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Five youths have graduated at the Universities.
Twelve youths have passed the Competitive Examinations for the Civil Service.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

RASTRICK (PAR. HALIFAX) ENDOWED SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

At *Rastrick* there is an endowed school, which, though originally designed for elementary instruction only, has been wisely adapted by the present trustees to fill the place of a secondary institution, as there is already an excellent British school in the village, which provides adequately for the wants of the poor. The endowment amounts to no more than 58*l.*, but the premises are good, and there are many scholars whose parents are prepared to pay from 15*s.* to 30*s.* per quarter for education, and who are practically shut out from the National and British schools. The trustees have, somewhat prematurely, invested the institution with the title of Grammar school. They have also engaged a master, who is an undergraduate of the University of London, and who issues a prospectus promising all the usual branches of a superior education at charges graduated according to subjects. My examination of the school showed that, while at present little, if at all, above an ordinary primary school in the quality of the instruction, it is well calculated under its present management to develop into a good secondary school. It is however, desirable, if the experiment is to succeed, that all the scholars should be required to make payments alike, since the 20 free boys at present keep down the general character of the instruction. It is also important that the school should be kept from degenerating into a mere private adventure, and this can only be done by placing on a right basis the scale of fees. The practice of permitting the master to make a separate charge for each subject taught is fatal to the efficiency of the institution as a public school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xviii. 590. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Mary Law, by will, dated 4 Feb. 1701, devised all her lands, &c. in Rastrick to trustees for a school at Rastrick.

School Property.—Income from rents 59*l.* gross, 57*l.* net, all paid to master. School site and buildings well adapted for their purpose. No house for master at present.

Objects of Trust.—For teaching 20 poor children, to be chosen within the towns of Rastrick and Brighouse, at the discretion of the trustees. (Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading and writing. (Will.)

Government and Masters.—The incumbent of Rastrick ex-officio, and heir or assigns of Thomas Hanson, trustees, manage the school, and appoint the master. Master is supreme over instruction and discipline.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1865.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Master.—One, matriculated at University of London, member of Church of England, receives from endowment 56*l.* per annum, from fees about 50*l.* Total income 106*l.*

Day Scholars.—42, sons of manufacturers, shopkeepers, &c.; 20 foundationers, four under 10 years of age, the rest, under 14, pay 10*s.* a year for general instruction, 1*l.* 10*s.* for Latin, 1*l.* each for French and drawing; and 22 non-foundationers, 12 under 10 years of age, 8 between 10 and 14, who pay 3*l.* 10*s.* a year for general instruction, 2*l.* each for Latin and French, and

1*l.* for drawing. Other charges for both classes, 1*s.* a year for fires, 6*s.* for stationery, 2*s.* for use of library. Drilling 10*s.*

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required on admission. All lessons learnt at home, except Euclid. Drawing taught by an art master from the Halifax School of Art.

No religious instruction.

School work begins and ends with prayers, taken from Rev. J. Daubney's Formulary of Devotion. On Sundays the boys are expected to attend church.

Prizes for proficiency and good conduct.

Punishments: impositions, and, for serious offences, corporal punishment, inflicted publicly.

Library open to boys on payment of 6*d.* quarterly.

Playground about 600 square yards, adjoining school.

School time 43 weeks in the year; 30 hours a week for seniors, 27 for juniors. Play 10h. 50m. a week.

Trustees, &c. (1865).

Trustees:

Mrs. Pitchforth, Boothroyd Park.
Rev. Thos. Hayne, Incumbent of Rastrick.

Master:

Thomas Arnott Storr.

Table A.—Profession, &c. of Parents.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Stone Merchant -	Rone Villa, Rastrick.	About 500 yards.
„ „ - 2	(Widow) Laundress	Ogden Lane, Rastrick.	„ 30 „
„ „ - 3	Grocer - -	Brighouse -	„ 1 mile.
„ „ - 4	Dyer - -	Calder Dye Works	Do.
„ „ - 5	Tailor - -	Brighouse -	Do.
„ „ - 6	Shoemaker - -	Rastrick - -	„ 100 yards.
„ „ - 7	Manufacturer -	New Road -	„ 500 „
„ „ - 8	Engineer - -	Brighouse -	„ 1 mile.
„ „ - 9	Manufacturer -	New Road -	„ 500 yards.
„ „ - 10	Do. - -	Rosemary House, Rastrick.	„ 200 „
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Shoemaker -	Brighouse - -	About 1 mile.
„ „ - 2	Farmer - -	Rastrick - -	Do.
„ „ - 3	Woolstapler -	Elland - -	„ 2 miles.
„ „ - 4	Farmer - -	Rastrick - -	„ 150 yards.
„ „ - 5	Manufacturer - -	Do. - -	„ 100 „
„ „ - 6	Labourer (Uncle)	Do. - -	„ 250 „
„ „ - 7	Boatman - -	Brighouse -	„ 1 mile.
„ „ - 8	Book-keeper -	Rastrick - -	„ 100 yards.
„ „ - 9	Publican - -	Do. - -	„ 300 „
„ „ - 10	Mason - -	Do. - -	„ 50 „

RASTRICK (PAR. HALIFAX) ENDOWED SCHOOL.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.			Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.		
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	24							
Latin	4	—	—	5	Smith's Principia	2	5	Smith's Principia.
French	1	—	—	5	Havet's Household French			
Arithmetic	35	2	17	Daily	Calder's Arithmetic	10	Daily	Calder's Arithmetic.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	9	1	9	—	Todhunter's and Pott's Euclid; Colenso's and Lund's Algebra.			
History	22	—	10	2	Nelson's British History	12	2	Darton's History.
Geography	28	—	15	2	Nelson's Geography	13	2	Geography by an Inspector of Schools.
English Grammar.	24	2	12	3	Douglas's Grammar	14	3	Douglas's Grammar.
English Composition.	20	2	10	3	Meicklejohn's Grammar and Analysis.			
Reading	16	2	8	2	Nelson's Reading Books, &c.	26	Daily	Nelson's.
Writnig	18	2	9	5		8	5	
Drawing	12	1	—	—		8	1	

Rawdon (par. Guiseley) Free School.

Mr. J. G. Fitch's Report.

The school possesses a small endowment only, consisting of a sum of 10*l.*, annually charged upon some property at Idle. It has long ceased to be a grammar school, and the incumbents of the parish, who have, by the founder's will, a right to the mastership, appear to have generally engaged a substitute to keep the school. It is now the parish school, and at the time of my visit was conducted by a teacher who was intending to sit at the examination for certificates at the ensuing Christmas. I have since learned that the trustees have placed the school under Government inspection.

The school is held in a room which is not the property of the trustees, but of the lord of the manor, Sir Richard Jephson, and has always been kept in repair by the owner. There were once 16 scholars entitled to free admission in consideration of the endowment, but this number has been reduced to 10, with the consent of the Charity Commissioners. The number of the trustees is filled up, but the principal acting trustee, Mr. W. G. Thompson, takes the chief part of the responsibility of nominating the free scholars. He informs me that the choice is mainly determined by the poverty of the parents, and that orphans are allowed a preference. He considers that the system of free instruction works well, and that it is valued by the parents. On the other hand, it may be mentioned that only five of the free scholars were present on the day of my visit, and the master testifies that they attend less regularly than others, and that several of them are the children of parents who are better off than the rest. It does not appear that there are any people in Rawdon who need gratuitous instruction.

Thirty-five boys and seven girls were present on the day of my visit. All, except the free scholars, pay from 3*d.* to 6*d.* per week. The general quality of the instruction was rather low. The copy-books were clean and neat, and the first rudiments of arithmetic had been fairly learned, but the reading was very poor, and the intelligence of the children had been little developed. The knowledge of Scripture history was very meagre, and the catechism is not learned. Nothing is attempted beyond reading, writing, and arithmetic, but improvement will be needed before even this humble aim is fully realized.

Some design appears to have been entertained by the incumbent and the lord of the manor, at the time of appointing the present master, to make the school available for secondary instruction. It was intended to charge 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum to pupils of a higher class, and four boys were admitted on this footing, of whom one commenced the study of the Latin grammar. No one of them now remains in the school, and it is improbable that any other work

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

than that of a good primary school is needed by the villagers, or will be properly done by help of this endowment. The trustees have exercised a wise discretion in placing it on the usual basis of an inspected school, and will probably feel the importance of abandoning the system of free admissions ere long.

The National school in Guiseley itself possesses a revenue of 60*l.* from an endowment, and also receives the Government grant. It seems doubtful whether Latin was intended to be taught, although the Commissioners of 1826 referred to a "rumour" that such instruction should be given. At that time, however, there were free scholars, but at present all the scholars pay, and from all sources the school enjoys an exceptionally comfortable income. The whole of this is received by the master, who fixes the fees, pays the assistant and the pupil teachers, and defrays all the expenses. The only practical effect of the endowment here is to give the master of the national school a freehold office, and to diminish his sense of responsibility. I have commented on this mischievous arrangement in p. 127 of the General Report.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 655. A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment:—Francis Layton, by deed, 21 Oct. 1652, created a rentcharge of 40*l.* on the manor of Horsforth, and by will, 10 Oct. 1653, appointed that after the chapel and minister's house at Rawdon were completed thereout, 20*l.* should be paid to the minister, 2*l.* to his clerk, 5*l.* 4*s.* to Tadcaster Hospital (in lieu of a former settlement), 1*l.* for the trustees' dinner, and the residue for apprenticing boys and girls of the town of Rawdon. His son, Thomas Layton, between 1705 and 1714, built a schoolhouse at Rawdon. The trustees of F. Layton's charity, by deed, 22 May 1746, with consent of inhabitants of Rawdon, laid out 200*l.*, accumulations of that charity, in purchasing an annuity of 10*l.* charged on some lands at Idle, to pay a schoolmaster. The residue of the rents of the land, &c. (12½ acres, let for 86*l.* 10*s.* on lease, expiring in 1868), on which this rent is charged, was given by John Emmott to a school at Laneshaw Bridge.

School Property.—An annuity of 10*l.* The school buildings, containing dwelling rooms for the master, belong to the lord of the manor.

Objects of Trust.—A schoolmaster to teach 16 poor boys and girls gratis in the school in Rawdon, built by Thomas Layton. (Deed 1746.) Number reduced to 10 weekly, by consent of Charity Commissioners.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin, reading, writing, and arithmetic. (Deed 1746.)

Government and Masters.—The lord of the manor of Rawdon, with the freeholders and ratepayers of Rawdon assessed at 10*l.* to nominate, the master, or, in default for two months, the said ratepayers to nominate. The minister of Rawdon to have a preferential claim to the mastership. The trustees and said ratepayers to have the nomination of the free scholars. (Deed 1746.) The school is managed by the incumbent.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—An elementary school. [In 1867 put into connection with National Society, and under Government inspection.]

Masters.—One, receiving from endowment 10*l.*

Day Scholars.—10 boys and girls, children of labourers, receiving free instruction, and 58 boys paying fees. This is now the boys' National

school. There is a separate school for girls and infants, under a certificated mistress.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline &c..—Age of admittance 6 years. Work begins and ends with prayers from Liturgy.

Examined quarterly by incumbent and annually by H.M. Inspector. Prizes given in the upper classes.

No stated punishments.

Playground adjoining schoolroom.

School time 46 weeks per annum, 27½ hours per week.

TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees of the Charity Estate at Idle : (?)

Owner of schoolhouse :
Lord of the manor of Rawdon.

Nominators of master :
Lord of the manor, with freeholders and ratepayers assessed at 10*l.*

Nominators of free scholars :
Trustees and said ratepayers,

Acting Manager of school :
Rev. Robert Howard, Incumbent of Rawdon.

Master :
Henry Fearnley.

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RIPON FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

This foundation still bears the title of the Royal Grammar School of Queen Mary, having been established *temp.* Philip and Mary, 1555, and endowed, on the petition of the inhabitants, with some estates belonging to certain chantries in Ripon, dissolved in the preceding year. The property then yielded a rental of 16*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* It now produces a gross revenue of about 670*l.*, and is, under the judicious management of the present trustees, steadily increasing in value. The statutes have been revised from time to time, but those by which the school is now governed date from 1837, and then received the sanction of the Archbishop of York. They provide that instruction in English subjects and in arithmetic, as well as in Latin and Greek, shall be gratuitous to all the children of residents in the city, but permit a small charge to be made for modern languages and for drawing. They also allow the master to receive boarders.

The premises are old, and, though not at present crowded, are very insufficient for a grammar school of any pretensions. In furniture and general equipment, as well as in the size of the playground, the school is very deficient. The official residence of the head master, not being well adapted for its purpose, is let to a tenant, with the sanction of the trustees, and a special allowance is made to him for the rent of a more convenient house at a short distance from the school.

The Bishop of Ripon annually nominates an examiner, and this office had been filled, just before the time of my visit, by the Rev. Jackson Mason, who was the delegate appointed by the University of Cambridge to examine Grammar schools, under the scheme sanctioned by the Syndicate of March 21, 1862. That gentleman, therefore, possessed special opportunities of forming an accurate judgment on the state of the instruction, and his report is as follows:—

"Of the 42 boys examined, 26 were in the lower school, which is wisely classified according to ability rather than age.

"Though the numbers have decreased, the school has progressed in efficiency since last year, its main strength still lying, as before, in the first class of the lower school, which is highly satisfactory in every subject. The upper school, though less happily classified, and exhibiting a lower average of efficiency, contains several promising boys.

"In the upper school, Latin translation was well done by seven boys, and moderately by the rest. Greek translation less satisfactory, except in the case of the two first-class boys. Composition poor throughout. Arithmetic, on of 12 examined, 7 passed very creditably. Algebra, an equally good average. Euclid, sound as far as it went, but too little of it taken up by Class II. Easy deductions might be taught with advantage. The history was fair; but in geography the map-drawing was less satisfactory.

"In the lower school, Class I. translated Cæsar very fairly, showing a good knowledge of parsing and of direct and oblique narration.

They were even more successful in Latin exercises, and the seven boys I examined in Greek, *vivâ voce*, had evidently been well grounded in grammar and first principles. I was much pleased with this Greek class.

"Class II. was very inferior, especially in Latin translation. Out of seven boys presented, three partial, and one entire failure. Arithmetic good, with a few exceptions, throughout. History better known than expressed. Geography; a useful knowledge of the map of Europe was shown by nearly all; the coloured maps (done, I believe, out of school) were excellent. Spelling; I gave easy dictations to the younger boys, 12 in number, and was fairly satisfied with half of them. The spelling of the remaining six was unhappily phonetic. Four of these, however, were marked on my list as new-comers. The spelling steadily improved as I proceeded up the school. No scriptural subject was brought up for examination, but I understood that the Bible was daily read in the different classes. I was favourably impressed with the manners of the boys."

The number belonging to the school is 45, of whom at the time of my visit there were 38 present. These were in two departments—13 in the upper, under the special charge of the head-master, who is a clergyman, and 25 in the lower school. Two of the elder boys were reading Horace with some care and appreciation, and the rest in the upper school were translating from Phædrus. In algebra and Euclid several of the boys had made good progress. All wrote well; and it was evident that none of the usual branches of a useful English education had been neglected. The head master has a specially ingenious plan of methodizing and testing grammatical exercises, and the effect of this on the accuracy of the English and Latin parsing was very manifest. In the lower department, especially in its higher section, the knowledge possessed by the boys in Latin and English grammar, geography, and arithmetic, was, relatively to their ages, still more creditable, and had evidently been imparted by very intelligent methods. Seventeen boys in the school are receiving lessons in French, and three in German, from a foreign master. Owing partly to the smallness of the numbers, and partly to the absence of any exhibitions to the universities, there is little in the school to kindle a boy's mental ambition; and it seemed to me that the meanness of the buildings and furniture exercised a depressing effect on the school. But a good deal of steady and valuable work is done nevertheless.

Difficulties have arisen more than once in the history of this school respecting the arrangements for receiving boarders in the masters' houses; and there seems to have been a sort of traditional suspicion on the part of the inhabitants, that the interests of the oppidans or foundation scholars would be sacrificed unless the number of boarders could be rigorously kept within limits. My own short examination certainly did not confirm the justice of this suspicion. All the scholars, oppidans and boarders, had been taught together, and I could not find any evidence that the poorer class had been neglected.* It seems that in 1820 the

* One of the town boys had gone up in 1862, and gained a king's scholarship at Durham Grammar School, a distinction only obtainable after a severe competition.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Commissioners reported that there were 17 foundation boys, and 51 others, of whom 44 were boarders, and that the number of foreigners was increasing. A memorial had then been recently signed by the inhabitants, setting forth that if the revenues were increased it would be desirable to allow the master such a remuneration as would render it unnecessary for him to take boarders, and he would thus be enabled to devote his time exclusively to the education of boys on the foundation. Acting in the spirit of these representations, the Governors restricted the right of the masters to take boarders; the head master to 12, and the usher to 6. More recently, in 1862, a resolution has been passed by the Governors which reduces the number allowed to the head master to 10, and withdraws from the usher the right to receive boarders on any terms. The effect contemplated by this policy has not, however, been produced, since it appears that the largest number of town boys ever belonging to the school during the incumbency of the present master was 49, and that these were in attendance at the time when the number of boarders reached its maximum of 15. Since the resolution of the Governors the number of boarders has become reduced to three. The head master urges, with some justice, that the full advantages of a boarding school—its public life, its zest and emulation—cannot be attained with so small a number as 10; that parents know this, and that the effect of the limitation is to destroy the boarding element altogether. On the other hand, the restriction has not proved effectual in increasing the popularity of the school among the inhabitants of the city, since the number of oppidans has declined to 31. The head master also points out that the stipend available for the usher from the endowment is so small that, unless it were capable of augmentation from the profits on boarders, no man of ability, except a young unmarried man looking out for a better appointment, would be likely to accept the post.

These considerations, however, ought not to outweigh the simple fact that Ripon school does not possess buildings, exhibitions, or historical traditions likely to attract to it boys from a distance, desiring a high classical education. Its first duty, therefore, appears to be to adapt itself to the requirements of the citizens of Ripon and the neighbouring inhabitants. It might do this better than at present, and still sustain a high character. A boy reading for the university will probably always be an exceptional pupil. But sons of professional men and superior traders, desiring a high-toned yet useful education, in which classics are duly subordinated to other means of mental culture, are sufficiently numerous to fill a large day school.

There is nothing special in the circumstances of Ripon to render necessary any other measures for its improvement than those urged on general public grounds, in the Commissioners' Report. On the scale of fees, the erection of suitable buildings, and other matters, the experience which is now being collected from other schools will probably be of much service, and will suggest to the Governors some means of infusing new life into this important school. The

list of trustees includes the names of some of the most influential persons in the district, who have already evinced a great desire to increase the usefulness of the trust.

The school was on the original list of those entitled to send candidates for Lady E. Hastings's exhibition, but it forfeited its privilege many years before the appointment of the present head-master.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 481. A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent, 27th June 1555, King Philip and Queen Mary, on petition of the inhabitants, founded a school, to be called the free grammar school of Queen Mary in Ripon, and endowed it with lands in the vicinity lately belonging to certain dissolved chantries there.

School Property.—Income derived from rents of school lands, and dividends on stock (arising from enfranchisements and sales of land, which is to be re-invested in land), 714*l.* gross, 670*l.* net. School buildings old. School house let. Residence provided rent-free for head master.

Objects of Trust.—A grammar school in the town of Ripon, for the education and instruction of children and young men. (Letters Patent.) Every resident inhabitant of the town and parish to be entitled to send his sons as day scholars, on payment of customary entrance money, provided they are not under eight years of age, and are able to read English. (Statutes 1814.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (Letters Patent). Greek, Latin, and English grammar free, writing and arithmetic for fees. (Statutes 1819.) Every boy to be required to learn Latin. The master and usher to instruct gratuitously the boys, in addition to the usual branches of classical education, in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, with the use of the globes, the Bible, English grammar, history, algebra, and elements of Euclid. (Additional statutes, 1837.) Governors have since paid a master to teach drawing and modern languages.

Government and Masters.—Statutes (first) made by governors, with assent of Archbishop of York, 11th Nov. 1814. Additional statutes and ordinances dated 16th June 1837. Ten residents in town and parish are governors incorporated with power to fill vacancies in their own body, appoint master and usher, and, with advice of Archbishop of York, to make statutes. In practice the Dean of Ripon is always elected a governor. The governors appoint examiners. The internal management of the school is delegated to the head master. Head master must be a churchman, and a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge. Assistant master for modern languages appointed by head master, with approval of governors.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master, receiving from endowment 250*l.*, with profits of boarders, and an admission fee of 1*l.* per boy. Usher, receiving from endowment 100*l.*, allowed by statutes to take six boarders. Master of modern languages receives from endowment 50*l.* and boards with head master.

The late usher receives a pension of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* from the endowment.

Day Scholars.—Forty-five boys, sons chiefly of tradesmen in Ripon. No charge for ordinary instruction, except 1*l.* admission fee. French, German, and drawing each 2*l.* Drilling and gymnastics 1*l.* 1*s.*

Boarders.—Eleven boys, sons of professional men, in house of head master. Meat every day. School bills: highest 75*l.*, average 73*l.*, lowest 58*l.* Terms for board and tuition 47*l.* 5*s.* French, German, and drawing, each five guineas; music and piano six guineas. Medical attendance one guinea. Library 5*s.* Drill 10*s.* Hours 6.30 a.m., and 9.0 p.m. Cubical contents of bed-rooms: each boy 460 feet.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission boys must read and write to satisfaction of the dean or vicar.

Classification separate for classics and mathematics.

Prayers morning and evening from Prayer Book. Religious instruction daily. On Sundays religious poetry and Whately's Evidences of Christianity.

Promotion by annual examination and marks.

Examiners appointed yearly by Bishop of Ripon.

Prizes given annually in each subject in each class.

Punishments: public caning for gross offences, and impositions.

Library open to all, with permission of masters.

Playground, half a rood, adjoining the school.

There are school bounds.

Drilling is taught. There is a gymnasium.

School time 39 weeks per annum; 36 hours in summer, 30 in winter per week. Play time 20 hours per week.

On average of last five years one boy has gone yearly to an university and three to other schools.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS for the year ending 31st Dec. 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance due from treasurers (Bankers)	430	1	9
Dividends on stock	462	11	11
Rents of lands (including some arrears	251	9	6
	£1,144	3	2

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Salaries	400	0	0
Pension to late usher	66	13	4
Head master's residence	50	0	0
Law clerk and receiver's salary	40	0	0
Examiner	10	0	0
Repairs	85	7	8
Books, cleaning, and coal	11	17	5
Insurance, rates, and taxes	6	14	0
Balance due from treasurers (Bankers)	474	0	9
	£1,144	3	2

LIST OF GOVERNORS, &c. (1865.)

Governors:

Charles Oxley, Esq., Ripon.
Frederick Henry Wood, Esq., Hollin Hall, Ripon.
John Dalton, Esq., The Grange, Ripon.
John Yorke, Esq., Beverley Hall, Pateley Bridge.
Right Hon. The Earl de Grey and Ripon.
Joshua Samuel Compton, Esq., Anerley Hall, Ripon.
Rev. Saml. Hopper Powell, Sharow Lodge, Ripon.
Very Rev. Wm. Goode, D.D., Dean of Ripon (in practice Dean of Ripon always elected).
Henry Frederick Clare Vyner, Esq., Newby Hall, Ripon.
Rev. George Mason Copt, Hewick Hall, Ripon.

Solicitor and Receiver to the Governors:

R. W. Nicholson, Esq.

Head Master:

Rev. J. F. McMichael.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in school - 1	Officer in Customs.	Boys lowest in school - 1	Innkeeper.
,, ,, - 2	Drill Sergeant.	,, ,, - 2	Grocer.
,, ,, - 3	Agent.	,, ,, - 3	Office Clerk.
,, ,, - 4	Bankers Clerk.	,, ,, - 4	Head Master.
,, ,, - 5	Do.	,, ,, - 5	Officer in Customs.
,, ,, - 6	Surgeon.	,, ,, - 6	Watchmaker.
,, ,, - 7	Painter.	,, ,, - 7	Farmer.
,, ,, - 8	Tea Dealer.	,, ,, - 8	Hair Dresser.
,, ,, - 9	Gentleman.	,, ,, - 9	Savings Bank Clerk.
,, ,, - 10	Varnish Manufacturer.	,, ,, - 10	Manufacturer.

All from Ripon, except one, who is from Bishops Thornton, 7 miles off.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
1	Country Gentleman	Wellington House, Durham.	J. F. MacMichael, Head Master.
2	Solicitor - -	Hull - -	
3	Tradesman -	Penrith, Cumberland.	
4	Country Gentleman	Wellington -	
5	Gentleman Farmer	Holderness, Yorks.	
6	Clergyman -	Huntingdon -	
7	Gentleman Farmer	Do.	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a.*) 1862. Hawkins, W., elected Scholar at St. John's, Cambridge.
1865. MacMichael, W. F., elected Scholar at Downing College (Open Minor Scholarship).
(*b.*) 1861. Clerkship in War Office by C. Morton.
1864. Do. do. S. Stead.
(*c.*) 1862. Wise, C., Scholarship at Durham Grammar School.
1864. Thompson, G., Scholarship at Bury St. Edmunds.
1861. Two boys passed the Local (Middle Class) Examination at Cambridge "with distinction" in Classics.

Ripon Free Grammar School. Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, exluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	45	4	—	15	15	1	1½	1	2	Whateley's Lessons on Christian Evidences.	12	13	4	½	—	2	Bible Catechism -	8	11	6	½	6	3½	New Testament.
Greek - -	21	4	—	3	15	3	¾	—	6	Xenophon; Anacreon; Homer.	9	13	6	¾	6	10	Arnold's Greek Accidence in 1865.	9	12	6	½	6	10	Arnold's Greek Accidence in 1865.
Latin - -	41	6	—	6	15	6	¾	6	18	Virgil; Georgics; Horace; Cæsar.	12	12	6	¾	4	16	Cæsar; Virgil; Phædrus.	8	12	12	¾	6	18	Eutropius; Arnold's Exercises.
French -	16	3	5*l.* 2*l.*	5	17	4	1	2	4	Charles XII.; De Fiva's Grammar.	8	14	4	1	2	4	De Fiva's; Hall's Introduction.	3	13	2½	¾	2	2½	Hall's First Book.
German -	3	1	5*l.* 2*l.*	3	17	3	1	1	3	Ahn's German Grammar; Schmidt.														
Arithmetic -	45	5	—	8	16	4	1	—	5	Colenso; Calder -	10	13	4	1½	—	16	Calder and Colenso -	7	12	5	1½	4	7	Calder's Arithmetic.
Mensuration and Surveying.	Occasional questions set, but no regular work.																							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	16	2	—	7	16	4	1½	—	7	Pott's Euclid; Algebra; Lund and Colenso -	9	13	4	1¼	—	6	Lund's Algebra.							
History -	45	4	—	9	15	4	½	—	7	Histories of Rome and Greece.	10	13	6	¾	—	9	History of Rome; England.	9	12	4	½	4	2	Child's History of England.
Geography -	45	4	—	9	15	4	½	—	7	- - - -	10	13	4	¾	—	6	Cornwell's Geography.	9	12	4	½	4	2	White's Geography.
English Literature.	No regular work in 1864.			—	—	—	—	—	—	Macaulay's Historical Essays.	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	10	12	4	½	1	2	Macaulay's Lays of Rome.
English Composition.	36	3	—	Irregular.														Irregular -		—	—	—		Cornwell's Composition.
Reading -	45	4	—	No specific time given in the senior classes.																				
Writing -	45	4	—	10	16	2	⅓	—	⅔	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	11	12	4	½	4	2	
Music - -	3	3																						
Drawing -	6	2	2*l.*	3	15	2	1	—	2	- - - -	3	12	2	1	—	2								

Rishworth (par. Halifax) School.

Mr. J. G. Fitch's Report.

This is now the richest educational foundation in Yorkshire. The will of the founder, John Wheelwright (1724), contemplates the boarding, clothing, and lodging of the scholars as well as their education; and the advantages of the charity are therefore wholly restricted to the inmates of the house. The original bequest provides for the education of 20 boys and girls, of whom the greater part should always consist of boys; it also defines the qualification of the master as one "skilled in the Latin and Greek languages, "and of sound principles according to the doctrine of the Church "of England," and ordains that one of the boys "best capable of university education" shall be sent to Cambridge or Oxford, and maintained there for four years, with an annual exhibition of 40*l.*

The great increase in the revenues of the estate has occasioned two appeals to the Court of Chancery for its interference within the present century, the one in 1816 and the other in 1853. In 1826 a report, afterwards confirmed by the court, was made by the master in Chancery, recommending the erection of new buildings and the establishment of two distinct schools, a preparatory and a grammar school, and an augmentation in the value of the university exhibition to 150*l.* per annum. The scheme of 1853 was promoted on the petition of the present Vicar of Halifax, the Ven. Archdeacon Musgrave, and was designed still further to extend the beneficial effects of the charity. It provides that there shall be two departments—a preparatory school, consisting of 15 girls and 25 boys, to be admissible at five years and a half, the girls to remain till 14; and a grammar school, to consist of 30 boys, to be selected as vacancies occur in the preparatory school. This arrangement is now in force. No boy is permitted to remain in the school after the age of 16, except those whom the trustees may see fit, with the advice of the head master, to select as candidates for the university, and who may remain in the school until the age of 18. Two exhibitioners may receive 75*l.* per annum each for four years.

The scheme preserves the right of founder's kin to a share of the management; and one person bearing the name of Wheelwright is now on the trust, and is entitled to a salary of 100*l.*

Since the scheme contemplates the maintenance of an eleemosynary or boarding establishment only, and has never allowed the admission of day scholars, the institution is necessarily excluded from the ordinary category of "grammar schools," and does not profess to make any provision for the general education of the district. But, considered in the light of a charity school only, with a somewhat restricted area of usefulness, its present state is most satisfactory and flourishing. The buildings are admirably adapted for their purpose, and are in good repair. The upper school is in the charge of a clergyman, who has a general

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supervision over the institution, and who is assisted by a second master, by two other teachers in the preparatory school, by a governess who has the main charge of the 15 girls, and by masters for French, drawing, and drilling, who visit the school regularly. The full number of scholars provided for by the scheme is now in residence. About ten vacancies occur every year, and these are filled up by the trustees in rotation; but it is generally considered that the children of tenants on the school estate have the first claim. As the education improves, the trustees find an increasing number of candidates from the middle ranks of society, and have already admitted the children of several clergymen and professional men, who were known to them as persons needing such help.

The scheme provides for an annual and searching examination to be conducted by some independent person appointed by the trustees. At the Midsummer before my visit, the Rev. Thomas Cox, the examiner, had reported as follows:—

"Papers were set in the Scripture subjects, arithmetic, algebra, and Euclid; the rest of the examination was conducted vivâ voce, and every boy and girl was questioned in the subjects prepared.

"In every subject the scholars showed by their ready and accurate answering that they were well trained, and had had great attention paid to them. Of course there were some who did but little, either from having been in the school but a short time or from want of ability; but that does not at all detract from the efficiency of the school, the masters and mistress evidently paying great attention to the dull and slow as well as to those of better abilities. The answers to the questions on paper were expressed well and to the point, without any superfluity or deficiency of words; and they were more perfect in this respect than might have been expected beforehand from the class which the school is intended to benefit. The handwriting was as free and legible as the answers were accurate and to the point.

"I have much pleasure in recommending to the governors for the exhibition which they have at their disposal their eldest scholar. He promises very well in mathematics, showing a full knowledge of the subjects on which he was examined, and turning out his papers in a very masterly manner, while he displays such an acquaintance with Latin and Greek as will enable him to pass through the university with credit."

To this testimony I may add, that I was much impressed on the occasion of my own visit with the serious and orderly aspect of the entire establishment, and with the thoroughness of all its elementary work. All the boys in the upper school were learning Latin, and most of them had begun to learn Greek; 10 or 12 were reading Cornelius Nepos and very easy authors, while four were construing Horace. The written answers to questions on English and Roman history and on the higher arithmetic and elementary mathematics were particularly accurate and intelligent. And in the lower or preparatory department both boys and girls showed that they had been drilled into good mental habits, and soundly taught in elementary subjects.

In my General Report, p. 194, I have given the result of the important experiment which has been tried by the Rishworth trustees in regard to the management of the household. The head master

and the teachers are relieved from all care about the boarding arrangements, which are intrusted to the care of a housekeeper, who submits the accounts periodically to the trustees. The clerk to the trustees has computed the expense, during the 41 weeks of the year in which the school is open, at 4*s.* 3*d.* per head per week for tuition and 6*s.* 4*d.* for board. This latter estimate, however, does not include the salary of the housekeeper or matron, nor the board of the officers of the school.

The discipline of the establishment is excellent, and is in some measure sustained by an admirable system of military drill. I have seldom seen in a group of boys movements more prompt and exact, nor a general bearing more manly and pleasing, than I witnessed in the playground here when the boys went out to drill after lessons. The interest in these exercises and the perfection to which they have been brought are largely attributable to the personal influence of Major Stansfield, one of the trustees, residing in the neighbourhood, who watches over this part of the educational routine with much solicitude.

The provision made by the scheme for the maintenance of two scholars at the university is large in proportion to the present character and needs of the institution. One boy received a nomination to the university in October 1865, in compliance with the recommendation of the examiner quoted above. But with this exception, the master testifies that during the seven years of his incumbency no boy in the school has been qualified to avail himself of the exhibition ; and that he knows of no scholar who promises to become eligible for it.

It will be seen that the gross annual revenue now derived from the estates amounts to more than 3,000*l.* As there is no debt on the property, the whole of the revenue is available for the purposes of the charity, and for the expenses of management, which appear to be disproportionately large. About 340*l.* appears to have been spent last year in salaries to the secretary and accountant, to the paid trustee of the family of Wheelwright, and to the surveyor and architect. Nearly 800*l.* more were devoted to the repair and improvement, insurance, &c. of the estates. The rest is employed in maintaining the Rishworth establishment, and in the support of an elementary school founded by Wheelwright in Dewsbury.

A net revenue of nearly 2,000*l.* per annum applicable for educational purposes is undoubtedly capable of rendering far more efficient public service than is yielded by the education of 70 children, of whom only a small proportion obtain from it a higher education than they would probably enjoy elsewhere. So large a sum is devoted to the gratuitous boarding and lodging of the inmates, that the salaries of the head master and the teaching staff are below those usually paid to highly qualified teachers. Thus the educational value of the institution is very small compared with its pecuniary resources. Yet without a complete change of scheme it is impossible for the trustees to admit day scholars, or to pay such sums to their teachers as to develope the capacity of

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the school as a place of higher instruction. The present scheme is in close accordance with the founder's will, and the school is remarkable as being the only one in Yorkshire of the Christ's Hospital type, in which the nominations possessed by the trustees are valuable pieces of patronage.

The extent to which this institution encourages the higher education of girls is scarcely commensurate with the liberality and wisdom of its general management. I have commented on the arrangements elsewhere. (General Report, p. 196.) It may suffice here to say that the children of the poorer clergy and of decayed professional men form a class in which the present trustees have shown considerable interest; that this is exactly the class in which girls are most fitted to receive and to turn to good account the sort of higher education which will fit them to become governesses; and that in any future development of the usefulness of this wealthy institution their claims might be more fully recognized, not only with great advantage to the community, but in entire harmony with the spirit of John Wheelwright's will.

Besides the four endowed grammar schools of Heath, Hipperholme, Heptonstall, and Rishworth, there are two other places included within the parish of Halifax, in which endowments exist available for secondary education. One is at *Rastrick*, on which see my remarks at page 204; the other is at *Elland*. Here Ramsden's trust sustains a fair schoolhouse with a master's residence and garden, and furnishes a gross income of about 76*l.* per annum, of which at present 50*l.* are available for the master. At present the superior attraction of the national school causes all the children of the respectable poor to be taken away, and though 30 children should be admitted free under the will, only 19 free scholars are now in the school, of whom 11 were present on the day of my visit. As they are learning little or nothing, this endowment is of no use either to the poor or to the middle class. Another endowed school in the same town, which is under a nonconformist trust, and enjoys an increasing income, now yielding about 80*l.* available for the payment of a teacher, is designed and is fully competent to give an education suited to the wants of the middle class. But this too exists on the condition that it shall always admit 40 free boys, and is on that account less attractive to the children of a higher class than the excellence of its general management would otherwise entitle it to become. Either of these schools, Ramsden's or Brooksbank's, if freed from the obligation to admit free scholars, might readily be developed into the sort of secondary institution which the trading and manufacturing population of this populous neighbourhood so much require. (See vol. ix, p. 201, General Report.)

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 815. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—John Wheelwright, by his will, dated 14th Oct. 1724, gave all his lands on trust to convert into a free school a house he had built at Dewsbury, and endowed it with 2*l.* a year. He also directed 150*l.* to be spent in building a school at Rishworth, 10*l.* a year to be paid to a master for teaching, 5*l.* for the maintenance of each of 20 boys and girls, 10*l.* to a matron, 40*l.* to a master for teaching Latin and Greek to such of them as were fit, 5*l.* towards apprenticing each boy at 16 years old, and an exhibition to university of 40*l.* for four years for one at 18 years old. Deeds with trustees.

School Property.—Freehold and copyhold lands and houses, part of the land in Dewsbury being let on building leases. Gross rental (in 1868), including interest at 7½ per cent. on 750*l.* unpaid purchase monies 2,280*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* Also, at close of 1868, sums amounting in all to 14,462*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* consols, principally arising from recent sales of land, &c. Total gross income 2,714*l.* 4*s.* Applied to education 1,990*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*, including 120*l.* to Dewsbury school. Very good buildings and residences for head and second masters. Two exhibitions, each 75*l.*, for four years at Oxford or Cambridge.

Objects of Trust.—Education, board, and starting in life of 20 poor boys and girls in Rishworth, children of tenants on founder's estates, or in default from poor of parish where school stands. Of the twenty, the boys to be always the majority. (Founder's will.)

Two schools to be maintained at Rishworth, viz., a preparatory school to contain 15 girls and 25 boys, admissible at 5½ years of age. A grammar school, containing 30 boys selected from boys at preparatory school. Girls not to stay beyond 14 years of age. Boys not beyond sixteen, except such as trustees may think fit with advice of head master to elect as candidates for the university, who may stay till 18 years of age. 150*l.* or less to be spent on a national school at Dewsbury. (Scheme 1853.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin, Greek, other learning (Founder's will.) In preparatory school, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, and geography, and the girls to be taught plain work, and be accustomed to domestic work. In grammar school, Greek and Latin, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, English literature and composition, history and geography, modern languages, and such arts and sciences as the trustees may see fit.

Government and Masters.—One trustee of founder's name entitled to salary of 100*l.* per annum, and four other local trustees self electing have entire management of schools, and appoint or dismiss masters.

By requirements of trustees, an examiner to be appointed by Archbishop of York to examine in public before trustees and master all the scholars on St. John Baptist's day. Head master is clergyman and graduate. Others masters must be members of Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Upper school classical. In age of scholars, second grade. Preparatory school, non-classical.

Masters.—Head master receives 200*l.* Second master 70*l.* and board. Preparatory schoolmaster 80*l.* Assistant 20*l.* and board. Mistress of girls' school 50*l.* French master 30*l.* Singing master 15*l.* Drill sergeant 16*l.* 10*s.* Drawing master 40*l.*

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—70: boys 30 in upper school, 25 in lower, girls 15, children chiefly of farmers and tradesmen.

No charge for instruction or board. Three meals. Meat once. No separate beds. Cubical contents of bed-rooms 300 feet per scholar.

Hours 6 a.m. 8.30 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Children must read fairly well on admission.

Classification in upper school by classics, in lower school by general work.

Work begins and ends with prayers from Liturgy.

Promotion by examination yearly. Examiner from Oxford or Cambridge, appointed by Archbishop of York. Prizes to head boys of classes.

Punishments: impositions and caning (very rare) publicly.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Library open to all.
Three or four go to other schools annually.
Playground, 62 by 23 yards, adjoining. No school bounds.
School time 42 weeks per annum, 40 hours per week; play time 21 hours per week.
Apprentice fees of 10*l.* each given if trustees think fit to deserving girls on leaving lower school.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the year ending 31st December 1868.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rents, *i.e.*						
Freehold houses and land				1705	12	9
Freehold and copyhold land				217	17	0
Freehold land let on building leases				356	16	10
Arrears of rents received (32*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* less arrears made)				20	1	2
Dividends on 2782*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* three per cent. consols				83	9	4
Proceeds of sale of 1300*l.* part of do. less expenses, 2*l.* 14*s.*				1196	11	0
Dividends on 9114*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* three per cent. consols, 1st half year	136	14	1			
Do. on 10,314*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, 2nd half year	154	14	2			
				291	8	3
Income tax on consols returned				2	1	6
				£3873	17	10

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Received balance due to bank on last account	320	10	8
Allowed tenants	21	4	11
Insurance	54	7	9
Rates and taxes	24	14	1
Repairs (estates and school)	519	1	2
Extraordinary repair fund	229	0	0
Ripponden and Dewsbury rent account	17	2	3
Tenants' dinners, &c.	30	17	11
Furnishing matron's house at Rishworth	254	1	4
Founder's bequest to a trustee of his own name	100	0	0
Trustees expenses, advertising for matron, &c.	14	17	0
Interest and commission (bank)	25	9	11
Secretary, accountant, surveyor, &c.	110	0	0
Schools.			
Masters of grammar school	300	0	0
Drawing, music, and drilling in do.	90	4	3
Master and mistress of preparatory school, Rishworth	130	0	0
Examiner	20	0	0
Exhibition	75	0	0
Books, stationery, &c.	4	6	4
Confirmation expenses	1	0	2
Matron's salary	77	0	0
Maintenance of 55 boys and 15 girls	875	15	3
Surgeon	7	11	0
Servants, washerwomen, &c.	76	13	1
Gas 44*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, coals 69*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*	113	18	3
Other ordinary expenses	99	6	1
Master and mistress of Dewsbury school	120	0	0
	3712	1	5
Balance in bank; monies on account	163	13	10
Less due to bank on general account	1	17	5
	161	16	5
	£3,873	17	10

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1868.)

Trustees:

Ven. Charles Musgrave, D.D., Archdeacon of Craven and Vicar of Halifax.
John Waterhouse, Esq., Well Head, Halifax.
John Wilkinson Wheelwright, Merchant, Rishworth.
Robert Stansfield, Esq., Field House, Sowerby, Halifax.
William Henry Rawson, Esq., Mill House, Halifax.

Clerk to Trustees:

Messrs. Adam, Emmet, and Emmet.

Head Master:

Rev. M. Pugh, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School 1	Clergyman	Heptonstall.
" " - 2	Do.	Rishworth.
" " - 3	Manufacturer	Stainland.
" " - 4	Publican	Soyland.
" " - 5	Station Master	Brighouse.
" " - 6	Book-keeper	Sowerby.
" " - 7	Milliner	Halifax.
" " - 8	Joiner	Stainland.
" " - 9	Accountant	Halifax.
" " - 10	Dress Maker	Sowerby Bridge.
Boys lowest in School 1	Clergyman	Halifax.
" " - 2	Major in Militia	Do.
" " - 3	Publican	Soyland.
" " - 4	Widow	Stainland.
" " - 5	Man Servant	Rishworth.
" " - 6	Grocer	Stainland.
" " - 7	Overlooker	Barkisland.
" " - 8	Carder	Ripponden.
" " - 9	Manufacturer	Do.
" " - 10	Joiner	Rishworth.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.				H.			Y.				H.			Y.				H.	
Religious Knowledge.	55	7	—	3	15	5		—	4½	*One boy* has read part of 3d Book of Herodotus *in Greek*, the 1st Bk. of Homer's Iliad, and a few Chapters of the 1st Bk. of Thucydides, with 9 Chaps. of the Acts of the Apostles. *In Latin.* Part of 1st Book of Livy; 1st and 2nd Bks. of the Odes of Horace. He has done the 1st half of Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, 2nd Part, the 1st half of his Greek Accidence, and the last half of Rapier's Latin Verse Book, *Trigonometry.* Todhunter's to p. 76.	12	15	5			4½	Valpy's Greek Delectus, 10 pages, Grammar to end of Verbs. Latin Grammar, Syntax; Cornelius Nepos, 4 lives; Arnold's Latin Exercises. Arithmetic. Algebra, Simple Rules. English History from Hen. IV. to Hen. VII. inclusive. Geography of Africa. French, only a little; it has been lately introduced. Book of Joshua; Gospel of St. Mark. Euclid, part of Bks. 1 and 2. Collects, Scripture, Catechism, &c.	11	11	5			4½	Markham's English History, Hen. IV. to Richard III. Cornwell's Small English Grammar. Geography of Africa St. Mark's Gospel; Book of Joshua. B. Smith's Arithmetic, Simple Rules. Reading, Dictation, &c.
Greek	26	4	—	—	—	—		4	9¼		—	—	3		—	3½		—	—	—		—	—	
Latin	38	5	—	—	—	—	Half an hour.	4	12		—	—	9	Half an hour.	3	12		—	—	—	Half an hour.	—	8	
French	22	3	—	—	—	2		—	3		—	—	2		—	3		—	—	—		—	—	
Arithmetic	55	7	—	—	—	—		—	2		—	—	1		—	2		—	—	—		—	—	
Book-keeping	15	1	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	1		—	1½								
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	19	4	—	—	—	—		—	9		—	—	4		—	6								

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.	Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			Y.				H.			Y.				H.			Y.				H.	
History	55	—	—	—	Half an hour.	—	—	*Two boys* have read Cicero de Amicitia; Book 2 of Virgil's Æneid; Latter half of Greek Delectus; 9 Chapters of St. Luke in Greek; Euclid, Books 2, and part of 3; Algebra, Todhunter's to simple Equations: Arithmetic; English History from Hen. IV. to Hen. VII. inclusive. Geography (Cornwell's) of Africa; Book of Joshua; St. Mark's Gospel; Some Latin and Greek Exercises from Arnold's Books	—	—	—	Half an hour.	—	—	—	—	—	5
Geography	55	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—		—	4	
English Grammar.	25	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—		—	4	
English Composition.	15																					
Reading	55	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	1		—	1½		—	—	—		—	5	
Writing	55	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	1		—	2		—	—	—		—	4	
Music	55	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—		—	2	

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ROSSINGTON (PLAXTON'S SCHOOL).

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

This is a village school, endowed by Mr. Plaxton in 1668 with a small rentcharge of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* only. This sum continues to be paid by the lord of the manor, Mr. James Brown, M.P., who has erected a picturesque and substantial schoolroom and teacher's residence. Since the mastership would be legally a freehold, Mr. Brown himself nominally holds that office, and the present teacher is his substitute. The rector and churchwardens are associated with Mr. Brown in the management of the school; and the master, though uncertificated, has had great experience in teaching The number of scholars in the school amounts to 21 boys and 16 girls. It does not appear that it was ever more than a parochial school for elementary instruction. The population of the village is so small that the present school is fully adequate to its needs.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 796. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—William Plaxton, by deed, dated 1st September 1650, and confirmed by his will, dated 19th June 1668, conveyed to trustees his lands at Wormley Hill, charged with an annuity of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for a school at Rossington.

School Property.—Rentcharge 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Good residence for acting master.

Objects of Trust, and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Maintenance of free school and schoolmaster in Rossington for teaching children of the inhabitants as well poor as rich to read English, to understand Latin, and to write a fair legible hand. (Founder's deed.)

Government and Masters.—Minister, churchwardens, and six inhabitants, freeholders of the town of Rossington, to appoint master. (Decree of Commissioners, 19 June, 1668 confirmed by Lord Chancellor.) The incumbent and churchwardens of Rossington ex officio and James Brown, Esq., M.P., (owner of Rossington estate and of the parish) are trustees and manage the school.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Mixed elementary village school.

Masters.—Head master, J. Brown, Esq., one of the trustees, who receives the endowment of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Under master is paid by him a fixed salary of 75*l.* a year.

Day Scholars.—16 boys, chiefly under 10 years of age, and 14 girls; a few children of agricultural labourers paying small school fees.

Boarders.—None.

Acting Master:
Andrew Bright.

ROTHERHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

The grammar school here is said to be the modern representative of an ancient college which was dissolved in the reign of Edw. VI. There is a record of a sum paid in 1561 to the master of a grammar school at Rotherham; and it received a small endowment from Lawrence Woodnet and Anthony Collins in 1584. No statutes are in existence; and the management of the school appears to have been from time immemorial included in the larger trust administered by the feoffees of the common lands of Rotherham, who have been accustomed to nominate the master, and to provide a suitable place for teaching, the school itself possessing no building or land.

The income is very small, amounting from all sources to not more than 24*l.* per annum. Except the fact recorded by Izaak Walton, that Bishop Sanderson was educated here, there is little or no evidence to be found of the past reputation or success of the school. Its preferential claims to Freston's exhibition at Emanuel College, Cambridge, and to a fellowship at Lincoln College, Oxford, have long lapsed, through the failure of candidates, and its numbers for many years have been very low.

An important effort to resuscitate the school had been made a few months before my visit. The feoffees had erected a handsome and convenient schoolroom, with a dwelling for the master. They have not conveyed the property absolutely to the school, which is still a mere tenant-at-will in the new premises; but since the feoffees constitute a corporate body, not distinct from the school trust, but including it, the future appropriation of the buildings for school purposes is practically secure. A clergyman has been nominated as head master, who has had considerable educational experience, and he has been empowered to charge fees for instruction, and to receive boarders into his house.

The schoolrooms are well adapted for 80 or 90 scholars. At the time of my visit there were 33 boys, of whom six were boarders. The lower division, consisting of 16 scholars, was under the care of a certificated assistant, who was teaching with care and skill. The 17 boys of the upper division appeared to be making excellent progress, considering the newness of all the existing arrangements of the school. A good beginning had been made in Latin, while in English grammar, in arithmetic, and in all the usual elements of an English education, the scholars gave evidence of having been carefully and judiciously grounded. The order and spirit of the boys also appeared to be excellent.

The school is in a very hopeful state, and appears to be well calculated, under its present management, to develop into a secondary school of a high class, well adapted to the needs of this important town. Rotherham already possesses excellent national,

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

British, Wesleyan, and other elementary schools, but it has long required an institution of a higher character; and the feoffees, who display great anxiety about the welfare of the school, have, by the erection of this building, and by a wise choice of teachers, taken the most effectual measures to meet this requirement.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xviii. 630. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Thomas Rotherham, Archbishop of York, (part founder of Lincoln College, Oxford,) in 1483, founded a college * called Jesus College in Rotherham, and made large provision for its support, including a master for teaching grammar freely. It seems to have fallen temporarily before the 1st of Edward VI. In 1561 a decree was made for the "revyving and continuance" of the said grammar school, ordaining that the sum should continue to be paid yearly as in times past out of the revenues of the crown lands, and that certain arrears which had been left unpaid during the reign of Philip and Mary should be paid to the then schoolmaster, Thomas Snell, who had substantiated his claim to the same before the barons of the Queen's Exchequer. In 1584, Laurence Woodnet and Anthony Collins conveyed lands to a body of feoffees for the common benefit of the inhabitants of Rotherham. The feoffees have been accustomed to make payments to the school. The school has received a small allotment under an Inclosure Act. Robert Okes, by deed, dated in 1608, gave a moiety of his land, 11 acres, at Dalton, for the use of the master of this school. The present holder of the lands pays 2*l.* yearly on this account.

School Property.—Rent of allotment 4*l.* 10*s.* Payment from land at Dalton 2*l.* Annuity from Crown, less auditor's fees, 9*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* Payment by feoffees of common lands 8*l.* Total income 24*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* Feoffees also contribute 50*l.* towards salary of second master. New schoolhouse built in 1857. Residence for head master, for which he pays a nominal rent of 1*l.* to the feoffees.

Objects of Trust.—For foundation see above. Eight boys are now taught free of charge, four nominated by feoffees, four selected by merit from boys at the school.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar, by foundation.

Government and Masters.—The property is managed by the 12 feoffees of the common lands, elected by the resident 10*l.* householders and the 40*s.* freeholders of the town. Each feoffee must be resident, and have a freehold of 20*l.* a year. They appoint head master, but do not interfere with internal management of the school.

For head master, a Master of Arts of Oxford or Cambridge is preferred.

Assistants appointed by head master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master, receiving from endowment 24*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, from school fees 320*l.*, besides residence at nominal rent of 1*l.* Usher, from head master, 40*l.*, from feoffees 50*l.*

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* "Thomas Rotherham founded in his native town a college, dedicated to the Holy Jesus, for a provost, three fellows, one to teach grammar, another music, and a third writing and arithmetic, as also six choristers. By his will, completed on his natal anniversary, the feast of St. Bartholomew, 1498, he made provision for the final establishment of Jesus College, Rotherham, stating that whereas he had offended God in his ten commandments, he designed that the ten persons of which the society consisted should pray for him. In addition to 200*l.* in money, and appropriated rectories, manors, and lands, estimated at 91*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* per annum, he gave to that college chalices, paxbreds, a cross, and other articles of plate, as also various costly vestments, a mitre of cloth of gold, having two knops of silver enamelled for the Barnebishop, splendidly illuminated missals and other service books."—Cooper's Athenæ Cantab, vol. i. p. 2.

Day Scholars.—Fifty-four boys, sons of professional men and tradesmen in the town. Eight foundationers receive free instruction. Terms for non-foundationers under 10 years of age eight guineas, above that age 10 or 12 guineas a year. Drilling 5*s.* a year. Drawing and German each one guinea a quarter for all, foundationers and others alike.

Boarders.—None at present. Head master is permitted to keep a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c..—On admission boys must read, write, and work easy sums.

Classification separate for classics, mathematics, and French.

Work begins and ends with prayers from Liturgy.

Religious instruction: Catechism to sons of churchmen, Whateley's Evidences to dissenters, in addition to Holy Scripture to all alike.

Promotions by marks and examination combined.

Examinations annually by head master, at Christmas; by examiners appointed by him at Midsummer. Prizes at Midsummer.

School work modified to suit particular cases.

Punishments: public caning, detention, and impositions.

Playground, a quarter of an acre, adjoining, and a field hired for cricket. [A gymnasium was erected in 1866.]

No library.

School time 41 weeks per annum, 30 hours in summer, 27 hours in winter, per week.

In last five years three boys have gone to universities. [None at Oxford or Cambridge, one at Trinity College, Dublin, in May 1867.]

LIST OF FEOFFEES, &c. (1866.)

Feoffees:

Right Hon. The Earl of Effingham, Lord of the Manor.
Joseph Badger, Solicitor.
Robert John Bentley, Brewer.
Henry Woodland, Corn Merchant.
Charles Leach Coward, Solicitor.
Edward Robinson, Surgeon.
John Law, Draper.
George Haywood, Stove Grate Manufacturer.
William Owen, Railway Wheel Manufacturer.
John Guest.
Daniel Charles Wheatley, Corn Merchant.
All of Rotherham.

Clerk to Feoffees:
John Oxley.

Head Master:
Rev. J. J. Christie.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (1865). For the numbers in 1867 see the Tabular Digest.

N.B.—The following answers refer only to the PRESENT half-year.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1865.
					Y.		M.		H.			Y.		M.		Y.			Y.		M.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	36	3	—	15	13	4	25	—	3	The text of the Books of Joshua, Judges, 1st Samuel, and St. Mark's Gospel; Whateley's Christian Evidences, and Church Catech.	11	$11\frac{1}{2}$	4	20	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	The text of the Books of Joshua, Judges, 1st Samuel, and St. Mark's Gospel; Champney's Church Catechism.	10	9	4	20	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	The same as in Second Class.
Latin - -	30	5	—	2	16	6	20	4	2	Latin Grammar of Edward VI.; Arnold's Latin Prose; Ellis's Exercises; De Amicitia; Georgics, Bk. IV.	8	$12\frac{1}{2}$	6	20	4	2	Edward VI., Lat. Gram. to end of verbs; Ellis's Exercises; Henry's 1st Latin Bk.; Cæsar, Bk. IV.	8	9	4	15	—	1	Latin Grammar to end of adjectives.
French - -	24	3	—	7	$13\frac{1}{2}$	4	20	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Schneider's French Gram. and Exercises; Picciola (the first 11 chapters).	10	12	4	15	2	1	Hamel's French Gram.; Ahn's 1st Book and Ahn's French Reader.	7	$11\frac{1}{2}$	2	20	—	$\frac{3}{4}$	Dr. Ahn's First French Book.
Arithmetic -	36	4	—	7	$13\frac{1}{2}$	10	30	—	5	Calder's Arithmetic or B. Smith's Arithmetic, principally in Interest, Practice, and Discount.	5	12	10	30	—	5	Calder or B. Smith's Arith., principally in Fractions, Vulgar and Decimal.	12	9	10	30	—	5	B. Smith's Arith., 1st Four Rules and Reduction.
Euclid -	12	3	—	2	16	4	15	—	1	The first three books -	3	13	4	15	—	1	The first two books of Euclid.	7	12	4	15	—	1	Book I., Prop. 1–32.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (1865)—*cont.* For the numbers in 1867 see the Tabular Digest.

N.B.—The following answers refer only to the PRESENT half-year.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Midsummer 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Midsummer 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Midsummer 1865.
			Per qr.		Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H		H.			Y.		M.		H.	
Algebra -	8	2	—	2	16	2	1	—	2	Colenso's Algebra to end of Fractions.	6	13	2	1	—	2	The first four rules of Algebra (Todhunter's).							
History - -	36	3	—	15	13	2	½	—	1	W. Smith's History of England to end of Reign of Richard II. No Roman or Grecian hist. this half-year.	10	11	2	½	—	1	Smith's English Hist. to end of Richard II.'s reign.	11	9	2	30	—	1	Gleig's Hist. of England, same period.
Geography -	36	3	—	15	13	2	½	—	1	Chambers's Geography, British Isles.	10	11	2	½	—	1	Chambers's Geography, British Isles.	11	9	2	30	—	1	Cornwell's Geog., British Isles.
English Grammar.	36	4	—	15	13	2	½	—	1	Mason's Grammar -	4	12	4	20m	4	1½	Allen's Young Composer.	11	9	2	20	2	1	Cornwell's Gram. for Beginners.
English Literature.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	None during the present half-year.	11	11½	4	15m	—	1	McLeod's Poetical Reading Book, Part 2.	10	9	4	15	—	1	McLeod's Reading Book, Part I.
English Composition.	36	3	—	15	13	—	—	1	—	An essay is written upon a given subject.	11	11½	—	—	3	—	- - - -	10	9	—	—	3		
Reading - -	36	3	—	15	13	—	—	—	—	- - - -	11	11½	3	20	—	1	McLeod's Reading Book, Part 2.	10	9	3	20	—	1	McLeod's Reading Book, Part I.
Writing -	36	3	—	15	13	4	¼	—	1	- - - -	11	11½	6	¼	—	1½	- - - -	10	9	6	15	—	1½	
Drawing -	12	1	21s.	12	12	2	1½	—	3															
Dictation -	36	3	—	15	13	2	20m	—	40m	- - - -	11	11½	3	20	—	1	- - - -	10	9	4	15	—	1	This class transcribes from an open book.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Iron Manufacturer. } Brothers.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Stationer.
„ „ - 2	Do. }	„ - 2	Do.
„ „ - 3	Do.	„ - 3	Grocer.
„ „ 4	Surgeon.	„ - 4	Do.
„ „ - 5	Surgeon } Brothers.	„ - 5	Master of Free Grammar School.
„ „ - 6	Do. }	„ - 6	Engineer.
„ „ - 7	Principal of Independent College.	„ - 7	Pawnbroker.
„ „ - 8	Maltster.	„ - 8	Currier.
„ „ - 9	Do.	„ - 9	Tailor.
„ „ - 10	Do.		

All within $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of School.

ROYSTONE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

This grammar school was originally endowed with land which had been the property of a dissolved religious house in Royston. It was established in 1607 under letters patent from James I., and also endowed with a small annual payment from the Duchy Court of Lancaster. The Commissioners of 1827 reported that by foundation and endowment, as well as by practice and repute, it was a grammar school, but that a usage had long prevailed that the children of parishioners should receive gratuitous instruction in English and in writing. A charge of 3*s.* 3*d.* per quarter for the first four rules of arithmetic, and 6*s.* 6*d.* per quarter for compound and higher arithmetic, appears to have been customarily made by the master and sanctioned by the trustees.

The gross income of the school is about 70*l.*, but for 10 years to come it will be subject to a considerable annual deduction, on account of the expenses incurred through a chancery suit in 1843. At present the revenue available for school purposes barely reaches 40*l.* per annum. There are now no free scholars, the children of parishioners being admitted on the foundation on payment of a quarterage of 10*s.*, and those of others at one guinea. The master has a house, with accommodation for about 18 boarders, and the use of a garden and orchard. He is a graduate of Cambridge; and as there is a National school in the village, it is his wish and that of the Vicar to preserve the Grammar school for secondary and higher instruction.

This design is, however, partly frustrated by the smallness o the population, and the absence of any exhibitions or other advantages likely to attract boys from a distance. The number in attendance seems never to have exceeded 40; and at the time of my visit there were only 32 pupils, of whom 19 were day scholars residing in the neighbourhood, and the rest boarders. The master complains that among the parents of the day scholars there is little appreciation of Latin or any higher learning, and a great disposition to interfere unwisely with the plans and course of instruction which he has devised.

I examined the three classes, and found that they had been tolerably instructed in elementary subjects. The reading, spelling, and writing of the lower classes were of fair quality, though the boys appeared to little advantage when questioned in arithmetic. In the highest class, consisting of nine boys, five have begun to learn the Latin accidence and to write out simple exercises, but none have advanced to the reading of an easy author. Four have commenced the study of French; and there were two who had read several propositions in Euclid, and who demonstrated the second proposition of the first book with creditable accuracy. The papers prepared by this class in English grammar, history, and arithmetic

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

showed that these subjects had received some attention, although the knowledge attained was somewhat superficial, and was not skilfully arranged or expressed.

On the whole the work done in the school is of a useful character, though not so clearly superior to the ordinary work of a National School as its title and pretensions would seem to imply. Much of this is owing to the irregular attendance of many of the scholars, the apathy of the parents on the subject of home lessons, and the fact that the master is without proper assistance for the lower departments of teaching. As the school is at a distance from any important town, and is managed by a body of purely local trustees, it is probable that the stimulus of annual inspection and report would be especially valuable in maintaining its efficiency from year to year.

The scheme requires "that the scholars shall be catechised at "least once in each month in the grounds of the religion of the "Established Church." This provision is interpreted by the master and by the vicar, who is *ex officio* a trustee, to justify the compulsory teaching of the Church Catechism to all the scholars. The advantages of the school, therefore, are not at present accessible to any children except those whose parents are members of the Church of England.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 755. A.D. 1827. xxxii. Pt. 2. p. 810. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—School apparently in existence before Edward VI. whose commissioners (appointed 11 Aug. 1548) decreed its continuance, and endowed it with annuity from revenues of Duchy of Lancaster of 4*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*, formerly paid from revenues of a chantry in Roystone, date unknown. In 1583 this grant was, with others, transferred to Pontefract Grammar School. By deed, dated 16th July 1607, reciting grant from the Crown by letters patent in 1605 of lands belonging to the late chantry, subject to a yearly rent to the Crown of 1*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, it was witnessed that George and John Brook sold the said lands to 21 trustees for the use of the school in Royston.

School Property.—School lands 24 acres, including six acres allotment on inclosure of common. Rent 64*l.* School buildings and master's residence in good condition.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of grammar school in Royston. (Order of Duchy Court.) Forty free scholars to be taught Latin and Greek free, but to pay for other subjects 10*s.* a quarter. Master to be at liberty to receive other scholars, paying at his own cost for an usher if the number in the school exceed forty. (Scheme 1843.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (foundation). Latin and Greek, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar. (Scheme 1843.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme confirmed by Court of Chancery, 24 July 1843. The Vicar of Royston ex officio, and (in 1867) 19 others trustees. Trustees must be 10*l.* freeholders, or 50*l.* occupiers resident for at least three years in Roystone, elected by parishioners rated at 20*l.* Head master required to be a member of the Church of England, and, if a clergyman, to take no duty in school time; appointed or dismissed (for incompetency, immorality, neglect of duty, or disobedience to scheme,) by majority of trustees, with consent in each case of bishop of diocese.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master, receiving from endowment 46*l.*, from school fees 65*l.*, besides profits of boarders. Assistant master paid by head master at his own discretion.

Day Scholars.—Twenty-six boys, of whom 24 are parishioners on foundation, sons of professional men, tradesmen, and farmers in Roystone and immediate neighbourhood. School fees for foundationers: for general work 2*l.*, French 2*l.* 2*s.*, music 4*l.* 4*s.*, drill 10*s.* Non-foundationers pay 4*l.* 4*s.* for general work; extra subjects as above. Stationery 2*s.* Library 2*s.* Drawing taught to such as wish it, and have done well the previous work.

Boarders.—Seventeen, sons of professional men, farmers, and tradesmen in the neighbourhood of Roystone, in head master's house. Four meals, meat at least once. Terms: under 12 years 31*l.* 10*s.*, above 12 years 36*l.* 15*s.* Washing 2*l.* 2*s.* Special diet 1*l.* School bills: highest 38*l.*, average 33*l.*, lowest 24*l.* Hours: summer 7 a.m. and 8.45 p.m., winter 7.15 a.m. and 8.15 p.m. Cubical contents of bed-rooms: each boy 756 feet.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission boys must read New Testament.

Work begins and ends with prayers from Liturgy. Classes catechised weekly. Boarders attend church twice on Sundays.

Promotion, chiefly by half-yearly examination, conducted by master and examiners from Oxford or Cambridge chosen by him. Prizes given.

School course modified in special cases.

Punishments: public caning rarely, tasks, detention.

Library open to all, on payment of 6*d.* per quarter or 1*d.* weekly.

Playground, 545 square yards, and cricket field (hired), both adjoining school.

No school bounds.

School time 42 weeks per annum; in summer 30 hours, in winter 27½ hours per week. Play time 34½ hours per week.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Sir Lionel Milborne Swinnerton Pilkington, Baronet, Chevet (son of the late trustee, who is dead).
Godfrey Wentworth, Esq., Woolley Park.
Rev. William Francis Wilberforce, Roystone.
W. John Stocks, Farmer, Carlton.
Thomas Cartwright Johnson, Farmer, Chevet.
Joseph Oldroyd, Farmer, Roystone.
John Henry Sudbury, Farmer, Roystone.
Joseph Harrison, Farmer, Carlton.
William Slater, Farmer, Carlton.
Joseph Shillito, Farmer, Notton.
Timothy Arnold, jun., Farmer, Notton.
William Kilby, Farmer, Notton.
Frederick William Addey, Farmer, Cudworth.
William Addey, Farmer, Cudworth.
George Barraclough, Farmer, Cudworth.
Thomas Harrison, Stone Merchant, Cudworth
William Wordsworth, jun., Farmer, Monk Bretton.
William Dodgson, Farmer, Monk Bretton.
James Battison, Wine Merchant, Monk Bretton.
James Parker, Farmer, Monk Bretton.

Head Master:

John W. Rhodes, B.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Manager of Collieries.	Lund Hill, near Barnsley.	Resides with Grandfather, 1 mile distant.
„ „ - 2	Independent Gentleman.	Carlton, near Barnsley.	1 mile.
„ „ - 3	Dressmaker -	Woolley, near Wakefield.	3 miles.
„ „ - 4	Farmer - -	Notton	1½ „
„ „ - 5	Do. - -	Carlton	1 mile.
„ „ - 6	Do. - - -	Notton	2 miles.
„ „ - 7	Farmer and Butcher	Roystone	¾ mile.
„ „ - 8	Independent Gentleman.	Do.	¼ „
„ „ - 9	Butcher - -	Do.	½ „
„ „ - 10	Independent Gentleman.	Do.	¼ „
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Cold Hiendley, near Wakefield.	3 miles.
„ „ - 2	Pensioned Revenue Officer (dead).	Roystone -	¼ mile.
„ „ - 3	Farmer - -	Do. -	½ „
„ „ - 4	Do. - -	Grimesthorpe	4 miles.
„ „ - 5	Do. - -	Shafton -	2 „
„ „ - 6	Auctioneer (dead)	Do. -	2 „
„ „ - 7	Merchant - -	Cudworth -	3 „
„ „ - 8	Manager of Collieries.	Lund Hill -	Resides with Grandfather, 1 mile distant.
„ „ - 9	Farmer - -	Cudworth -	3 miles.
„ „ - 10	Do. - -	Roystone -	½ mile.

near Barnsley.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Wine Merchant -	Dewsbury -	The Head Master
„ „ - 2	Farmer (dead) -	Shafton, near Wakefield.	
„ „ - 3	Corn Miller, &c. -	Mexbro', near Rotherham.	
„ „ - 4	Butcher (dead) -	Barton, near Burton-on-Trent.	
„ „ - 5	Shoe Manufacturer	Stafford - -	
„ „ - 6	Clergyman (dead)	Market Weighton	
„ „ - 7	Merchant - -	Barnsley - -	
„ „ - 8	Wine Merchant -	Dewsbury -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Tyas Hill, near Darfield.	
„ „ - 2	Independent Gentleman.	Horbury, near Wakefield.	
„ „ - 3	Manufacturer -	Barnsley - -	
„ „ - 4	Coal Proprietor -	Monk Bretton, near Barnsley.	
„ „ - 5	Independent Gentleman.	Felkirk, near Wakefield.	
„ „ - 6	Merchant (dead) -	Cudworth, near Barnsley.	
„ - 7	Solicitor - -	Wakefield -	
„ „ - 8	Merchant - -	Barnsley - -	

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	43	3	—	12	Y. 13	2	H. ½	—	H. 2	Book of Com. Prayer, and Sinclair's Catm., 12 pages; Watts' Script. Hist., 27 pgs.	16	Y. 10	2	H. ½	—	H. 2	Same as First Class; Scripture History, 15 pages.	14	Y. 9	2	H. ½	—	H. 2	Church Catechism, Pinnock's Script. History, 12 pages.
Greek	3	1	—	3	14	8	20m	—	4	Matthiæ's Gram. and Delectus.														
Latin	18	2	—	8	14	10	½h	2	5	Eton Latin Grammar; Henry's Ex., 16 Ex.; Cæsar, 10 Chaps.; Delectus.	10	10	5	¼	—	2½	Latin Grammar, 50 pages.							
French	8	2	2 gs.	3	13	10	½h	2	5	Cassell's Books, &c., and Lamartine's.	5	11	10	½	2	4	Same as first, *minus* Lamartine's.							
Arithmetic	43	3	—	25	13	See weekly time table.				Colenso, Calder, or any other.	9	10	See time table				Same as First Class	8	9	See time table				Any, or oral.
Mensuration and Surveying.	6	Not in clss.	—	—	14	3 days when not otherwise engaged.				Chiefly Nesbit's.														
Chemistry	25	1	—	25	12	1	¼	—	¼	Johnston's Agricultural Chem. and Geology, 12 pages.														
History	13	1	—	13	14	3	20m	—	2	Pinnock's England, 46 pages.														
Geography	40	3	—	12	14	3	½h	—	2	Guy's, 25 pages	16	10	3	¼	—	2	Same as First Class, 17 pages.	14	9	3	½	—	2	John Guy's Catechism, 28 pages.
English Grammar.	38	2	—	21	14	3	½	—	3	Lennie's, all	Combined with First Class.							14	9	3	½	—	2	Allen and Cornwell's, all.
English Composition.	Letter writing once a month for whole school.																							
Reading	43	4	—	13	14	5	½	—	3	Gospel of St. John, and English History, 46 pages.	2	10	5	½	—	3	Gospel of St. John, and London Instructors.	12	9	7 or 8	½	—	—	Combined with 2nd Class.
Writing	43	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—		All alike		—	—	—		All alike.							
Music	7	—	4*l* 4*s*	—	11	2	—	—	6															
Drawing	Conditional			—	—	1	—	—	2															

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SADDLEWORTH.—LYDGATE SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

There is a small sum available for elementary education in Saddleworth under Walker's trust. John Walker of Ashton-under-Lyne bequeathed in 1755 a sum of money, the interest of which he directed to be applied to educational purposes, *e.g.*, in buying books and paying the fees of poor children in the three districts of Ashton-under-Lyne, Oldham, and Saddleworth. The capital of the charity now consists of 651*l.* in the three per cents, and of a sum of 62*l.* arising from the accumulations of the applied income and interest thereon. Since one-third only of the interest of this sum is available for Saddleworth, and this portion is divided between the two schools at Delph and at Lydgate, the income enjoyed by each is necessarily very small. I visited the school at Lydgate, which is now held in a large room over the White Hart Inn, rented by the trustees at their private charge at 1*s.* 9*d.* per week. The share of Walker's gift appropriated to the school has amounted to 2*l.* 15*s.* per annum, but will be increased to 4*l.*; and for this the local trustees are entitled to appoint five free scholars. The rest of the income of the teacher is made up from children's pence. There are about 90 scholars, many of whom are factory hands attending the school as "short timers." The old schoolroom, now disused, was built by public subscription, and the trustees hope that they may soon raise a new one by the same means, and place it under Government inspection.

The present master of the Lydgate school has been in his post 12 years, and his school, though of a humble type, and not very clean or well organized, is doing some service to the village.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xix. 294, A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By indenture of bargain and sale, 3 March 1763, Philip Buckley conveyed house and premises, and about three roods of land, to trustees, for school house, and support of a master. John Walker, by will, dated 7 July 1755, gave 600*l.* on trust, the interest to be applied to poor scholars in parishes of Ashton-under-Lyne, Oldham, and Saddleworth. Part applied to this school.

School Property.—The above-mentioned premises, and 2*l.* 15*s.* is applied under John Walker's gift.

Schoolrooms good; one on ground floor, and one above. House for master.

Objects of Trust, and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—A learned master, to teach Latin, English, writing, and arithmetic, to be paid 1*s.* 6*d.* a quarter for each scholar learning English only; 2*s.* for each learning English, writing, and arithmetic; 2*s.* 6*d.* for Latin, writing, and arithmetic. (Buckley's deed.) Buying books and teaching poor children to read and say Church Catechism, whose parents could not afford to pay for their education. (Walker's will.)

Government and Master.—Six trustees, self-electing, appoint master, and dismiss for misbehaviour.

Master to be a sober, learned, and discreet person, capable of teaching above-mentioned subjects.

Present State of School.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

About 90 boys and girls, from 5 to 14 years of age, receive instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, English history, grammar, and geography.

Five scholars taught free in respect of Walker's charity.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Robert Kenworthy, Esq., Shaw Hall, Saddleworth.
Edward Hilton, Esq., Cover Hill, Saddleworth.
F. F. Whitehead, Esq., Beech Hill, Saddleworth.
Thomas Wrigley, Esq., Lydgate, Saddleworth.
Edmund Buckley Esq., M.P., Merioneth, Wales.

Head Master:

Edmund Sandiford.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SADDLEWORTH.—WHARMTON ENDOWED SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

THE original endowment of this school was very small. Ralph Hawkyard, the founder, bequeathed about 200*l.* in money, and the rent of a small estate. The late chairman of the Board, Mr. Whitehead, augmented the resources of the school by a bequest of 500*l.* Neither benefactor, however, provided a school-house, and the present building was erected by public subscription in 1855. The total revenue of the trust consists of 44*l.* 10*s.*; viz.: 33*l.* per annum interest on the capital sum of 700*l.* invested in railway shares; 7*l.* 10*s.* the rent of the cottage, and 4*l.* for two scraps of moor land, which are not likely to improve in value.

It appears that the original testator contemplated a free grammar school, although he does not specify the number of free scholars. Mr. Whitehead's will requires that an English or commercial education shall be given; and enjoins the trustees to see that five boys are educated gratuitously.

The school room is convenient, and fairly furnished. There is a small playground. The present residence of the head master is a private house, which he rents. It contains accommodation for 12 boarders; but at present he has only five in residence. The small house built close to the school was intended for a master's residence, but it is wholly unsuited for the purpose, and is in fact little better than a labourer's cottage.

Under a new scheme recently obtained from the Charity Commissioners, the trustees reserve to themselves the right of nominating 10 free scholars, and require that these boys shall learn gratuitously whatever is taught in the school. Whenever there is a vacancy it is the custom to announce the fact by written notices set up in the three parishes of Delph, Upper Mill, and Dobcross; and application is made to the trustees, who meet and select one of the candidates. No limit of age is prescribed, and no rule has been laid down respecting the circumstances of the parents or qualifications of the children thus elected. The discretion of the trustees is wholly unfettered; but practically it is found that the boys chosen are younger than the rest, and are of a lower social position; many of them are the children of persons in the employ of the trustees. The master corroborates from his own experience the usual testimony given in such cases, that the free boys attend less regularly, and are less amenable to discipline than the paying scholars.

The fees paid have been fixed at 15*s.* per quarter for children under 11, and a guinea for those above that age. French and drawing are extras.

There are now 36 boys in the school; the attendance having been raised to this point by Mr. Kirkland, the present master, and maintained with little fluctuation during the two years and a half

in which he has held his office. 32 of them were present on the day of my visit.

In the lower class, consisting of 14 boys, the scholars passed a very fair examination in elementary subjects. The least satisfactory results were exhibited in arithmetic, in which only four boys can be said to have passed creditably; and in reading, which was poor and unmeaning, owing probably to the fact that the book in use was much too difficult for children of that age.

In the higher class the reading was much more intelligent, and a respectable knowledge of English grammar and arithmetic was evinced. It appears that nine of the boys learn Latin, although only two showed by their written exercises that they had made any perceptible progress in that language. Five boys also have begun to learn Euclid and algebra. The master hopes to prepare four of the present scholars for the Oxford or Cambridge local examination, and is likely to do so with success. The order of the school was good, and the boys showed a genuine interest in their work. On the whole the methods adopted were those of a respectable though not a high school, of the intermediate or "commercial" type; and was as good as could be expected considering the great inequalities of age among the scholars, and the fact that the master is wholly without assistance.

The old district called the Parochial Chapelry of Saddleworth consists of six parishes, and now contains a population of 18,000, mainly engaged in manufactures. Each of these parishes contains its own national school; and there is a desire on the part of the inhabitants to render the Grammar school still more useful than it is for secondary and superior instruction. But to this end it is desirable that the scale of fees should be rendered more nearly commensurate with the value of a good teacher's services; and that the system of free scholarships, which now keeps down the school both in wealth and credit, should be wholly abandoned. The neighbourhood is adequately supplied with elementary schools, and I cannot learn that any of the parents whose children now receive free instruction are in a position to require that privilege. Indeed the present system seems only to give to the trustees a useless piece of patronage.

The present governing body seems to be too narrow in its constitution, as it is composed exclusively of the residents in the village of Dobcross, and does not include the vicar of the parish. It seems important that one or two of the Saddleworth clergy and principal inhabitants should have a share in the management.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xix. 293, A.D. 1828. No returns from trustees.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Ralph Hawkyard, 11 June 1729, who bequeathed 200*l.* to James Harrop in trust for erection of schoolhouse and maintenance of master, and 90*l.* more on certain contingencies. A school and house built, and 280*l.* appropriated to use of school; besides about three acres of land enclosed from common. The late chairman of the trustees gave

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

a legacy of 500*l.* Schoolhouse erected by subscription in 1855. (Assistant Com. Rep).

School Property.—The income is derived from interest of 200*l.*, and of 500*l.*, with rent of schoolhouse and two small fields, viz., 11*l.* 10*s.*; repairs of premises to be deducted. Total income 44*l.* 10*s.*

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a discreet and learned schoolmaster. School to be free for all inhabitants of Saddleworth only (will 1729).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English, Latin, and Greek (will).

Government and Masters.—For upwards of a century the heir of James Harrop had acted. Now six trustees, self-electing, appoint and dismiss master. Master to be able to teach English, Latin, and Greek. (Will).

State of School in First Half-year of 1865.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master receives annual stipend, besides house, profits of boarders, and capitation fees. Appoints and pays other masters. Music and dancing masters paid by pupils' fees.

Day Scholars.—38 [30 in May 1867], from distances up to three miles, pay 3*l.* 3*s.* for general work if under 11 years of age, 4*l.* 4*s.* if over 11. Drawing, French, and German extra, 4*l.* 4*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Four [three in May 1867], all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction, 36 to 44 guineas, according to age. School bills, highest 48*l.*, average 43*l.*, lowest 39*l.* Hours 6½ a.m., 8½ p.m. Discipline maintained in bed-rooms by senior boys, but under superintendence of a master on same landing.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read.

School divided into classical and mathematical departments. Greek class only just formed. Natural history, physics, and chemistry taught. Scripture read and explained daily by head master, and special classes for religious instruction twice a week. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

[The instruction in 1867 comprised Latin, 9 boys; French, 3 boys; music, 2 boys; bookkeeping and mensuration, 4 boys; natural science, &c., history, and English literature, 13 boys; drawing, geography, English grammar, and composition, 27 boys, and reading, writing, &c., all.]

Promotions by half-year's marks and examination, independent in each branch.

Examination twice a year by head master, and examiners appointed by him.

Punishments: none used at present. Head master reserves right of punishing to himself.

Playground close to school, and a gymnasium. Masters sometimes join in games. Drilling taught. Boarders walk out with tutor or master.

School open 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES (1867).

Trustees:

John Hurst, jun., Esq., Dobcross.
Walter Garstang, Esq., M.D., Dobcross.
Jonas Eastwood, Esq., Dobcross.
David Sykes, Esq., Dobcross.
James Harvey Kershaw, Esq., Dobcross.

N.B.—The following have not attended a meeting for years:—

George Fielder, London.
Robert Hastings, Stroud.
Harrop Wrigley, residence unknown.

Head Master:

George Kirkland.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the school order are taken as samples in the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.		Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Auctioneer, &c. -	Upper Mill,	All of Saddleworth.	1 mile.
" " - 2	Woollen manufacturer.	Upper house,		1 "
" " - 3	Farmer - -	Thurston Clough,		1½ "
" " - 4	Clergyman - -	Dobcross,		1 "
" " - 5	Postmaster -	Upper Mill,		
" " - 6	Farmer - -	Tame Water, Dobcross.		1½ "
" " - 7	Do. - -	Ryefields -		
" " - 8	Schoolmistress -	Dobcross -		
" " - 9	Dyer - -	Do. - -		
" " - 10	Tailor.	Tame Water -		
Boys lowest in School - 1	Manufacturer -	Dobcross -		
" " - 2	Dyer - -	Do. - -		
" " - 3	Weaver - -	Do. - -		
" " - 4	Carrier and Farmer	Delph - -		1 mile.
" " - 5	Manufacturer -	Wall Hill -		1 "
" " - 6	Finisher (Cloth) -	Do. - -		1 "
" " - 7	Manufacturer -	Holleygrove -		2 miles.
" " - 8	Engineer - -	Upper Mill -		1 mile.
" " - 9	Weaver - -	Diggle - -		2 miles.
" " - 10	Baker - -	Do. - -		2 "

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Cotton Spinner -	Oldham.	
" " - 2	Do. - -		
" " - 3	Widow - -		
" " - 4	Gentleman - -		
" " - 5	Druggist - -		
" " - 6	Hotel Keeper -		

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SEDBERGH ROYAL FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

This famous and wealthy school was founded in the fifth year of the reign of Edward VI., and endowed with various estates which had belonged to Lupton Chantry before its dissolution in the preceding reign, and which are situated in Sedbergh, Ilkley, Barnby Dun, and other parts of Yorkshire.

Its munificent endowment, and the unusual number and value of its exhibitions to the university, have caused it to attract a large number of scholars; and although it has experienced many vicissitudes, it has on the whole maintained a distinguished reputation, and has frequently produced scholars of eminence. In 1819 the number of scholars appears to have been reduced to seven; in 1824 it had reached 39; while under the energetic management of the Rev. J. H. Evans, the predecessor of the present master, the number of pupils exceeded 100, of whom two-thirds were boys of the middle and upper ranks, attracted from distant places by the advantages of the school, and boarding in the houses of the masters.

It is unfortunate that at the time of this inquiry the school was in a temporary and wholly exceptional state of inefficiency. The number of pupils had been reduced to 13, of whom ten were in the care of the head master, and three in that of the usher, both clergymen, whose standing at the university had fully justified their original appointment to the posts they hold. There were no boarders in the house of the head master, although it is very large, and was adapted by his predecessor for the reception of 45 boys. Three were residing in the house of the usher, and six were lodging in houses in the town; though not in any way under the supervision of the school authorities. The remaining four are the sons of inhabitants, and are day scholars.

It has been stated in the General Report, page 112, that the lads in the upper school "seemed to be performing the ceremony of "a nominal attendance, in order to entitle themselves to the "exhibitions in which the school is so rich." This impression was forced upon me by their evident inattention to such rules as the school professed, and by the disrespectful, almost defiant, manner in which they treated the master. I have no reason to suppose that they are not taught; for some translation and analysis which were done for me showed a fair knowledge of Latin and Greek; although, considering that their ages averaged nearly 17, their knowledge could not be called high or accurate. One or two attempted to demonstrate geometrical propositions, but all the papers were slovenly, and it was difficult to believe that any one of the scholars was taking pains to do his best. It is almost needless to say that no physical science or modern languages are taught in the school. In the lower room there were three boys

of the respective ages of 12, 13, and 15. They were not furnished with proper books, and they could neither read intelligently, nor give evidence of systematic knowledge of any kind. I soon abandoned all attempt to examine, with any detail, the methods or results of the instruction; as it was evident that for several years past the school had been greatly neglected.

The state of the premises is not less melancholy than that of the teaching. The two schoolrooms were very dirty, and much of the furniture was disfigured or broken. In the dormitories of the master's house, which had been once occupied by the boarders, I saw still sadder tokens of lawlessness and misrule. Much of the bedding and furniture had been wilfully injured, and offensive inscriptions were visible on the walls. The head master informed me that he had found it necessary to dismiss from the house, for insubordination, all who had been inmates during the time of his predecessor; and that he thought it desirable to let a short interval elapse before admitting new ones. I could not learn, however, that he was negotiating with any parents with a view to the reception of fresh scholars. No new boy had been admitted for many months, and none were expected after the then ensuing Christmas. I have since learned that subsequently to the time of my visit the number of scholars has been still further reduced.

Except as an illustration of the mischievous effect of permitting the mastership of a school to be held as a freehold office, the present state of Sedbergh must not, in fairness, be quoted as a typical case, or be assigned to any defect in its constitution. The mode of government might certainly be improved, for the trustees are at present chosen from so narrow an area that they are not likely to prove an efficient governing body, even if they possessed greater powers; and the only effective authority over the school is that possessed by the master and fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge, who nominate the master and exercise the rights of visitors. There is evident need for a more efficient supervision of the revenue accounts than is furnished by the present system of leaving the whole duty of auditing to the head master. There is a general feeling in the town that the property of the school ought to yield a larger average income than the 567*l.* with which it is credited in the returns sent in by the trustees. It is further manifest that the usage described on page 144 of my General Report, whereby perquisites of one guinea to the head master, and half a guinea to the usher, are demanded at Shrovetide, under the name of the "cockpenny," might advantageously be superseded by a well-graduated system of fees. It also deserves consideration, whether the number of exhibitions possessed by this school is not, even in the most favourable circumstances, out of all proportion to its probable needs, and calculated, by making admission to the university too easy, to keep down the standard of scholarship, and to invest inferior students with advantages to which they are not entitled.

All these are points which may be properly kept in view when a new scheme is sanctioned. They are, however, minor considera-

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

tions, and do not of themselves account for the decadence of the school. Since the exceptional circumstances which have reduced it to its present condition have since my visit been made the subject of two special investigations, the one on the authority of the Charity Commission, and the other on that of St. John's College, I gladly find myself relieved from the necessity of dwelling further on the details of this painful case.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. xiii. 657. A.D. 1825, and Rep. xvii. 773. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Originally founded before 1535 or 1536 by Roger Lupton, and endowed with rents of lands belonging to a chauntry in Sedbergh. Re-established by letters patent of Edward VI., 14th May 1551, and endowed with advowson of Weston (exchanged in 1773 for 58 acres of land), the manor of Bramwith, and lands in several parishes.

The founder endowed two fellowships and eight scholarships in St. John's College, Cambridge, for scholars of this school. Henry Hebblethwaite, by will, 1587, left 500*l.* to St. John's College, which was settled by his executors to found two scholarships and one fellowship. Francis Harrison, in 1619, Posthumous Wharton in 1710, and Richard Holmes in 1735, bequeathed legacies, the produce of all which is applied to an exhibition for natives of Sedbergh. By the powers given by Cambridge University Act, the Lupton and Hebblethwaite fellowships were thrown open, and the 10 scholarships commuted into six exhibitions of 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each.

School Property.—534a. 1r. 10p. of land, with farmhouses, let at 654*l.* 17*s.*, 3,241*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* and 358*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* in 3 per cent. stock, and 455*l.* lent to railway company at 5 per cent. Total 785*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* gross, 533*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* net (in 1868). The stock is mixed with the property of other charities, and is not included in the above. Buildings and head master's residence in good condition. Deeds with trustees.

Exhibitions.—Six at St. John's College, Cambridge, of the annual value of 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, tenable for three years, by boys educated for two years at the school, with a preference as to one for a native of the parish. Electors, the master and senior fellows.

One of about 50*l.* a year, also at St. John's College, Cambridge, tenable for three years by a boy educated at the school, and a native of the township and parish. (In case of vacancies the income is accumulated and given to next holder. Ch. Com. Rep. xiii. 657). Electors, the governors of the grammar school.

Boys from this school can compete for the Hastings' exhibitions at Queen's College, Oxford, and have also a claim, after Kirkby Lonsdale school, for Otway's exhibition of 20*l* or 25*l.* a year, tenable till B.A. at Christ's College, Cambridge.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school in Sedbergh for the education and instruction of boys and youth in grammar. (Letters Patent).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar.

Government and Masters.—Twelve governors, incorporated, manage school estates, but do not interfere with school. Head master appointed by St. John's College, Cambridge. Assistants by head master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master, receiving from endowment the whole net income, 561*l.* (in 1868 506*l.*) Assistant paid by head master, and allowed to take boarders.

Day Scholars.—Twenty boys, [in 1867 10 day scholars, besides five in lodgings,] sons chiefly of professional men in the vicinity, and of tradesmen and farmers, in many cases lodging in village. No school fees, except a "cock-penny of 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* at Shrovetide," for boys not living in the town.

Boarders.—None at present in head master's house. Five with usher. Terms 35 guineas. Washing 2 guineas. Meals four; meat once. [In 1867 the number of boarders was eight.]

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Classification uniform, chiefly by classics.

Work begins with prayers from Liturgy and special form. Instruction in divinity. All scholars attend church twice on Sundays.

Promotions by half-yearly examination, conducted by head master, who gives prizes of books.

Punishments: public caning and impositions.

Library open to all; weekly distribution of books.

No gymnasium. No school bounds.

Playground, a large field adjoining school is hired by head master.

School time 38½ weeks per annum, 29 hours per week.

[Eight scholars at Cambridge or Oxford in May 1867.]

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the year ending 12th May 1868.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Rents	654	17	0
Dividends on 3,241*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* 3 per cent. bank annuities	97	4	8
Do. on 358*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* bank annuities (not collected).			
Interest to Dec. 1867 on 455*l.* South York and River Don Railway Company	22	5	9
	£774	7	5

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Property tax	15	19	10
Repairs, including new wall	49	8	2
New barn	163	10	3
Draining	19	11	6
Law, Management, &c.	15	11	2
Abated for playground	4	0	0
	268	0	11
Paid head master	506	6	6
	£774	7	5

Sedbergh General Charities (Gross (Income 201*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*) Exhibition Account.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rents, *i.e.*,—						
Farm, Whins, Howgill (part)	17	8	2			
Do. Wilkinson's do. (part)	6	13	4			
Three cottages and coach house, Sedbergh	12	0	8			
				36	2	2
Dividends on 350*l.* Sedbergh turnpike stock				13	15	10
Interest on 139*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* in Kendal Bank				3	3	0
				£53	1	0

	£	s.	d.
Proportion of expenses	0	15	3
J. S. Inman, exhibition at St. John's College	52	5	9
	£53	1	0

LIST OF GOVERNORS, &c. (1867).

Governors:

William Fawcett, Yeoman, Cautley, Sedbergh.
John Ward, Yeoman, Howgill, Sedbergh.
Bryan Batty, Surgeon, Sedbergh.
Richard Inman, Yeoman, Marthwaite, Sedbergh.
Rev. George Platt, Vicar of Sedbergh.
Thomas Sedgwick, Yeoman, Howgill, Sedbergh.
Thomas Braithwaite, Yeoman, The Green, Sedbergh.
John Herd, Yeoman, Howgill, Sedbergh.
Warwick P. Boustead, Gentleman, Sedbergh.
George Stainton, Yeoman, Borret, Sedbergh,
John Bowman, Yeoman, Howgill, Sedbergh.
Thomas Kettlewell, Yeoman, Cautley, Sedbergh.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Head Master:
Rev. Henry George Day, M.A.

Other Foundation Master:
Rev. Isaac Green, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B. –The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Gentleman -	Northumberland.	
„ „ - 2	Clergyman -	Neighbourhood -	15 miles.
„ „ - 3	Do. - -	Bradford -	4 „
„ „ - 4	Do. - -	Neighbourhood.	
„ „ - 5	Business -	Do.	
„ „ - 6	Surgeon - -	London.	
„ „ - 7	Farmer -	West Riding.	
„ „ - 8	Naval instructor -	Neighbourhood -	10 „
„ „ - 9	Farmer - -	Navy Chaplain -	At sea.
„ „ - 10	Tailor - -	Neighbourhood -	5 miles.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Bookseller - -	Town.	
„ „ - 2	Farmer - -	Cumberland.	
„ „ - 3	In Business -	London.	
„ „ - 4	Lawyer - -	Cumberland.	
„ „ - 5	Barrister -	Brighton.	
„ „ - 6	Farmer - -	Middlesex.	
„ „ - 7	Lawyer's Clerk -	Town.	
„ „ - 8	Grocer - -	Neighbourhood -	7 miles.
„ „ - 9	Mercer - -	Cumberland.	
„ „ - 10	Shoemaker -	Town.	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST OF DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

My list only includes the following University Distinctions:

Cambridge	1st Classical -	4
	2nd Classical -	5
	Wranglers - -	8
	Senior Opt. - -	5
Oxford -	2d Classical - -	1
	1st Law, &c. -	1

Of other distinctions no record is kept.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.		
	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
		H.		H.		H.			H.		H.						
Religious Knowledge.	—	17	2	¾	—	1¾	Pindar. Olymp., 2nd half; Thucydides, Bk. III., 25 chap.; Homer's Iliad, Bk. 7; Livy. XXI.; Plato Euthydemus; Æschylus, P.V. Cicero de Amicitia; Lucretius IV., 1st half; Juvenal, Sat. 1, 3, 4, 5; Virgil, Georgic II.; Greek History, Smith, Book II.; Articles Lat. and English; Gk. Test., Acts, 1-20; Bible, Ezra, Neh., Esther; Euclid, Bks. VI., XI., as read; Algebra, miscellaneous, with other incidental work which cannot be easily specified.	6	Abt. 15	2	¾	—	1¾	Homer, Iliad II., 558 to end; Xenoph. Mem. Bk. I.; Soph. Ajax. 1-778; Horace, Odes, Bks. III. and IV., 1-4; Cicero de Senectute; Articles I.-XVI.; Greek Test., Acts, 1-20; Greek. Hist. Bk. I.; Virg. Æneid, Bk. II. Euclid, Bks. 1-4;* Arith. and Algebra, according to progress.	—	11	In these classes I cannot give precise information, as the boys are divided according to capacity, I will therefore give the principal books in use. Edwards' Greek Reader; Jacob's Latin; Ovid Metamorphoses; Ovid and Tib. Cookesley; Latin and Gk. Grammar, Kennedy's; Bland's Latin Verse; Henry's 1st Latin Book; Bosworth's Introduction; James' Christian Doctrine; Sacred History, Soc. Prom. Chris. Knowledge; Bushby's Introduction; School Hist. of England; Butler's Modern Geography; Arnold's Latin Exercises; Colenso's Arith. Algebra, &c.
Greek - -	—	—	5	1½	1	7½		—	—	5	1½	1	7½				
Latin - -	—	—	10	9/10	2	9		—	—	10	9/10	2	9				
Mathematics -	—	—	2	2¾	—	5½		—	—	2	2¾	—	5½				
History, Geography, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	28¾		—	—	—	—	—	5½				

* Not all read by same boys.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SHEFFIELD.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

This school was established by royal charter in 1603. The instruction prescribed was "grammar and other good learning," and in the constitution of the governing body there is a special limitation to inhabitants of Sheffield, the only *ex officio* trustee being the vicar of the parish. In 1823 a new schoolroom was built and paid for by public subscription; but the sum raised proved insufficient for the completion of the undertaking, and owing to this circumstance, and to a large subsequent outlay in improving the property, the net income available for the school is at present small in proportion to the gross receipts. The balance sheet shows that "expenses of management" amount to 62*l.* for the past year, or to more than one-fifth of the total income. It appears that the property of the school is slowly, though surely, improving in value, and when the mortgages shall have been paid off, and some of the land is let on building leases, will probably yield an unencumbered income of more than 300*l.*

Since the school was expressly designed for the children of inhabitants, they enjoyed for many years the right of free admission. In 1828, when the Commissioners made their report, the governors had, with a view to increase the stipend of the master, limited this right to 25 scholars, and reserved to themselves the duty of selecting and nominating them by turns. The school had at that time much declined, but it had for many years previously enjoyed a good reputation as a grammar school.

Under the energetic managememt of the present head master, who at the time of my visit had not been in his post two years, the school has greatly improved, and I found 122 scholars present. None of them are free boys, as the rights of the foundation are limited by the governors to 30, who pay four guineas per annum, instead of the usual fee of eight guineas. All the pupils are day scholars.

The school premises are well situated, and are very light, cheerful, and commodious. I examined the two higher of the three divisions in which the school is classed, and found them very well instructed. In arithmetic, in history and geography, the boys replied to my questions with promptitude and intelligence, and the written exercises in grammar and composition which they prepared were very creditable. Many of them are reading from a book of elementary science with evident interest and in a systematic manner. The number who have attained any proficiency in Latin is very small, but a good beginning has been made in the accidence by the boys of the highest class. French is taught to those only who pay a special fee for learning it, but at the time of my visit there was no French master. The religious teaching is mainly biblical, and includes lessons on Christian

evidences, but is not of a character to exclude the children of Dissenters.

The head master is a Lambeth M.A., but is not in orders. He has had great experience as a teacher, and some of his methods of testing the work of the boys struck me as being particularly ingenious, and well calculated to promote mental activity and an interest in learning among the boys. When his plans shall have been more fully developed, I do not doubt that the style of the school work will acquire the finish and refinement which are now lacking in it, without losing the useful and practical qualities which it has already acquired. The general character of the institution is that of a secondary or commercial school of a high class rather than of a purely grammar school; and since it possesses no exhibitions to the universities, and is in the midst of a large trading population, it is calculated, under its present management, to render great and increasing services to the town, even though it leaves one great want, that of a high or classical school, still unsupplied.

The collegiate school of Sheffield, which was founded as a proprietary institution, was designed to furnish a higher education than that given in the grammar school. Notwithstanding its financial embarrassments, it has on the whole fulfilled this intention successfully, and at the time of my visit was well filled with scholars and exceedingly well taught. It is now, however, (see General Report, p. 232,) virtually a private school.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xix. 576. A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Endowed. Thomas Smith, by will, dated 2nd July 1602, directed a provision to be made for the payment annually of 20*l.* to a master and 10*l.* to a usher. Letters patent were granted to incorporate his trustees in 1604. Lands were conveyed in pursuance of Smith's will, and others purchased at Wadsley. A school and house built in 1648. James Hill, by his will, dated in 1709, devised his lands at Gilberthorpe to the only use of the master. Subscription for repairs and salaries in 1776. New site and playground taken in exchange in 1823, on lease of 595 years, and new school built.

School Property.—41a. 0r. 0p. of land with houses. Rents 281*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* Also 581*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* consols. Total income 298*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* Applied to school (in 1868) 90*l.* School buildings in good condition. No residence.

Objects of Trust.—A master and usher to be nominated by the minister and 12 parishioners of Sheffield, for bringing up children there in godliness and learning. (Smith's will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—"A grammar school." (Letters patent.)

Government and Masters.—Vicar of Sheffield ex officio, and 12 other residents incorporated as governors, have power to make statutes respecting the school, the masters and scholars, and the property. They manage property, appoint or dismiss foundation masters, regulate admission and payments of foundation scholars, but do not superintend internal management of school.

Head master must be a M.A. or B.A., without any regular ecclesiastical duties. Usher appointed by governors; other assistants by head master.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master, receiving from endowment, 54*l.*, from school fees 400*l.* Usher, from endowment, 36*l.*, from school fees 200*l.* Assistant paid by head master and usher.

Day Scholars.—103 boys, sons of professional men and tradesmen in town and neighbourhood, mostly under 14 years of age. Of these, 30 (by rule of governors made in 1844); in practice, more are on foundation, and pay four guineas per annum. Non-foundationers pay eight guineas. Entrance one guinea. Fires and stationery 10*s.* Small fee for drilling if learnt.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission boys must read and write fairly well.

Classification separate for each subject.

Bible history and Christian evidences taught on two days in week. Work begins and ends with prayers from Liturgy.

Promotion, chiefly by marks and examination.

Examinations at Cambridge local examinations, or conducted by the head master. Prizes given by head master and usher at Christmas, and by governors at Midsummer.

School course modified in special cases by omission of Latin and Greek.

Punishments inflicted by head master and usher only, impositions and caning, with flat ruler on hand, in public.

Playground adjoining school. Site with playground 2,774 square yards.

Drilling taught, at option of parents.

School time 40 weeks per annum, 28 hours per week.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the year ending 31st Dec. 1863.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance for 1867	19	13	8½
Balance in bank, 1st Jan. 1868	463	13	6
Rents actually received 1868	274	7	9
Arrears do.	19	17	1½
Dividends on 581*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* 3 per cent. consolidated bank annuities	16	4	8
Bank interest	7	11	0
Ecclesfield and Bradford Highway Board for a strip of land	65	0	0
	£866	7	9

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Ground rent	1	11	5
Poor rates, school	7	15	0
Repairs, insurance (do.)	66	6	4
Interest on 600*l.*	26	7	8
Property tax	6	15	7
Invested to pay off mortgage	50	0	0
Purchase of land at Malin Bridge	65	0	0
Building fence walls	48	10	6
Local Board of Health:			
Repairing Greaves St.	206	9	8
Forming King James St.	127	1	5
	333	11	1
Clerk's salary, law, surveyor, &c.	127	4	3
Salaries of two masters	90	0	0
	823	1	10
Balance	43	5	11
	£866	7	9

LIST OF GOVERNORS, &c. (1867.)

Governors:

The Rev. Thos. Sale, D.D., Vicar of Sheffield.
Henry Newbould, Esq., Sheffield.
Henry Wilson, Snuff Manufacturer, Sheffield.
Richard Bayley, Esq., Castle Dyke, near Sheffield.
Robert Younge, Wine Merchant, Sheffield.
Francis Huntsman, Steel Manufacturer, Loversall Hall, near Doncaster, and Attercliffe, near Sheffield.
Henry Furniss, Merchant, Sheffield.
George Hounsfield, Esq., Sheffield.
Edward Hudson, Merchant, Sheffield.
William Ibbotson Horn, Merchant, Sheffield.
Samuel Butcher, Merchant, Sheffield.
Samuel Roberts, Esq., Sheffield.
George Walker, Coal Owner, Sheffield.

Clerk to Trustees:
John J. Wheat, Paradise Square, Sheffield.

Head Master:
J. E. Jackson, M.A.

Other Foundation Master:
Rev. Samuel Chorlton, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Chemist.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Manufacturer.
„ „ - 2	Son of a Widow.	„ „ - 2	Brewer.
„ „ - 3	Sub-manager of a Bank.	„ „ - 3	Silver Plater.
		„ „ - 4	Butcher.
„ „ - 4	Do. do.	„ „ - 5	Manufacturer.
„ „ - 5	Son of a Widow.	„ „ - 6	Do.
„ „ - 6	Clerk.	„ „ - 7	Tailor.
„ „ - 7	Surgical Instrument Maker.	„ „ - 8	Stationer.
		„ „ - 9	Plumber.
„ „ - 8	Share Broker.	„ „ - 10	Electro Plater.
„ „ - 9	Innkeeper.		
„ „ - 10	Clerk.		

All from Sheffield; none more than 45 minutes walk.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Two boys in the First Class of Junior Candidates at the Cambridge Local Examinations, Christmas 1864.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	102	3	—	38	13	—	—	—	—	Genesis and St. Matthew; Whateley's Christian Evidences.	36	12	2	1	—	2	Genesis and Exodus, to end of chapter XII.	28	10	2	1	—	2	Genesis and Exodus, to end of chapter XII.
Greek - -	8	2	—	4	15	3	1	2	3	Xenophon, Cyropædia, Book I.; Euripides, Alcestis; Nepos, Six Lives. Ovid, Fasti, Book II.	4	12	4	¼	—	1	Greek Grammar and a small portion of St. Luke. Valpy's Latin Delectus, upwards of 40 pages to the end of the book.							Eton Latin Grammar, to end of irregular verbs. A noun or verb written out at home and brought up with the ordinary lesson of the day.
Latin - -	4	4	—	4	15	3	1	2	3	Lamartine, Christophe Colomb; Boileau, Le Lutrin.	18	13	4	1	—	4	Constant practice in verbs and nouns written out on paper, and in short Latin exercises given out vivâ voce.	36	10	4	1	—	4	
French - -	4	4	—	4	15	2	1	2	2	Arithmetic not taught in classes. Each boy works separately, but there is a general examination in classes every Friday.	16	—	2	1	—	2	Hall's 2nd French Course, all of it; Robinson Crusoe in Fr., much abridged, precise quantity uncertain.	35	10	2	1	—	2	Hall's First Fr. Course, the first 120 exercises.
Arithmetic -	102	—	—	—	—	4	1½	—	6	Mensuration reckoned along with arithmetic.	—	—	4	1½	—	6	Arithmetic: the same remarks apply here.	—	—	4	1½	—	6	Arithmetic as before.
Book-keeping	21									Mathematics: algebra and trigonometry (Todhunter). Book-keeping taught in the hour given to writing to the elder boys.							Physics: Chambers's Introduction to the Sciences, about 70 pages.							Hist. of England, to reign of Hen. VIII.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	8									Physics: hydrostatics; Gleig's School Series and problems given in class.							History of England, to the end of Richard III. Geography: Europe, and a map on paper once a week.							Geography: Cornwell's Small Geography once through; map every week. Morell's Small Grammar, more important parts twice over. Theme every wek.

Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Physics - -	74	2	—	38	13	2	1	—	2	History of England: beginning of the reign of Elizabeth to the end of George II., and General Questions (Curtis, Collier).	36	12	2	1	—	2	Morell's Small English Grammar, twice over, to the beginning of the analysis of sentences.							Reading aloud frequently.
History -	102	3	—	38	13	2	1	—	2	Geography: Asia and Africa (Anderson's Geography), and General Questions; a map drawn and coloured every week.	36	12	2	1	—	2	English composition: a theme once a week. Reading aloud occasionally. Writing, an hour every morning.	28	10	4	1	—	4	Writing, an hour every morning.
Geography -	102	3	—	38	13	2	1	—	2	English Grammar: went through Morell's Smaller Grammar, perhaps twice.	36	12	2	1	—	2	The elementary Latin text books are *now* changed.	28	10	4	1	—	4	
English Grammar.	102	3	—	38	13	1	1	—	1	English composition: a theme or essay every week.	36	12	2	1	—	2	- - - -	28	10	4	1	—	4	
English Composition.	102	3	—	38	13					Reading aloud occasionally.	36	12	1	1	—	1								
Reading - -	102									Drawing: some boys go to the Sheffield School of Art.														
Writing - -	102	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	6	Repetition is an essential part of our system; a part of almost every lesson should be repetition.	—	—	6	1	—	6	- - - -	—	—	6	1	—	6	

These statistics are given for Christmas 1864; the number of boys now is somewhat greater.

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SHERBURN.—HUNGATE'S SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

The endowment here provides for the maintenance of a school, as well as for the boarding and clothing of certain orphans. Owing to the inadequacy of the revenue, the number of these orphans, originally fixed by the founder, Robert Hungate, at 24, has been from time to time reduced. In 1826 the Charity Commissioners reported that the number had been fixed by Mr. Gascoigne, the representative of the founder, at eight, but that for several years then past there had been only six in residence. Under a new scheme, sanctioned by the Master of the Rolls in 1860, four children are to be admitted as boarders, and two schools are to be maintained; an upper for instruction in higher branches, including "the learned languages," if required, and a lower to serve the usual purpose of a parochial school. The fees for the upper school are not to exceed one guinea per quarter, and in the lower 3*d.* per week. The head master acts as overseer of the hospital, and resides on the premises. He receives 100*l.* as salary, and 60*l.* for provision, clothing, and maintenance for the four orphans, who are to be selected at the discretion of the patron, three from the parish of Sherburn, and one from Sancton.

That portion of the scheme which contemplates an upper department has not proved successful. The room designed for this purpose is disused; the master recently appointed by the Dean of York does not profess any competency to teach the learned languages, and at the time of my visit there were only two scholars in the upper department paying the higher fee of 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter. Seventy other children were present, receiving the usual instruction of a respectable parochial school. The master holds a certificate from the Privy Council, and has one paid assistant, but no pupil-teacher. The school receives an occasional visit from Her Majesty's Inspector, but is not periodically examined by him, as no grant is claimed. The Rev. H. A. Pickard at his last inspection reported as follows:—

"The improvement in this school since my last visit is very striking. Mr. Cover has produced an excellent state of discipline among boys who were extremely rough; he has succeeded in grounding in elementary knowledge all who have attended with anything like regularity, and has developed considerable intelligence among a few of the older lads. I wish strongly to recommend a wooden instead of the present stone floor, and the adoption of some system of ventilation before the ensuing summer. The room at present must be very unpleasant in summer from want of ventilation, and in winter from the cold flags.* The state of the offices is not satisfactory."

As the founder strictly limited the advantages of his bequest to the "men-children" of the parish, no girls have ever been admitted,

* "I have since learned that these defects have been remedied, and that the room is now well drained and ventilated, and has a boarded floor."

and the existence of this school has therefore the effect of impeding the establishment of a national school on the mixed system, usual in this district, and so far of discouraging the proper instruction of girls. In reply to my letter addressed to the trustees, I received a copy of the following resolutions which had been passed at a meeting called for the purpose:—

"1st. That the school in its present state is satisfactory to the trustees.

"2nd. That there is no probability of a further development of the upper department of the school or of the introduction of a higher style of teaching, inasmuch as at present such a course is not called for.

"3rd. It is not contemplated to establish a girls' school under the trust, as the charity does not extend to girls, but in case of the establishment of such a school by other means the trustees would appropriate part of the trust premises to further such object."

Thus it is evident that the practical result of an endowment of 225*l.* per annum for the education of this small township is to give board and clothing to four orphans, but otherwise to maintain a less efficient school than would probably be established if the endowment did not exist.

The four small exhibitions which the school once possessed to St. John's College, Cambridge, were abolished in 1834; and the right of sending competitors for the exhibitions at Queen's College, Oxford, which was conferred upon the school under Lady E. Hastings's will, was forfeited many years ago.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvi. 417. A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Robert Hungate, by his will, dated 10th May 1619, bequeathed money to trustees, on trust to purchase lands, and out of the rents and profits to build and maintain a hospital or almshouse with a school house in Sherburn or Saxton by certain fixed payments. Schemes made by Court of Chancery in 1834 and 1860.

School Property.—Rentcharge 225*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Applied to school and hospital (in 1867) 148*l.* 17*s.* Rest carried to balance. The hospital contains two sitting rooms, two kitchens, four bedrooms, and dormitory. Master and orphans reside therein.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance and education of 24 legitimate orphans between 7 and 15 years of age, and of four poor scholars in St. John's College, Cambridge. Apprenticing of the rest on leaving school. An able school master, being a preaching minister, to instruct and catechise the orphans, and preach every sabbath. The school to be free to all orphans and males born in Sherburn or Saxton. (Will 1619.) Maintenance of four poor orphans, males, legitimate, whose fathers are dead, admitted between 7 and 10 years of age. Not to stay after 15, unless admitted into the upper school, on master's report, on ground of ability and intelligence, with patron's consent. Three to be chosen from Sherburn, one from Saxton, or in default of fit objects orphans may be chosen from Sand Hutton, or in default from York. 15*l.* apiece to be allowed for provision, maintenance, and clothing.

The school to be divided into upper and lower. The upper to be open to all children from 10 to 16 years of age; and the lower to all children from 7 to

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15 years of age. Such children to be natives, and sons of residents in Sherburn or Saxton. School fees in upper school to be fixed by patron, but not to exceed 1*l.* a quarter; in lower school, not less than 1½*d.* nor more than 3*d.* a week, to be fixed by trustees. The hospital orphans to have education gratis.

Maintenance of four poor scholars at St. John's College, Cambridge (Founder's will), now disused.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed. — Grammar and the grounds of the Christian religion. (Founder's will.)

In upper school grammar, reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, elementary geometry, natural philosophy; in lower school, plain and useful education, fit for children of the lower classes; in both cases subject to patron's sanction. Every scholar in the schools to be taught the Church catechism; (Scheme 1860.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Master of the Rolls 13 Jan. 1860.

The heir male of founder's father to be patron; but if he should be a Roman Catholic, or there should be no heir male, the Dean of York to be *ex officio* patron, and (there being no heir male) he is. Patron to have nomination of master and orphans, and right of directing education of orphans, &c. He may also, for any cause he may consider sufficient, and reasonable, suspend or dismiss master or usher. School and hospital managed by seven trustees; of these three are ex officio, the vicar of Sherburn, the incumbent of Saxton, and the owner of estates charged. One is appointed by the patron, one by the owner of the lands charged by the founder's will, and the remaining two by the ratepayers of the parish. Head master appointed by patron. The usher appointed by head master, with patron's approval.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master receives from endowment 100*l.* per annum, with a payment of 60*l.* for the clothing and maintenance of the four orphans on the foundation. Under master 18*l.* (by scheme should have 48*l.*)

Day Scholars.—108 [106 in 1867] boys, of whom about half are children of small farmers and tradesmen; the rest, children of labourers. School fees, per annum, in upper school, 2*l.* 2*s.*; in lower school 3*s.* 9*d.* Books and stationery, in upper school, 7*s.* 6*d.*, in lower school 4*s.*

Boarders.—Four [three in 1867] orphans, admitted between ages of 7 and 10 years, educated, clothed, and maintained gratuitously. Have three meals a day; meat once. Two sleep together.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Nothing required to be known on admission. Prayers before and after school. The orphans and children in lower school required to attend church on Sundays.

No instruction in the school higher than geography, English grammar, and arithmetic [in 1867 five boys were learning book-keeping, three mensuration, 12 drawing, 40 history, geography, and English grammar; the rest arithmetic, reading, and writing].

No library.

A small playground adjoining school.

School time 44 weeks per annum.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE for year ending 31st December 1867.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance - - - -	162	8	0¾	Master, for salary and expenses of 4 orphans - - - -	148	17	0½
One year's rentcharge - -	225	6	8	Balance - - -	238	17	8¼
	£387	14	8¾		£387	14	8¾

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

John Thomas Wharton, Esq., Lotherton (elected).
William Puver, Esq., Peckfield (elected).
The Right Hon. Lord Ashtown, Wood Lawn, Galway (owner of estate).
Joseph Clarke, Gentleman, Ashfield, South Milford (Dean's nominee).
Thomas Johnson Fox, Gentleman, Lotherton (Lord Ashtown's nominee).

Ex officio:
The Dean of York.
The Vicar of Sherburn.
The Incumbent of Saxton.

Head Master:
John Lee Cover.

Other Foundation Master:
William Varey.

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SKIPTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Mr. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

This school is of ancient foundation, having been established *temp. Edward VI.* in 1548, by William Ermysted, one of the Canons Residentiary of St. Paul's in London. The estates which he devised for this purpose were in Addingham, Skipton, and Eastby, and then yielded a rental of 9*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* The gross income now amounts to 761*l.* The will of the founder is unusually explicit respecting the character of the instruction, the arrangement of the school time, and the qualification and standing of the masters; *e. g.* it prescribes—

"That the master shall be a chaplain or priest; that he shall teach the boys "the alphabet according to the proper pronunciation of syllables, and shall "afterwards proceed in order in the grammar art and in the rudiments thereof, "with the frequent use in the Latin tongue, according to their capacities, "from the advanced scholars, and that they compose epistles, orations, and "verses.

"That the said chaplain, immediately after entering the school, shall say the "psalm 'Miserere mei Deus,' which he shall not omit under the penalty of "20*d.* for each day. That he shall be personally present in the parish church "of Skipton every Sunday and feast day when there shall be service, and "shall celebrate in the church on Sundays and feast days, and three days in "every week before seven in the morning.

"That he shall daily enter and teach in the school, except feast days, unless "hindered by sickness or other reasonable cause, immediately after six in the "morning from the 1st of March to the 1st of October, and shall then faithfully "exercise himself in teaching the boys until eleven, and from one in the "afternoon until six. And from the 1st of October till the 1st of March shall "begin at seven in the morning, and shall instruct the boys until five or six, "as necessity may require. That he shall not absent himself from the said "church and school above 20 days at one time, or several, in any year, under "penalty for the first offence of 20*s.*, then 30*s.*, and for the third, removal "from his office."

The instruction appears always to have been gratuitous, although the will of the founder is not explicit on this point. Nor are the advantages of the school restricted by his bequest to the inhabitants of Skipton alone, as he simply contemplates "the erecting, "continuing, support, government, and good rule of a school for "boys resorting thither to be taught."

I cannot find that the school at any time enjoyed a distinguished reputation, or that any person of eminence ever received his education here. The school was named in Lady E. Hastings's will as one of the twelve entitled to send up candidates for the valuable exhibitions which she established at Queen's College, Oxford; but it was one of the first to forfeit its privilege, owing to its failing to send candidates for four successive elections. Its place on the list has long been supplied by the name of another school, and it has never made any attempt to regain its position. The Commissioners, in 1827, reported that for the 30 years past the school had been in an unsatisfactory state, and had been resorted to by children of the lower classes for instruction

in the inferior branches of learning, but could scarcely be said to have been conducted as a seminary for classical education. A new master had, however, recently been appointed, and he had admitted 70 free scholars and 10 boarders, and was endeavouring to obtain for it the character of a grammar school.

Under a scheme of the Court of Chancery, dated 1841, provision was made for three masters, of whom the second was to receive 130*l.* and the third 80*l.*, while the residue of the income was to form the stipend of the head master. This arrangement is still in force. The Rev. Dr. Cartman, the head master, has nominated to the second mastership his nephew, the Rev. J. Cartman, and to the third his son, Mr. Charles Cartman. No boarders reside in the schoolhouse or with either of the under masters.

On the day of my visit 36 boys were present, out of about 45 now belonging to the school. I found some difficulty in examining the scholars, owing to the extreme disorder and to the absence of any proper classification. The boys did not seem to know their classes, or to have any system as to the prosecution of their work. The second and third masters absented themselves from the room during the examination. In the lower half of the school I heard the reading, and gave a few simple exercises in dictation and arithmetic, such as are usually employed in examining elementary schools. The written exercises were fairly but not well done, but in reading and in the power to answer simple questions on the meanings of words the children were inferior to those in an elementary school of average merit.

Fifteen boys in the upper division profess to be learning Latin, but only five of them could write out correctly the conjugation of a regular verb, and none possessed a tolerably accurate acquaintance with the elements of syntax. Of the five boys at the head of the school, who were reading an easy epistle of Ovid, only two could construe fairly a few lines in the lesson of the morning; and they read with false quantities, and had no perception of the meaning or drift of the passage. None were able to scan a hexameter line or knew anything of metre. Nor could I find any evidence, in their written exercises or otherwise, of systematic teaching in grammar, or of any advance in composition beyond Ellis's earliest exercises. No one is learning Greek, French, or German. English grammar has scarcely been attempted, and none of the boys could answer easy questions on the words and sentences in one of their own reading books. In the outlines of history and geography they answered better, though in a somewhat loose and careless manner. In mathematics very little advance has been made. Two elder boys have begun to study algebra, but none learn Euclid; and only three boys in the upper class worked the sums in simple interest and in fractions which I gave them. The arithmetical knowledge throughout the school is low. It is wholly limited to the working of sums, and does not extend to the principles or meanings of the rules. On the whole the instruction of the school appeared to me to be slovenly, immethodical, and unintelligent, and I could find no

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one subject in which the boys seemed to take an interest, or which had been taught with average care or success. This may be partially accounted for by the state of the discipline, which is evidently most inefficient.

In material equipment and in the supply of books and apparatus the school is very inferior to an ordinary National school. The schoolroom, though commodious, is not neat or comely; there are no maps or diagrams, and no reading books adapted for the use of scholars of different grades. The head master informs me that there are no funds available for the supply of school requisites, and that the parents are either too poor or too indifferent to purchase them. He showed me an account book, from which it appeared that the sum of 6*d.* per quarter paid by each boy for stationery barely sufficed for the purchase of copy books, and that a balance of several shillings was due to himself on this account alone. One consequence of this is that there are not sufficient books to allow either class to receive a collective reading lesson, and that such instruction as is imparted in the school is given to the boys individually, and without due economy of teaching power.

I have referred at length (General Report, p. 116) to the singular and anomalous arrangements which the founder made for the government of this school. He ordained that the duty of receiving the issues and profits of his estate should be discharged by a body of thirteen local trustees. But at the same time he empowered the Vicar of Skipton and the churchwardens or guardians of the church to nominate the head master, and also to exercise the right of letting the property. There are now eleven churchwardens in the entire parish, those of the outlying townships being chiefly small farmers, and all, in point of education and social position, very inferior to the trustees. Nominally these persons, with the vicar, exercise the patronage of the school; but practically the appointment is made by the vicar, since he has the power to veto any nomination which might be made by a hostile majority of the churchwardens. It is, probably, to this arrangement that much of the inefficiency of the school may be attributed. On the occurrence of a vacancy the mastership has generally been sought by private canvas or family connection, and has seldom or never been awarded on the ground of distinguished merit or by open competition. Indeed, the past history of the school proves that the present arrangement confers an important responsibility on a number of persons peculiarly unfit to discharge it properly. I was confirmed in this impression at an interview which I had with the vicar and one of the churchwardens of the parish church, who explained to me the view they took of their own position, and evinced great anxiety that there should be a vacancy in the mastership before any result issued from the present inquiry, and informed me that they had already determined on their nominee.

Nor is the power of letting and leasing the estates, which is, by the will of the founder, still enjoyed by the vicar and churchwardens, exercised more to the advantage of the institution. It was

admitted to me by the vicar that the property, if revalued and relet, ought to produce from 1,000*l.* to 1,100*l.* per annum, instead of its present rental of 760*l.* But he and his coadjutors decline to take any measures for the improvement of the income, seeing that they have no share in administering it; they would, however, be willing to take such measures if they could persuade the present master to retire upon a pension, and if they were thus set at liberty to exercise their right of nominating his successor without delay. They conceive that their own interests as patrons are adverse to those of the trustees, and there is no communication or concert whatever between the two bodies.

One reason urged by the vicar and churchwardens in opposition to any proposal for placing the patronage of the school in the hands of the trustees is that a Roman Catholic squire and a Dissenter are on the trust, and that the existing arrangement secures for the school a Church of England character. But the present connection of the school with the Church is wholly nominal. The Church Catechism is not enforced, nor does distinctive religious instruction of any kind form an important element in the school work. Moreover, the head master has long ceased to obey the peremptory injunctions of the founder by taking any part in the service of the parish church. He testifies that the pupils are left to the care of their parents or guardians on Sunday, and that, as a large proportion of them are Dissenters, attendance at church could not be enforced.

A serious hindrance to the improvement of the school is to be found in the conditions under which the scholars are admissible. Up to 1841 the rule was to admit those candidates only who had commenced learning the accidence; but the new scheme of that year ordered that all children should be admitted freely who were able to read in the New Testament. Since boys are received according to priority of application, and none can be refused, the school is filled by the children who ought to be at the National school, and is, in fact, used by those parents only who wish for a time to avoid the payment of the national school pence. I cannot find that the sons of the tradesmen, or professional men, or even of the small farmers in the neighbourhood, avail themselves in any way of this rich foundation.

The trustees and the inhabitants of the town seem to be very sensible of the worthlessness of the present school, and to be anxious to improve it. Since my visit the case has been certified to the Attorney-General; a new scheme has been prepared for the acceptance of Parliament, and this scheme has been much discussed in the town. To that portion of it which proposes to legalise reasonable fees, and to deprive the Skipton boys of the right of free admission, some of the inhabitants, with a not unnatural instinct, but with little reason, express a strong objection. William Ermysted bequeathed to them no exclusive local privileges; and whatever method proves to be best calculated, on general public grounds, to promote the usefulness of the school, must prove in the end most advantageous to the interests of the

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town in which it stands. The general reasons given in my report, p. 152, in favour of the imposition of fees in any school which seeks to give a superior education, apply with peculiar force here in a community which has learned by long experience that free education is worth nothing. A more legitimate ground of objection urged by the inhabitants applies to that part of the new scheme which excludes from the proposed trust all who are not members of the Church of England. This rule would have deprived the school of the services of the late Sir Charles Tempest, and of one or two leading manufacturers of the town, who, as trustees, have manifested the strongest desire to promote the welfare of the school. It is not required by past usage, nor by the terms of the founder's will. And the expediency of such a restriction, or, indeed, of any provision however revolutionary respecting the future, may be discussed on its own merits with singular propriety here, in the case of a school which has long systematically disregarded the will of the founder in many essential points, and which seems to have preserved no single tradition of its past history which possesses any value.*

There is another educational endowment in Skipton called the Clerk's school. It is supposed to have been designed for the education of choristers and others connected with the parish church, since the money was to be received and the mastership held by the parish clerk. The property is now held by the Earl of Harewood, and the original charge of 12*l.* is still paid in respect of it. But the schoolroom, which the older inhabitants still recollect as a mean thatched building close to the churchyard has long been disused, and the sum is paid as a contribution to the parochial school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 778. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—William Ermystead, by deed, dated 1st September 1548, conveyed lands in Addingham, Skipton, and Eastby to trustees for the foundation of this school.

School Property.—336a. 3r. 15p. of land, 3,878*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* consols, and 150*l.* on loan. Crown stipend of 3*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* Total income (in 1868) 746*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* gross, 680*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* net, of which 322*l.* was applied to the school and 250*l.* to pensions of late masters. Buildings in good condition. Residence for head master. Deeds with trustees.

Object of Trust.—That there be one Ludus Literarius or pedagogy in Skipton in Craven, for boys therein in grammar tongue to be educated and

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* It is right to add, that since the time of my visit the school has been placed in the care of the Rev. H. N. Grimley, an energetic and accomplished teacher, who has in the course of a few months completely reorganized the work, and under whom the school bids fair to attain higher usefulness than at any previous time in its history.

instructed by one schoolmaster, who shall be called the pedagogue of the pedagogy in Skipton. (Foundation.) After 1 July 1869, *upper school* to be open to sons of parents of all religious tenets, of age of eight and upwards, able to read and write, and having some knowledge of first four rules of arithmetic, subject to payment of fees, viz., not less than 3*l.* or more than 4*l.* per annum for children of bonâ fide residents in the ancient parish of Skipton, and twice such fees for others, including boarders. Extra fees of 2*l.* 2*s.* each for French, German, drawing, to be paid to the master who shall teach the same. No boy to remain after 19 years of age.

The English school to be conducted in separate premises from those of the upper school. It is to be open to all boys of the age of six years and upwards, able to read, at a fee of not less than sixpence or more than twelvepence a week. Sons of bonâ fide residents in the parish to be charged fees, or not, as trustees think fit. No boy to remain after 16 years of age. Not more than six exhibitioners may be promoted to upper school, and receive there free education, and not less than 5*l.* nor more than 10*l.* a year each.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Alphabet and grammar, and use of the Latin tongue, according to the capacity and wit of each scholar (Foundation).

Classics, higher mathematics, and English. (Scheme 1841.) After 1 July 1869 in both schools principles of Christian religion according to Church of England (subject to a conscience clause). Also, in upper school, Greek, Latin, French, German, writing, arithmetic, land surveying, book-keeping, geography, mathematics, drawing, English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, principles of chemistry, and physical science generally, and other branches of education appointed by trustees, with power to prescribe the class or division in which such subjects shall be taught.

In lower school, reading, writing, and arithmetic, book-keeping, land surveying, general English literature and composition, geography, and other subjects appointed by trustees. (Scheme A.D. 1867.)

Government and Masters.—New scheme established by Skipton Grammar School (Private) Act 1867.

After 1 July 1869, vicar of Skipton, rector and sub-rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, and twelve members of Church of England, resident within 12 miles of school, to be trustees; four a quorum; chairman a casting vote; to appoint, and (with formalities prescribed in scheme) remove head master. Head master to be M.A. of Oxford or Cambridge, and in priests' orders. All the masters, with consent of trustees, to be allowed to take boarders. Master of English school to be appointed by trustees, and hold office during their pleasure.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master receives from endowment 44*l.*; second master 13*l.*; third master 8*l.*

Day Scholars.—45 boys, sons chiefly of tradesmen, artizans, and labourers in immediate vicinity. Almost all under 14 years of age. No school payments, except for stationery used.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must read fairly.

Religious instruction daily. Work begins and ends with prayers from Liturgy. Most of the day scholars are Dissenters.

Collect, Gospel, or Epistle learnt at home on Sundays.

All the boys learn religious knowledge, arithmetic, history, geography, and English grammar; 18 learn Latin, one Greek grammar, eight mathematics, seven mensuration.

Examinations half-yearly by head master. No prizes.

Punishments: public caning hardly ever used, impositions set by masters of classes.

No library. No playground.

School time 42 weeks per annum, 36 hours per week.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE for the year ending 31st December 1868.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year	238	14	4
Rents	615	18	0
Dividend on 3,527*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*	105	16	8
Do. 322*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*	9	13	6
Do. Bradford Waterworks	1	4	10
Interest on 150*l.*, Clitheroe Road	6	0	0
Do. Craven Bank	3	19	9
Inland revenue	3	14	2
Income tax returned	2	9	11
	£987	11	2

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Land tax	2	16	10
Repairs (general)	16	7	1
Do. (school)	24	0	4
Management, advertising, &c.	23	9	6
Property tax	3	0	6
School:			
Masters' salaries	300	0	0
Pensions to late masters	250	0	0
Prizes	12	0	0
Coals	10	0	0
Balance	345	16	11
	£987	11	2

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Mathew Wilson, Esq., J.P., Eshton Hall.
John Coulthurst, Esq., J.P., Gargrave House.
John Benson Sidgwick, Esq., Riddlesden Hall, near Keighley.
Henry Alcock, Esq., J.P., Aireville, near Skipton.
Thomas Heelis, Solicitor, Skipton.

Clerk to Trustees:

John Heelis, Solicitor, Skipton.

Head Master:

Rev. Wm. Cartman, D.D.

Other Foundation Masters:

Rev. John Cartman, M.A.
Charles William Cartman.

SLAIDBURN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

The property of this school consists of a rentcharge of 80*l.* on property bequeathed by John Brannard in 1717. His will distinctly specifies that there shall be two masters, of whom one shall receive 50*l.* and the other 30*l.* per annum, and that both shall be clergymen. The school has always been considered to be free for the learned languages or for English grammar only, but it has long been customary to make a small charge for writing and accounts.

The schoolroom is of good size, but old and in bad repair. There is a small accumulation of 150*l.* in the hands of the trustees arising from the proceeds of the estate during several intervals in which the mastership has been vacant. This sum they desire, with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, to expend in the repair and improvement of the present building. It will not, however, suffice to adapt the school properly to its purpose.

Some comments have been made on p. 138 of my General Report on the effect of the testator's directions as to the appointment of clerical masters. Owing to the smallness of the stipend one part of those directions has long been disregarded, for the second master, who has had charge of the lower department of the school for 14 years, is not in orders, and has no degree or certificate. He receives no other stipend than 30*l.* and a small portion of the fees, amounting to barely 10*l.* The head master has generally been the curate of the parish. At the time of my visit the gentleman who held this office had only been a few months in Slaidburn, and was seeking, with much earnestness and ability, to make the school efficient.

Yet the work to be done here is not of a kind which requires the services of a clergyman. On the day of my visit there were 39 children, of whom four were girls, and none of them were in a position to require more than a humble rudimentary education. There is one boy beginning to learn a little Latin, but he will shortly leave school, and is wholly an exceptional pupil. The head master informed me that he did not anticipate any demand for higher instruction. The farmers in this remote district are raised little above the peasantry in their social position or intellectual wants; and the provision usually found in a good elementary school would prove fully adequate to the requirements of the parish.

At present, under the conscientious care of the two masters, this provision cannot be said to be absent. But even if it were much more efficient than it is, it would be obtained at a disproportionate cost of money and of labour. 80*l.* per annum, and the fees paid by the children, are insufficient for the payment of a clergyman and an adult assistant, but they would furnish an unusually good

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

stipend for a certificated master, and as the school increased in numbers would allow of the engagement of a pupil-teacher. It may be hoped that on the occurrence of any change the trustees will seek for power to economize their resources, and to substitute, for two separate little departments under ill-paid teachers, one well-organized and efficient primary school.

Since the time of my visit, a new scheme has been propounded by the Charity Commissioners for the management of this school; and this scheme provides *inter alia* for dispensing with the requirement that the head master shall be in priest's orders. An appeal was made by some of the trustees and inhabitants against this arrangement; and Vice-Chancellor Stuart (November 1867) acceded to the views of the appellants, and by rejecting the Commissioners' scheme decided that the future masters should always be clergymen.

A more remarkable example of the unsatisfactoriness of such a tribunal as a court of equity for such cases, and of the need of parliamentary interposition, is hardly to be found in Yorkshire.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 715, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—John Brennand, by his will, dated 11th May 1717, bequeathed 200*l.* for the building of a schoolhouse in Slaidburn, and gave annuities of 50*l.* and 30*l.* to the master and usher of the school, charged on his lands in Slaidburn.

School Property.—Rentcharges 80*l.* School buildings in good condition. (Some moneys accumulated during vacancies of mastership have been lately expended in repairs.) No residence.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a school in Slaidburn, with head master in priests' orders and usher in priests' or deacons' orders. (Founder's will.) School may be divided into upper and lower school, both under general superintendence of head master. All boys admitted after date of scheme to pay fees. In upper school, 3*l.* a year under 12 years, 5*l.* above that age, and 1*l.* a year for each of additional subjects. In the lower school, not less than 10*s.* nor more than 30*s.* per annum to be fixed from time to time by the governors, with due regard to age and circumstances of scholars. Power to governors to remit or reduce fees for poverty, merit, or other sufficient cause; and, with consent of Charity Commissioners, to vary the scale. Boarders to pay governors 10*l.* in upper school, 5*l.* in lower.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None by founder. By scheme of Charity Commissioners, in upper school, Latin and Greek, when required by parents, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, practical geometry, English grammar and literature, general history, and geography, drawing, land mensuration and surveying, and writing. In lower school, reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, arithmetic, elementary mathematics, general history, and geography, and the elements of Latin, drawing, and land mensuration. In each branch instruction may also be given, at discretion of governors, in French and German languages, and the elements of the natural sciences, as additional subjects. Religious instruction to be according to principles and doctrines of Church of England. No scholar to be compelled to receive instruction in the peculiar doctrines or principles of the Church, whose parents or next friends declare in writing that they entertain conscientious objections thereto.

Government and Masters.—The rector of Slaidburn ex-officio, and six other trustees, appointed by Charity Commissioners, superintend the whole conduct

of the school, and appoint master and usher. Head master must be in priests' or deacons' orders. Usher (by foundation) must be in orders, or hold a Privy Council certificate. Both masters dismissible on six months' notice, or without such notice, on any reasonable cause determined at a special meeting by a resolution of a majority of the whole number of governors for the time being. Masterships tenable with ecclesiastical benefice and other work. Assistant masters to be appointed by head master, with assent of governors.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master, receiving from endowment 50*l.*, from fees 8*l.* Usher, from endowment 30*l.*, from fees 8*l.*

Day Scholars.—33, sons of farmers, tradesmen, and labourers in immediate neighbourhood of school. School fees, junior boys 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, senior 5*s.* and 7*s.* 6*d.*

Boarders.—One, lodging with head master. No boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School work begins and ends with prayers. Playground open to all. No further information.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Leonard Wilkinson, Esq., Dunnow Hall, Slaidburn.
William Wilkinson, Esq., Rock House, Slaidburn.
Thomas Parker, Esq., The Heaning, Newton.

Ex officio:

The Rector of Slaidburn.

Head Master:

Rev. Wm. Callis.

Other Foundation Masters:

(Under mastership vacant.)

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

All the boys learn religious knowledge, arithmetic, reading and writing; three learn Latin, book-keeping, mensuration and surveying, natural history, history, geography, English grammar, English literature, English composition.

No. of boys in first class, 3; average age, 13. In second class (two divisions), 18; average age, $8\frac{3}{4}$. In lowest (two divisions), 16; average age, $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Books used in first class:

Sixth Standard Reading book, History of England, C.K.S. Scriptures, Latin Eton Grammar, Valpy's Delectus, Henry's 1st Latin Book, Sullivan's Spelling, Arithmetic (Barnard Smith's), mensuration, Irish book, dictation from miscellaneous books, &c., Geography (Cornwell's), English Composition (Cornwell's).

Books used in second class:

Fourth Standard Reading book, Scriptures, arithmetic (Irish book), spelling, Jones' Essentials of Spelling), Arithmetical Tables (Fenton's), dictation from reading book, writing.

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SNAITH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

This foundation dates from 1618, and owes its origin to Nicholas Waller, who bequeathed to it an annual sum of 30*l.*, chargeable upon an estate which has for many years been in the possession of the family of Yarburgh, of Heslington Hall, near York. The present owner of that estate, Mr. G. J. Yarburgh, is sole trustee, nominates the master, and regularly pays the sum of 30*l.* per annum.

In 1824 the Commissioners reported that they had been unable to find any documents which indicated the character of the foundation, the class of children intended to be benefited, or the course of education. It appeared to have borne the traditionary character of a Grammar School; and the head master conceived that he was bound, in respect of the endowment, to give free instruction in the rudiments of the Latin language to all children of the town of Snaith. At the time of the inquiry no scholars were receiving such instruction, but there were 18 or 20 scholars paying a small quarterage of from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* for tuition in reading, writing, and arithmetic. No mention is made of free scholars in the report, but Mr. Yarburgh informs me that for some time past it has been the custom to educate six scholars entirely without charge.

The school is held in a small and inconvenient apartment in the churchyard. It is ill drained and out of repair, and there are no funds available for furnishing and maintaining it. It has long been the custom of the patrons to appoint the Vicar of Snaith as the nominal head master; and the school is at present conducted by a substitute whom he has nominated, and who holds a certificate of merit. The number of scholars is now 24, of whom 17 were present on the day of my visit. Six of these are on the foundation, and the remainder pay fees varying from 5*s.* to 21*s.* per quarter. The usher has been only two years in his present post, and is diligently striving to improve the school. But it is not at present, in any one respect, equal to a good average elementary school; and none of the work done for me by the upper boys, except a single exercise in parsing and a sum in fractions, extended beyond the simplest rudiments. The vicar, in his returns as head master, assigns, as one difficulty in the way of improvement, the existence of "a large dissenting school where pupils are touted for, and taught for one penny a week." On this point I find that he has been misinformed, as the fees in the Wesleyan school are not lower than those usually charged; and as that school possesses no special advantages which ought to render it a formidable rival to an endowed school under the special superintendence of the vicar. A more probable explanation of the unpopularity of the school is to be found in the fact, that while it bears the name of a grammar school, and is regarded by many as an ordinary parochial school, it is not properly entitled to either character, and does not fulfil either purpose well.

The anomalies in the constitution of the school seriously affect its prospects of usefulness. The patron and titular trustee resides at a distance, and takes no part in the management or direction of the trust, except on the occasion of appointing a master. The vicar of the parish, therefore, though nominally the head master, is virtually the sole trustee of the fund. Whenever this arrangement exists, it invariably gives rise to misconceptions in the neighbourhood as to the precise character of the responsibility thus exercised, and not unfrequently to injurious suspicions as to the management of the property. Such suspicions are peculiarly unjust in a case like this, in which the sole revenue consists of a small rentcharge handed over without deduction by the head master to his assistant. But they do not on that account cease to exist among people imperfectly informed on the subject.

Again, it is natural that the vicar should desire to make the one school which is under his control subserve the interests of the Church, and to enforce in it dogmatic teaching, and regular attendance on Church services. But there is nothing in the constitution of the trust which authorizes such measures, or allows of the virtual exclusion of Dissenters' children from the endowed school. At present, therefore, the vicar is, on the one hand, encumbered with an onerous and profitless responsibility as head master of a so-called grammar school, and, on the other, prevented from exercising his legitimate influence as the manager of his parochial school. It is much to be desired that means should be found for correcting this anomaly, and for determining which of the two characters the present foundation should assume. And since Snaith has a very small population, and already possesses one respectable school under inspection, its wants would probably be better met by transforming the grammar school at once into a good national school than by any other method.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xii. 658. A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Nicholas Waller, by deed, dated in 1618, gave annuities of 30*l.* for a school and of 20*l.* for a hospital, charged on lands in Snaith.

School Property.—Rentcharge 30*l.* Buildings not well adapted to their purpose. No residence.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school, with master and usher.

Government and Masters.—No trustees. The patron, owner of the lands charged by founder, appoints head master, and nominates six free scholars.

Head master appoints deputy or second master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master, who is vicar of Snaith, receives from endowment 20*l.* which he gives up to second master. Second master, from endowment 10*l.*, from head master 20*l.*, with small school fees.

Day Scholars.—20 boys, sons of tradesmen and labourers in the village. 14 are between 10 and 12 years of age, six between 12 and 14 years.

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Six are free scholars. School fees for others: under ten years of age 16*s.*: above that age 24*s.*

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Nothing required to be known on admission. Instruction in Bible and Church Catechism. Attendance on Sunday morning at parish church by majority of scholars.

Promotion by half-yearly examinations, conducted by head master.

Prizes given by head master.

Punishments: detention in school and impositions.

Library open to all.

No playground. No gymnasium. No bounds.

School time, 46 weeks per annum, 30 hours per week.

Patron:
Geo. J. Yarburgh, Esq., Heslington Hall, York.

Head Master:
Rev. H. T. Rees, Vicar of Snaith.

Usher (and Acting Master):
William H. Thomas.

TADCASTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

The patrons of this foundation are the Archbishop and the Dean of York, but there is no practical trusteeship, as the master acts as landlord to the single farm which furnishes the income. The rent amounts to 130*l.*, besides which the master has a freehold house and garden. There are no boarders, and the children do not pay fees. The schoolroom is of moderate size, but is ill provided with teaching appliances. There is no playground. The master is a clergyman and a graduate of Cambridge, but the school has long ceased to be a grammar school in any sense of the word. There are about 60 children. Since the master has no assistance, there is little classification, and apparently no provision for the efficient superintendence of the younger children.

I attempted to examine the upper half of the scholars, but the discipline of the school was so tumultuous that the task was somewhat difficult. Only one child in this upper division could write a sentence of words of one syllable from dictation without a mistake. The arithmetic was being worked by the scholars separately, each using a text book of his own. These books were not all alike, and there was no evidence of collective class work or indeed of arithmetical teaching of any kind. Several of the boys were blindly working on at the square and cube root; but on gathering them together, and dictating to them one or two simple exercises in reduction and proportion, only one boy was found able to work one of them. The reading is from the New Testament; even the elder children read mechanically and without expression, but all without care or reverence. I found, on attempting to question them on the facts of the Gospel narrative, that they knew nothing of it nor of the meaning of the words.

Nothing can be more disgraceful than the aspect of the copy books and written exercises generally, and I could not find that the boys had any home lessons, except the tables of weights and measures, which it appears are learned by heart. No scholar is learning Latin; but there is a tradition that a boy once learned a little, because he was going to be apprenticed to a chemist. I have seldom witnessed more confusion and disobedience than were to be seen during my morning's visit here. It is difficult to believe that the school, as at present conducted, serves any other purpose than to demoralize the town. It receives the children whose parents will not pay to send them to the national school, and thus it does harm to that institution, and hinders its proper development. On the other hand, it does absolutely nothing for the class above the poor, although with its present resources it might easily render the most important services to them.

It is right to add, that in the opinion of some of the inhabitants the school was once more useful than at present. If, after many years of labour, the present head master has permitted the school to fall into so low a state, the result is less attributable

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to any fault on his part than to the inherent evils of the system of free admission, and to the entire absence of a governing body or of any supervision or examination.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. x. 722. and 777. A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent, dated 7th March 1557–8, licence was given to Owen Oglethorpe, D.D., Bishop of Carlisle, to found a grammar school and hospital or alm house in Tadcaster, consisting of "two guardians, one informer of scollers in the art of grammar sufficiently learned and taught, and of others weak and indigent people." He had previously obtained by purchase the manor of Cobcroft, formerly part of the dissolved monastery of Pontefract, and by will, dated 10th Nov. 1559, and proved 15th May 1560, bequeathed 600*l.*, and directed his executors to build a house, and to settle lands to the clear yearly value of 40*l.* including the Cobcroft estate, for the school master and poor people. The schoolmaster to have one third of the total income; the bedesmen of his hospital to have the residue; each of them having 12*d.* a week, but the number of bedesmen to be diminished if the income proved insufficient. Founder's executors conveyed the Cobcroft estate, and also settled two rentcharges of 5*l.* 4*s.* each to pay the stipends of the four almspeople, which number appears to have never been exceeded. The schoolmaster has always taken the increased rents of the lands, and this practice is stated to have been confirmed by a decision of the Lord Chancellor 16th August 1831. The schoolmasters have always used the whole of the buildings except the dwelling rooms of the almsmen.

School Property.—A farm of about 150 acres. Gross rental 130*l.*; net 118*l.* Master receives all the rent, and pays rates, taxes, insurance, and repairs. A good schoolroom.

Objects of Trust.—As regards school, a grammar school. (Letters Patent and Founders Will.) A schoolmaster learned and skilled in grammar to teach, freely without exacting anything at all, for the instructing of the children of the parish of Tadcaster or any others of the country coming to him, above their voluntary benevolence, or the liberality of their parents or friends, by their mere good will. (Statutes of Founders Executor.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar, and such like authors and books as shall be thought meet by the Lord Archbishop of York for the time being. (Statutes of Founder's Executor.)

Government and Masters.—Statutes made by founder's executor, 18th May 1586. The Archbishop and the Dean of York are *ex officio* guardians of the school. The property is managed by the master.

Master must be graduate of Oxford or Cambridge. He may be Vicar of Tadcaster, but can hold no other preferment.

State of School during Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—One. Total net income 118*l.* No school fees.

Day Scholars.—About 60 day boys, sons of artisans and labourers, receiving gratuitous elementary instruction.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must read fairly well. Promotion by examinations held by master (chiefly in arithmetic). No prizes. Work begins with prayers from Liturgy.

Punishments: caning on the hand.

No library. No playground.

School time, 43 weeks per annum, 26 hours per week.

Head Master:
Rev. W. C. Bellhouse.

Thorne.—Brooke's School.

Mr. J. G. Fitch's Report.

Brooke's school in this town was founded in 1705. The testator did not distinctly specify the character of the instruction nor the class of scholars. He expressly desired, however, that 10 boys should receive gratuitous education, but that otherwise it should not be a free school. It does not appear to have ever borne the name of Grammar School; but in 1827 the Commissioners ascertained that the mastership was held by the incumbent of the parish, who gave instruction to about six paying scholars in Latin and English, and who also received 10 poor children nominated by the trustees, and taught in the same room with the rest, partly by himself and partly by an usher.

A new scheme was obtained from the Court of Chancery in 1860, and a handsome schoolroom and dwelling-house have been erected by the trustees. The money borrowed for this purpose has not yet been repaid, but ere long the trustees will be able to devote an income of little less than 200*l.* per annum to educational purposes.

At the time of my visit there were 38 boys, the room being designed to accommodate 100. There is a certificated master, who is working strenuously, and possesses excellent qualifications for his post, but whose plans have not yet had sufficient time for development. The instruction has not yet been pursued beyond the elements and a little grammar and geography; but it is sound and useful as far as it extends, and will doubtless improve under his management.

The new scheme perpetuates the right of free admission for 10 poor boys, who are to be elected by the trustees. It also fixes the scale of payment, graduating it according to the rateable value of the parents' houses; *e.g.* children of persons living in houses rated at 5*l.* per annum are to pay 2*d.* per week, children of persons living in houses above that value 6*d.* per week, and children of farmers and tradesmen a fee not exceeding 1*s.* per week. A special rule also provides that the master shall receive half the fees, and that he shall not be paid from the endowment more than 70*l.* per annum. He is also forbidden to take more than four boarders. These arrangements evidently contemplate primary instruction for the children of the poor, and are scarcely compatible with the development of the institution as a secondary school.

Some remarks have been made on p. 200 of my General Report on the unsatisfactory way in which the large educational resources of this town have been economized. There is another foundation school, also provided with a good building, and endowed with 80*l.* per annum under Travis's trust.* In this institution 50 boys are

* See the Report on Hatfield, in which there is a school under the same trust.

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receiving a gratuitous education. Though under the care of a certificated master, it was at the time of my visit at a low ebb in respect both of order and efficiency. Thus at present two schools are attempting to do the same elementary work, and neither is doing it with complete success. Meanwhile girls are wholly excluded from the beneficial operation of both charities, and the farmers and tradesmen must look elsewhere for the sort of education which their sons want from 13 to 15 years of age.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 797. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment. — William Brooke, by a surrender, dated 29th January 1705, surrendered to trustees his copyhold houses and 70 acres of land in Thorne to the use of this school, then founded by him. These lands were enfranchised before 1827. Richard Ellison, by will, dated 25th July 1859, bequeathed 1,000*l.* for the school (not yet payable 1864).

School Property.—Rents of school lands 142*l.* Net income 73*l.* A new schoolhouse erected and opened in 1862, also a good residence for master, but capable of holding very few boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of one able, learned, and sufficient schoolmaster, for the instructing of such children as should from time to time come to the said school to be taught, but not as a free school, provided however, that he should teach without reward ten of the poorest boys within this town of Thorne, to be chosen by the minister and trustees. (Founder's deed.) Instruction of children of Thorne, 10 being taught free, and of others if there shall be room for them. No children to be admitted under six years of age, or to stay after 16. Fee for children residing in the parish not to exceed 2*d.* a week, if parent's house is rated at 5*l.* a year, 6*d.* a week if rated above 5*l.*, children of farmers, tradesmen, &c. may be charged 1*s.* a week. (Scheme of 1860.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Principles of Christian religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, book-keeping, land surveying, drawing, singing, and other subjects, approved by trustees. Catechism of Church of England taught to all children whose parents do not object in writing. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery 25th Feb. 1860. The perpetual curate of Thorne, and the chairman of the Thorne Union, ex officio, and six other trustees (appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction and resident within ten miles of parish of Thorne) manage school estates, appoint or dismiss master, and appoint a school committee to superintend the general discipline and management.

Head master must be member of Church of England may receive not more than four boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—One, receiving from endowment 70*l.*, from school fees on average 14*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, total 84*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* House free of rent, repairs, rates, &c.

Day Scholars.—48 boys, of whom 10 are on foundation, and receive free instruction, sons of tradesmen in immediate vicinity. Fees for children living in Thorne 2*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*, and 1*s.* per week, according to rating of parents' houses and their position in life. Children not living in Thorne twice those amounts. Average school fee 12*s.* 8*d.*

Boarders.—None at present.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No examination on admission.

Classification separate by group of subjects.

Religious instruction given by master. Catechism not taught to Dissenters objecting in writing.

Work begins and ends with prayers from Liturgy.
Promotion by marks and quarterly examinations.
Examinations: yearly by H.M.'s inspector, and quarterly by head master.
Prizes given annually,
Punishments: detention in school, and deduction of good-conduct marks.
No library or gymnasium. No school bounds.
Playground, 533 square yards, adjoining school.
School time 44 weeks per annum, 28 hours per week.

ACCOUNT for the year ending 31st Dec. 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
One years rent	142	9	0
Half capitation fees for one year	15	7	2
Balance against the charity (31st Dec. 1864)	138	10	0½
	£296	6	2½

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance against charity (31st Dec. 1863)	150	2	6
Head master	70	0	0
Repairs, rates, taxes, insurance, and petty expenses	27	8	5½
Books for free boys	2	5	9
Prizes and inspection of school	4	6	0
Clerk and receiver	6	0	0
Interest on 700*l.* mortgage	28	0	0
Interest on overdrawn account at bank	8	3	6
	£296	6	2½

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Rev. George Jennings, Perpetual Curate of Thorne
William Johnson Fox, Esq., Solicitor, Hatfield } *ex officio.*
George Kenyon, Esq., Solicitor, Thorne.
Mr. Richard Micklethwaite, Miller, Thorne.
Mr. William Hemingway, Miller, Thorne.
Mr. William Marsdin Darley, Brewer and Spirit Merchant, Thorne.
Mr. Joseph Richardson, Grocer and Bank Agent, Thorne.

Clerk to Trustees:
Wm. Lister, Thorne.

Head Master:
John Constable.

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TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Dressmaker -	Bridge Street, Thorne.	5 minutes' walk.
,, ,, - 2	Ironmonger -	Ellison Street, Thorne.	Do.
,, ,, - 3	Butcher - -	Finkle Street, Thorne.	2 minutes' walk.
,, ,, - 4	Station Master -	Railway Station, Thorne.	5 minutes' walk.
,, ,, - 5	Gentleman -	Broom Lodge, Hatfield.	4 miles.
,, ,, - 6	Innkeeper -	Red Lion Inn, Thorne.	3 minutes' walk.
,, ,, - 7	Cabinet Maker -	King Street, Thorne.	Do.
,, ,, - 8	Carpenter -	Chapel Lane, Thorne.	2 minutes' walk.
,, ,, - 9	Shopkeeper -	Finkle Street, Thorne.	Do.
,, ,, - 10	Assistant Overseer	King Street, Thorne.	1 minute's walk.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Laundress -	Ward's Yard, Thorne.	2 minutes' walk.
,, ,, - 2	Fishmonger -	Finkle Street, Thorne.	4 minutes' walk.
,, ,, - 3	Farm Steward -	The Moors, Thorne.	1 mile.
,, ,, - 4	Cabinet Maker -	Finkle Street, Thorne.	3 minutes' walk.
,, ,, - 5	Captain (Sea) -	South Parade, Thorne.	6 minutes' walk.
,, ,, - 6	Sempstress -	Pepper's Yard. Thorne.	1 minute's walk.
,, ,, - 7	Shopkeeper -	Finkle Street, Thorne.	5 minutes' walk.
,, ,, - 8	Carpenter -	Canal Lane, Thorne.	3 minutes' walk.
,, ,, - 9	Captain (Sea) -	The Lock, Thorne	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 10	Cabinet Maker -	King Street, Thorne.	3 minutes' walk.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		M.		H.			Y.		M.		H.					M.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	42	3	—	15	12·4	5	30	5	4	The Bible and Church Catechism.	15	10·1	5	30	5	4	The Bible and Church Catechism.	12	9·3	5	30	—	2½	(Oral lessons only.)
Latin - -	8	1	—	8	13·1	3	20	3	1½	Henry's (Arnold) and Beard's Latin Gram.														
Arithmetic -	42	3	—	15	12·4	5	38	14	7	Colenso and Irish Board.	12	10·1	9	35	14	6	Irish Board and Jones -	12	9·3	10	40	14	6	Jones (blackboard chiefly).
Book-keeping	4	1	—	4	11·9	1	20	4	2	Irish Board; Tate.														
Mensuration and Surveying.	10	1	—	10	13·2	4	30	4	3	Tate, Colenso, and Irish Board.														
History -	22	2	—	15	12·4	1	30	4	1½	Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.	7	10·9	1	30	1	1	S.P.C.K.							
Geography -	22	2	—	15	12·4	2	30	3	2	Cornwell and John -	7	10·9	1	30	1	1	(Oral lessons.)							
English Grammar.	22	2	—	15	12·4	2	30	3	2	McLeod's (Gleig's Series).	7	10·9	1	30	1	1	(Oral lessons.)							
English Literature.	22	2	—	15	12·4	2	30	3	2	Irish Board - -	7	10·9	1	30	1	1	(Oral lessons.)							
English Composition.	30	2	—	15	12·4	4	30	8	4½	Cornwell's Young Composer.	15	10·1	4	30	8	4	(Oral and writing lessons.)							
Reading -	42	3	—	15	12·4	9	35	12	7	Third Book and History (S.P.C.K.) and Bible.	15	10·1	9	35	12	7	Laurie's Third Standard Reader.	12	9·3	10	40	14	6	Second Book (Irish Board).
Writing -	42	3	—	15	12·4	4	30	9	4	Taught by Master's copies on the board, &c.	15	10·1	4	30	9	4	(Copies on board) -	12	9·3	10	40	14	6	(Copies on board).
Music -	30	2	—	15	12·4	1	45	2	1	Hullah - -	15	10·1	1	45	2	1	(Oral lessons).							
Drawing -	42	3	—	15	12·4	2	35	2	2	(Blackboard chiefly) Burchett.	15	10·1	2	40	3	2	(Copies on board) -	12	9·3	1	40	1	1	(Copies on board).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THORNHILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

The little endowment, a rentcharge of 20*l.*, has been paid by the owners of the Savile estate for many years. The circumstances under which the school is at present in abeyance are described in the following statement from the manager of the estate, addressed to the Charity Commissioners:—

"Up to about six years ago the master, by the aid of a shop which his wife attended to, managed to obtain a livelihood. The church and school of Thornhill Lees were then built, and many of the scholars left the old school to attend this new one, which was nearer. The master, finding his prospects so bad, left the place, and after much difficulty I found a man of inferior stamp to succeed him. He failed to make it answer, and I again endeavoured to find a proper master. No one, however, would take it unless a material improvement was made to the buildings, so as to enable him to keep boarders. As there were no funds for such a purpose, I made an arrangement with the best person I could find as master to have the additions made requisite for boarders, on the footing that his salary of 20*l.* should go to the builder until the cost of the additions was defrayed.

"In the meantime Mr. Lee, the new master, finding the local supply of scholars insufficient to provide a livelihood, asked my permission to teach for a limited time in Dewsbury, with the view of attaching scholars to him and transferring them to Thornhill (1½ miles distant) when he became known. This I acceded to, his wife teaching some young children at Thornhill. Mr. Lee's experiment of thus raising a school may or may not succeed, but his teaching in Dewsbury was to be limited to this spring. If he fails, I only hope the Commissioners will devise a plan of relieving this estate of any further connexion with the school. The owner has from time to time incurred costs, to which he was in no way subject, having so large an interest in Thornhill, but the new schools on all sides have made parents unwilling to send their children any distance, and the free school (Walker's Charity) enables the poor to send their children in the village without any cost. The buildings are now capable of accommodating boarders, and my own intention was to see what Mr. Lee could do this summer, and if he failed to raise a school, to advertise for another master."

To this statement I have only to add that I visited the hired room in Dewsbury, to which Mr. Lee had transferred for a time the name and some of the school furniture of the Thornhill Grammar School, and that I found him giving instruction to about 20 scholars, on the terms usually paid in a humble private school. The whole arrangement was so new, and so exceptional, that I did not feel justified in drawing any inferences from the condition of the school at the time of my visit. The master has had some previous experience as a teacher, and seems well calculated to conduct a useful school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 680. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—The Rev. Charles Greenwood, by his will, dated 14 July 1642, reciting that Sir W. Savile, Bart., owed him the sum of 500*l.*, desired him to build a schoolroom in Thornhill with 100*l.*, part thereof, and to invest the residue in land, to be held in trust for the school so to be founded.

School Property.—The proprietor for the time being of the estate at Thornhill belonging to the family of Savile pays 20*l.* to the school. Master has interest on the sum of 400*l.*, which has not yet been invested on land. Schoolhouse has been (1866) rebuilt on larger scale for reception of boarders. The 20*l.* is expended in paying for building, for which, in 1867, 108*l.* was still due.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school in Thornhill with sufficient schoolmaster for the better bringing up of the youth of Thornhill. (Founder's will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar, by implication.

Government and Master.—No trustees. Master is appointed by owner of Savile estate.

State of School during First Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—One, receiving from endowment 20*l.* (but see above) and school fees.

Day Scholars.—33 boys, of whom 11 are under ten years of age and 2 above 16 years. There are also 10 girls. All pay fees.

Boarders.—Two, under 12 years old.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—23 boys learn Latin, 6 Greek, 15 mathematics, 13 natural science, 8 French, and 4 German.

No playground attached to the school.

School time 43 weeks per annum, 30 hours per week.

Head Master:
Henry Lee.

THORNTON (PAR. BRADFORD) SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

The returns from the trustees show that the whole of the income from the estates is not appropriated to the school, but that a portion of it is accumulating in the hands of the bankers. The master receives a stipend of 60*l.* and the proceeds of the fees, These fees yield about 20*l.* per annum, and are graduated according to the subjects taught; *e. g.*, for reading alone, 2*d.* per week; for reading and writing, 3*d.*; for reading, writing, and arithmetic, 4*d.*; while all who are supposed to learn history and geography are charged 6*d.* per week. In 1827 the Commissioners reported that it was a free school, that 85 children were in attendance, and that seven of them were learning Latin.

The mastership appears to have been often held by the incumbent of the district parish, who employed substitutes from time to time to conduct the school. The present master is not in orders, and holds no degree or certificate, but appears to have had some experience as a private teacher. The premises are good and substantial. An inscription over the door bears the date 1673, the title "Gymnasium literarium," and the sentence "Stulti doctrinam spernunt." There are now 59 children in the school, of whom 41 were present. Several of them are girls.

The school is deplorably inefficient. It is divided into three classes, of which the lowest consists of fifteen children who are learning the alphabet and simple monosyllables, but who are not taught to write or count, since they pay the fee for reading only. In the second class there are sixteen children, of whom only one is able to set down and work the addition of 12, 20, 8, and 15. Their reading in the New Testament, which is their only text-book, was as bad as in any school I ever visited; and the copy-books were filthy and almost illegible. In the highest class, consisting of ten scholars, of whom two were girls, an attempt was made to read from a little book of outlines in English history; but I could not discover that one fact had been learned from the book, or that the language of one sentence had been understood. Several of the scholars profess to have advanced far in arithmetic, and are working in "double fellowship;" but only two of them could put down an addition sum from dictation, and none appear to have any insight into the meaning and purpose of the elementary rules. A simple sentence dictated from a book was written with moderate correctness by two boys only. These were the only subjects which the scholars professed to know. None are learning Latin.

Even if the children here were taught and disciplined with tolerable care and success, the school would not be likely to become a good one, until the absurd and mischievous practice of making separate charges for each of the elementary subjects of

instruction were superseded by a better plan. As the school appears for years to have been subjected to no periodical examination or supervision, the trustees are probably not aware of the depth of discredit and ignorance to which it has been suffered to fall.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 730. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, dated 24th Aug. 1672, James Ellis gave lands in Bradford to maintenance of a schoolmaster in Thornton. In 1672 Thomas Sagar by will left 20*s.* per annum charged on Allerton Grange to the school. School built soon afterwards by subscription. Samuel Sunderland, by his will, dated 26th Jan. 1676, further endowed it with lands at Thornton. Caleb Drake, in 1699, by will left 50*l.* for the school. This is now represented by a rentcharge of 2*l.* on Leventhorpe Mill. Deeds with solicitors to trust.

School Property.—33a. 2r. 13½p. of land let for 53*l.* 10*s.* Rentcharges 2*l.* and 1*l.* per annum, 900*l.* 9*s.* unpaid purchase moneys of land taken by railway, and balance of 425*l.* Total income 111*l.* 10*s.* gross, 91*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* net. No residence for master.

Objects of Trust, and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Maintenance of schoolmaster. (Ellis' deed.) Maintenance of a schoolmaster to teach children of the inhabitants of Thornton and Allerton-cum-Wilsden to read English and Latin, within the school then lately erected at Thornton. (Sunderland's Will.)

Government and Masters.—Trustees, members of Church of England and resident freeholders of Thornton and Allerton, appoint master, but do not manage the school itself.

Present master appointed on an agreement terminable at six months' notice on either side.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—One, receiving from endowment 60*l.*, from fees 25*l.*

Day Scholars.—52 boys from immediate neighbourhood, sons of tradesmen, farmers, and artizans. School fees, 2*d.*, 3*d.*, and 4*d.*, per week, according to class in school.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Work begins and ends with prayers (Guy's Selection). School course modified in special cases.

Classification separate. Promotion at discretion of master.

Examination (by master) half-yearly. No prizes.

Library open to all.

Punishments: confinement, public caning.

Playground, 760 sq. yds., adjoining.

School time 46 weeks per annum, 30 hours per week.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for year ending 31st Dec. 1865.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance at bankers (Harris & Co.)	392	17	0
Do. in hands of agent	4	11	7
One year's rents	53	10	0
Rentcharge of 2*l.* (5 years)	10	0	0
Interest on 900*l.* unpaid purchase money at 5 per cent.	45	0	0
Arrears received	1	10	0
	£ 507	8	7

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Income tax	1	0	4
Tithe	1	4	11
Allowed tenants	0	14	6
Repairs	12	15	10
Agent	5	5	0
Postages, &c.	0	1	6
Schoolmaster	60	0	0
Coal for school	0	14	4
Balance at bank	384	12	8
Do. in hands of agent	40	19	6
	£ 507	8	7

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Rev. John Barber, Bierly, near Bradford.
The Rev. John Firth Franks, Croydon, Surrey.
James Atkinson Jowett, Clockhouse, Manningham.
William Foster, Esq., Queenshead, Halifax.
Francis Sharp Powell, Esq., M.P., Horton Hall, Bradford.
Matthew William Thompson, Esq., Park Gate, near Guiseley.
Abraham Knowles, Farmer, Scholes Green in Thornton.
John Overend Wood, Farmer, Thornton.

Solicitors to the Trustees:
Messrs. Taylor, Jeffery, & Little.

Head Master:
Richard Boston.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Foreman - -	Thornton -	Average distance not more than ½ mile.
" " - 2	Woolsorter -	Do. - -	
" " - 3	Farmer - -	Do. - -	
" " - 4	Mason - -	Scholes Green -	
" " - 5	Farmer - -	Hoyle Ing, Thornton.	
" " - 6	Warp Dresser -	Thornton -	
" " - 7	Innkeeper -	Do. - -	
" " - 8	Grocer - -	Do. - -	
" " - 9	Draper - -	Do. - -	
" " - 10	Manufacturer -	Scholes Green -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Woolcomber -	Bricks - -	Average distance not more than ¼ mile from school.
" " - 2	Miller - -	Scholes Green -	
" " - 3	Farmer - -	Leaventhorp Hall	
" " - 4	Do. - -	Chat Hill - -	
" " - 5	Draper - -	Thornton -	
" " - 6	Manufacturer -	Chat Hill -	
" " - 7	Labourer - -	Thornton -	
" " - 8	Delver - -	Do. - -	
" " - 9	Farmer - -	Bricks - -	
" " - 10	Woolcomber -	Do. - -	

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

20 boys learn religious knowledge.
25 „ arithmetic.
1 „ mensuration.
14 „ history, geography, English grammar, reading.
38 „ writing.

2 night private pupils learn Latin; one for medical profession; one for dissenting minister.

The boys are formed into three classes:—
In first, 14, average age 12¾ years.
In second, 20, „ 9 years.
In lowest, 18, „ 6 years.

Books used in school:
Gowned's Latin Grammar and Delectus.
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.
Ellis's Grammar.
Murray's Exercises.
History of England. (Historical Series, No. 1.)
Crosby's Arithmetic.
Irish Arithmetic.
Crossley's Comprehensive Class Book, No. 4.
Chambers's Book-keeping.
Nesbit's Mensuration.
Irish Mensuration.
White's Geography, with maps.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THORNTON IN CRAVEN.—EARBY SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

This school has no other endowment than a rentcharge of 20*l.*, and is now a mixed school for about 60 children of the poorer classes, of whom many are factory hands, and about half are girls. The master is uncertificated, and the school is not under inspection.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep., xvi. 437. A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Founded by Robert Windle, whose executor, Henry Mitchell, erected a schoolhouse in Earby, with 100*l.* bequeathed for that purpose, and endowed the school with a rentcharge on lands in Addle of 20*l.* This rentcharge was released in 1633, and another of like amount charged on the demesne lands of Brandon, belonging to the Earl of Harewood.

School Property.—Rentcharge, 20*l.*

Objects of Trust.—The instruction of youth in Thornton. (Recitals in deed of conveyance of legal estate, 1819.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin and other learning. (Deed 1819.)

Government and Masters.—No trustees. Appointment of master stated to be vested in James Robinson, of Rough Lea, John Lister Kaye of Danby Grange, and Richard Henry Roundell, of Gledstone House, Esquire. (Deed 1819.)

State of School in First Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—One, receiving from endowment 20*l.* with school fees.

Day Scholars.—48 boys and 44 girls; 43 under 10 years of age; 14 above 12 years of age; children of persons employed in factories at Thornton and Skipton.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School merely elementary.

Master:
John Bentley.

WAKEFIELD FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

The original Charter of the 34th year of Queen Elizabeth incorporates the "governors of the free grammar school at Wakefield." But from time to time large bequests have been made for various purposes, including a charity school, apprentice fees, doles, almshouses, and pensions; and these have been severally committed to the management of the same trustees. Thus the body of local governors, all of whom are by statute obliged to reside within two miles of Wakefield, has under its care a group of charities which for wealth, variety, and importance is scarcely equalled by any trust in the county.

A proposal is now under consideration for increasing the powers of this body, and for enabling them, under the general designation of "Governors of the Wakefield Charities," to re-apportion the funds at their disposal, and so to augment the general usefulness of the charities. They estimate their annual revenue from all sources at 3,242*l.* Of this sum, not more than 400*l.* is the actual property of the grammar school, although a still larger amount of 447*l.* accrues from Storie's gift, and is available for exhibitions to be held in the grammar school, and afterwards at the university. The total resources at the disposal of the governors for grammar school purposes thus exceed 800*l.* per annum.

In 1818, Carlisle, who gives a list of distinguished men educated at this school,* recorded in his "Endowed Grammar Schools" that the sons of inhabitants were admitted free of expense for instruction in classical learing, though the head master was usually "complimented" with a small donation at Christmas. He described the school as attended by 60 scholars, and in a flourishing condition. The report of the Charity Commissioners in 1827 described the school as less prosperous, though still useful, and attended by about 40 pupils, all of whom, with one exception, were free scholars on the foundation. It appeared that by this time it had become the custom to permit an additional master to give separate instruction in writing and accounts, at a charge of 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter for foundationers and one guinea for foreigners. The fiction that it is a free school for instruction in Latin and Greek is not now recognized; fees of 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum for scholars below 10 years of age, and 6*l.* 6*s.* for older pupils, besides extras for French, drawing, &c., are now uniformly charged, and the distinction between foundationers and other scholars is obliterated.

In 1833 a large proprietary school was erected at Wakefield by a body of shareholders at a cost of 7,000*l.* It was designed to furnish higher education, and for a time it was attended by about 230 pupils. Owing to various causes, to some of which attention has been directed on pp. 231–6 of my general report, the insti-

* This list includes Dr. Richard Bentley; Archbishop Potter; Dr. Radcliffe, the founder of the Radcliffe library at Oxford; Dr. Zouch, &c.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

tution gradually collapsed; and in 1853 there were only 20 pupils, and the company had become insolvent. The building and ground were sold by auction for 4,050*l.*, and purchased by the governors of the grammar school. Owing mainly to the energetic exertions of the present head master, other claims upon the property were surrendered or discharged, and a new house for the residence of the master and for the accommodation of boarders was erected in a convenient position adjacent to the school ground. Thus the Grammar school, though its revenue is still encumbered with the charges consequent on this outlay, is in possession of capacious and well adapted modern buildings, with ample accommodation for 300 scholars, and with four acres of playground.

It happens that this is the only grammar school in the district whose managers have availed themselves of the special provision made by the Syndicate of the University of Cambridge (March 21, 1862,) for the examination of entire schools. The report which was presented by the examiners to the Syndicate, and afterwards forwarded to the Governors, is so minute and exhaustive that it rendered any detailed examination on my own part superfluous. I think it better to give it in extenso:

Time occupied by Examination.—Five days, June 12th to 16th inclusive. The school is of an ancient foundation, consisting at present of 79 boys, and is held in a building admirably complete and well arranged. There is a spacious cricket ground behind the school, where the boys are regularly drilled. The head master's house is recently built, and well adapted for boarders. There are three assistant masters in school, one of them a graduate of Oxford. The scheme of instruction comprises, divinity, mathematics, and classics, with English history and geography.

Divinity.—I. Class. Out of the five boys, one acquitted himself well, two others creditably. They were all fairly able to construe the Greek Testament vivâ voce, and were well grounded in Scripture history. Their knowledge of Paley's Horæ Paulinæ was very fair; and some little progress has been made in the knowledge of the history and language of the Prayer Book.

II. Class. Old Testament history and Church Catechism. One boy marked very good, three good, two middling.

III. Class. Scripture history. Done generally well; one boy answered very well.

IV. Class. Old Testament. Out of ten only one failure; the average not being, however, so high as in Class III.

V. Class. All answered very fairly.

The Bible seems to be carefully taught throughout the school.

Mathematics.—Euclid taken up, in whole or in part, by five classes. Thoroughly well done by one boy, and creditably by two others in Class I. Below these an entire failure throughout the school.

Class I. consisted of four boys. One of these was examined in differential calculus. We did not, however, learn how far this was taught to the whole class; his knowledge of the subject was very considerable. The same boy passed a very good examination in all the other subjects. Another reached as far as mechanics, but with no great success; while the other two were not even good in low algebra.

Class II. (four boys) was examined in arithmetic and algebra. The arithmetic was well done, as was generally the case throughout the school; but in algebra none of the boys showed any power of working equations or managing symbols, and all made most sad blunders for boys of 15.

Class III. *Arithmetic.*—Some well, most fairly. *Algebra.*—Out of fifteen boys there were seven total failures. In both the second and third classes there is very much room for steady work in algebra.

Class IV. In algebra of the simplest kind, almost a total failure, the boys having scarcely any idea of the difference between + and ×.

Class V. The arithmetic was very creditably done.

English.—The history and geography of England were done very creditably in Classes I., II., III. None of the boys had, however, any idea of drawing maps.

In Class IV. out of fifteen boys seven failed entirely.

Latin and Greek.—Fair powers of translation were shown by three boys in Class I., three in Class II., and two in Class III. One of the two senior boys was more especially accurate in critical scholarship, and the Virgil of the second class was rendered with unusual spirit for boys of that age.

Composition (with the exception of one fairly done paper of Greek prose, by a senior boy,) very inferior and unformed. Below the first eight or ten boys the school is classically weak, ill grounded in grammar, and unequal to the simplest parsing.

General Remarks.—The boys were well mannered and attentive during the examination. There appears to be a want of precision and method in the arrangement of the hours of instruction in each subject and in the classification of the boys, very many of them belonging to different classes for classics and mathematics. This may partly account for some of the defects indicated above. But the main cause of classical deficiency in the lower part of the school seem to be the want of Latin grammar, attractively taught, and made compulsory on all. There appears to be room for a master from one of the universities to take the junior classes, who could also drill them when beginning more thoroughly in mathematics, a branch of study which a fair knowledge of book work and ease in working equations and handling symbols alone can render attractive to boys.

The drawing seemed to be carefully taught. The examiners were sorry to find that vocal music was entirely omitted from the scheme of lessons.

It seems also a pity that nothing is done for modern languages in the school; they think it might be possible to introduce at least French into the course of study.

The efficiency of the school appears also to be somewhat impaired by the constant interference of parents, their dictating what ought to be done with their children, and keeping them very much from school for very trifling reasons." *

No observations which I made during my own visit a short time afterwards entitle me to set any higher value on the instruction than that assigned to it by the official examiners. The written exercises prepared for me by the boys were somewhat loose and inaccurate; and I could not perceive those tokens of methodical arrangement, exact supervision, and high purpose which are usually visible in the organization and work of good schools.

It is to the credit of the school that within the last five years six or seven boys have distinguished themselves at the universities or at the local examinations; nor is this credit diminished by the fact that the most valuable of such distinctions have been won by the three sons of the head master. But it is certain that the work of the school as a place of general education is not fairly represented by the occasional successes of a few of the highest pupils, and that the advantages bestowed by the institution are far from being commensurate with the value of its revenues, with the unusually splendid encouragements afforded by its exhibitions, with the size of its buildings, and with the educational requirements of the important town to which it belongs. Wakefield contains a population of 23,150, and is closely surrounded by populous towns and manufacturing villages. It is

* It is right to add (1868) that the governors have not since applied to the University of Cambridge; but have themselves appointed examiners whose reports have been much more favourable.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

unsatisfactory to record that in the centre of such a community an ancient and famous school, containing room for 300 scholars, and possessing many exceptional advantages, should not be advancing in numbers and in popularity. At my second visit I found only 65 present, and was informed that the numbers had been reduced to 70.

In the new scheme, drawn up after much deliberation by the governors, but, at the time of writing this report, not yet adopted, it is proposed to distribute the total revenue of the charities in the following proportion:—

	£
Grammar school; salaries, &c.	550
Exhibitions	240
Charity school	350
Apprentices	450
Pensioners	845
Vicar and curate of Wakefield	15
Clothing	30
Dispensary	25
	£2,505

This estimate leaves an ample margin for the repair of premises, and for the expenses of management. On some of the details of the proposed expenditure comments have been made on pp. 155, 162, and 222 of my general report. I will here only briefly advert to two or three features of the scheme which affect most closely the welfare of the grammar school.

(1.) The exhibitions will suffice to keep three students at one of the universities, with an allowance of 24*l.* per term, tenable for 10 terms. These exhibitions are at the absolute disposal of the governors, who are generally but not necessarily guided by the annual report of the official examiners, and who propose the following order of preference:—(1.) Boys born in the township of Wakefield; (2.) Boys born in the ancient parish of Wakefield; and, (3.) Any pupils considered by the governors to be most eligible. Since the school also possesses a first claim on two exhibitions of 50*l.* each at Clare College, Cambridge, and the right of competing with certain other schools for Lady E. Hastings's exhibitions at Queen's College, Oxford, and for Freston's exhibitions at University College,* it is supplied with ample

* The Rev. the Master of University College gives me the following information about the Freston exhibitions, to which boys from Wakefield, Normanton, and Pontefract are eligible:—"Under the ordinance of the University Commission, these are "now turned into three exhibitions, the value of which has been augmented, partly "by a small benefaction, partly by the college, to 50*l.* a year each tenable for 18 "terms from the time of matriculation. They are to be given in the first instance to "candidates for any of the schools mentioned in the testator's will, supposing any to "present themselves of sufficient merit and ability; if none such appear they are "to be thrown for that term to public competition. Within living memory, no boy "has come up from Normanton, though one or two from Pontefract have got "scholarships. Since the passing of the late ordinance two exhibitioners have been "elected from Wakefield School.

encouragement for as many candidates for the university as it is ever likely to produce. Indeed the amount of this encouragement is at present greatly in excess of the educational claims of the school, and will probably have the effect of sending some very inferior students to the University; unless the governors determine to widen the area of selection.

(2.) The free scholarships in the grammar school are by the new scheme to be increased in number. In consideration of the addition, which the governors propose to make out of their general funds, to the fixed income of the masters, they reserve to themselves the right to keep 20 boys in the school without the payment of any fees. Ten of the scholarships are to be open to competition to boys already in the school, and the remaining ten to poor and deserving boys residing in the ancient parish of Wakefield. These are not open to competition, but are to be given, at the discretion of the governors, in the first place, to duly qualified candidates from the Charity or Green Coat school, but, in the case of the failure of such candidates, to any other boys who pass a satisfactory examination in elementary subjects. At present it does not appear that the right of free admission to the grammar school is much valued by the poorer parents; for only three of the scholarships are held by boys from the Green Coat school, and at the next vacancy it is not expected that one of the scholars will compete. I saw the father of one boy who had recently obtained a free scholarship, and he had just withdrawn his son from the grammar school because he had found a situation for him, notwithstanding the fact that the boy would have been entitled to a gratuitous classical education as long as he chose to remain in the school. It is much to be regretted that some scheme like that in force at Doncaster is not adopted here, and that these valuable scholarships are not offered as premiums to the forwardest and best scholars of all the elementary schools in the district. The present and intended distribution of these prizes gives, it is true, patronage and local importance to the governors; but it fails to fill the grammar school with promising scholars, or to make a higher education desirable among the better class of the poor. I cannot doubt that a great opportunity for stimulating the educational life of the whole neighbourhood is thus thrown away.

(3.) On the Green Coat school and apprentice funds I have remarked elsewhere;* both are under the immediate superintendence of the Governors, and the boys of the former enjoy a preferential claim to the privilege of apprenticeship, as well as to the Grammar School exhibitions. It is only necessary here to repeat, that much of the money spent in maintaining the charity schools, and all the money spent in clothing and apprenticing the boys, appear to be wasted. On this point, however, the united testimony of eight of the incumbents of the district churches in Wakefield,† is exceedingly striking and important. Those gentlemen are, of

* Vol. ix. 155, 222.

† There are 11 district incumbencies within the old parish of Wakefield.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

necessity, very intimately conversant with the social condition and wants of the town; and at a private meeting for consultation as to the proposed scheme of the governors, they unanimously agreed to the following resolutions, which the chairman of the meeting afterwards did me the favour to transmit for my information:—

That it is desirable that the Green Coat school be suppressed, and its funds applied towards the establishment of a middle class school in connection with the grammar school, for the following reasons: (*a*) When the Green Coat school was founded there were no National schools: (*b*) The present National schools—and every parish has its school or schools—are quite equal to the needs of these parishes: (*c*) The friends of the scholars in the Green Coat schools are quite able to pay for their education in the National schools, in which the same education is given as in the Green Coat schools; now, the best of the scholars of the National schools are from time to time drafted off into the Green Coat schools, because the parents can get the education of their children in them at a cheaper rate: (*d*) There is no real poverty among the so-called working classes of Wakefield. Except in the cases where idleness and vice and crime operate, the people are quite able to pay for the education of their children: (*e*) The clergy of the several parishes necessarily lose sight of those children who are thus drafted off at a time when they ought to be under their special care and training; they are brought into one common centre, and their individuality is thus lost sight of; and on this ground especially it was agreed that—Failing the consent of the governors to the proposition for the suppression of the Green Coat school, it be urged that the funds may be applied to the payment for scholars to be educated in the different National schools in the parish.

The establishment of a middle-class school the incumbents think to be a most desirable feature in any new scheme. The want is very much felt; the population of Wakefield consists, after the working classes, principally of persons who would be likely to take advantage of the benefits of such a school. The sons of those who require for their sons a good middle-class education are at present sent out of the town to get that education.

A very large sum of money is devoted to the purpose of putting out apprentices, with, so far as the incumbents think, very unsatisfactory results. The apprentices are chosen from the Green Coat school almost exclusively. A candidate is not eligible for election if he happen to live outside the boundary of the *township*. The apprentices are obliged to attend "the parish church," and thus are taken from under the eye of the clergyman of the parish in which they live.

A sum of money, more or less, at the discretion of the Governors, is now given to each apprentice on completing his apprenticeship, ostensibly for the purpose of establishing him in some trade or business, now only too frequently spent in idle indulgence and dissipation.

The incumbents recommend that a part of the sum now expended on this object be diverted to the support of the middle class school, as proposed above.

And the incumbents further recommend, that, under any circumstances of alteration, the apprentices be chosen from the schools in the different parishes of the old parish of Wakefield, for which old parish the charities were founded, according to the population of those parishes respectively, so that no parish shall have an advantage above another, and that a worthy lad may have a chance of apprenticeship, though he should not be elected into the Green Coat school, should it continue to exist.

The incumbents recommend further, that a new open scholarship be founded out of the funds of the charities, to which a boy attending the grammar school may be elected, though he be not a native of the township. According to the present constitution of the grammar school scholarships or exhibitions, no boy can have the advantage of such exhibitions but those born within the limits of the township of Wakefield, which rule might operate with no inconsiderable hardship in the case of large families resident in the town, whose sons—notwithstanding they may have been at the grammar school for years—did not happen to have been born in the town.

On the policy here recommended, of establishing a "middle-class school" as an adjunct to the present grammar school, it is unnecessary to say much. The resources at the disposal of the governors are certainly adequate to such an undertaking, if it be desirable. But there are no educational wants among the middle classes of Wakefield which the grammar school ought not to supply; and it would be wise at least to try what that institution on an enlarged and improved basis is capable of doing before setting up another as its rival or substitute.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 683. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent dated 19th September 1591, on the petition of the inhabitants of Wakefield, incorporated Sir G. Savile and 13 other residents as governors of this school. Site of school, advowson and tithes (since exchanged), given by Sir George Savile in 1594 and 1596. Rentcharge of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and eight acres of land given by deeds of Thomas Savile in 1599. Three cottages given by Elizabeth Savile in 1603, and land at Hawking by Richard Savile. Other small gifts, chiefly in 17th century (End. Gr. Ret. 274). Allotments of enclosed waste lands at various times in Wakefield, Alverthorp, and neighbourhood. Lands purchased by trustees in 1691 with 90*l.* accumulated rents, and in 1717 with 120*l.* of the same.

Thirteen acres devised by Richard Wilson, by his will, dated 7th December 1672, to use of vicar and curate, master and usher, and poor of Wakefield equally.

John Bromley (Bromley's New Gift), by his will, dated 3rd January 1722, devised his lands to trustees, on trust, after paying annuity of 100*l.*, to apply the residue in clothing and apprenticing poor Wakefield boys, and on lapse of annuity to pay thereout 40*l.* for decayed housekeepers of Wakefield; 40*l.* for clothing and apprenticing Wakefield boys, and 20*l.* to the two masters of the grammar school equally.

John Storie, by indentures, 26 May 1674, and surrender, conveyed and surrendered some land in trust for teaching 12 children at a petty school, till fit for the grammar school; also by his will, dated 29th April 1764 (1674?), devised and surrendered his freehold and copyhold land to use of trustees, for maintaining three of the said boys at the Universities for three years. The school was further endowed by J. C. D. Charlesworth, Esq., in 1857, with a grant of tithe rentcharge, value about 19*l.* per annum.

School Property.—Land and houses rented at 370*l.* 16*s.* 10*d*; likely to increase by land being available for building leases. Rentcharges, &c., 16*l.* 15*s.*; tithe about 19*l.*, besides a small amount of interest, and 29*l.* 10*s.* from Bromley's and Wilson's Gifts. There is a mortgage debt on the school of 1,000*l.* (29 Sept. 1868.) Total income (in 1868) 448*l.* 14*s.* gross, 273*l.* 12*s.* net. School buildings, and master's residence good.

Also 57*l.* 2*s.* from Green Coat Charity, for 8 free scholars elected by preference from the Green Coat School, and taught freely (with books, &c.), except in modern languages and drawing.

Exhibitions.—Three Storie's exhibitions, tenable for three years at Oxford or Cambridge, each worth 80*l.*; two founded by Thomas Cave in 1602, for four years, at Clare College, Cambridge, each worth 50*l*; also two Freeston exhibitions, open to competition of boys from Wakefield, Pontefract, Normanton, and Swillington schools, tenable for four years at University College, Oxford, each worth 50*l.* Two scholars may compete for Hastings' exhibitions at Queen's College, Oxford, each worth 75*l.*, for five years. The governors appoint to Storie's exhibitions; the College authorities to the others respectively.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school for continual teaching, instructing, and bringing up of children and youth belonging to parish of Wakefield in grammar and good learning. (Letters Patent.) Wakefield boys, or such as are freed by grant of the governors, to pay 12*d.* as admission fee, except sons of day labourers, who were to be free. Strangers to pay 2*s.* quarterly. (Statutes 1607.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grounds and principles of Christian religion, and grammar and Latin and Greek tongues, also writing. (Statutes, 1607.)

Government and Masters.—A board of 14 governors incorporated, residents in Wakefield or within two miles thereof, manage the estates (of grammar school as well as of many other charities), appoint or dismiss (for causes stated in statutes) head master, regulate maximum of school fees, and appoint examiners. New governors are appointed by the survivors, with the master. Interior discipline left to head master. The governors, with advice and consent of head master, can make statutes.

Head master must be M.A. of Oxford or Cambridge. If governors do not, within 60 days after a vacancy, appoint a fit person, allowed by the Archbishop of York, the appointment lapses to master and fellows of Emmanual College, Cambridge. Usher appointed, and, for causes stated in statutes, dismissed, by head master and governors. Assistant masters appointed by head master, with approval of governors; dismissed by head master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master receiving from endowment 120*l.*, and from school fees 280*l.*, besides profits of boarders, out of which he supplements usher's salary, and pays assistant masters. House rent and rate free. Usher from endowment 80*l.*, from school fees 20*l.*, besides payment from head master.

Day Scholars.—Sixty-six boys, sons of professional men, farmers, and tradesmen in Wakefield, of whom 43 are under 14 years of age. [In 1868 there were 12 paying 6*l.* 6*s.*, 34 paying 8*l.* 8*s.*, and eight free in virtue of payment from Green Coat Charity.] School fees, under 10 years four guineas; above that age six guineas. French and drawing, if learnt, two guineas each extra. Drilling 5*s.*

Boarders.—Thirteen. [In 1868 four under 10 years of age, and 11 above.] In head master's house, sons of professional men and tradesmen. Meat daily. Hours 7.0 a.m., 8.30 p.m. Cubical contents of bed-rooms 891 feet per boy. School bills for boys under 10 years 45*l.*, above that age 55*l.*

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission boys must read fairly well.

Classification separate for each subject.

School course not modified to suit particular cases.

Religious instruction, Greek Testament, Bible history, and history of Prayer Book, for seniors; Bible history and Catechism for juniors.

Work begins and ends with prayers from special selection.

Promotion, by half-yearly examination.

Examination half-yearly by masters, and at Midsummer by examiners from Cambridge appointed by governors.

Prizes in each class yearly. Total value 15*l.*

Punishments: detention, impositions, occasionally public caning.

No library open to the boys. A small gymnasium.

There are school bounds.

Playground, four acres, adjoining school.

School time 42 weeks per annum, 28 hours per week. Play time 20 hours per week.

In last five years six boys (five being exhibitioners) have gone to universities, and about 12 to other schools. [Four at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for year ending 29th Sept. 1868.

FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
Rents	359	15	10
Arrears of do. received	3	0	0
Rentcharges, &c. received	14	5	8
Arrears of do. received	2	0	8
Tithe rentcharge	19	6	11
Clay	15	0	0
Interest on 39*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* 3 per cent. consols	1	3	6
Interest on purchase money for land taken by Great Northern Railway Company	4	11	6
Two fifths of net income of "Wilson's Gift"	9	10	0
From "Bromley's New Gift"	20	0	0
Storie's "University Gift" (the mortgage debt)	300	0	0
	£748	14	1
Balance	80	6	5
	829	0	6

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
Balance	417	9	10
Tithe 3*s.* 9*d.*, income tax 2*s.* 6*d.*		6	3
Rents	4	15	9
Insurance (general)	2	18	6
Repairs do.	3	13	9
Insurance, land tax (school)	5	2	2
Poor and other rates do.	27	15	8
Repairs, levelling playground, &c. do.	40	14	10
Interest on mortgage debt	43	19	2
Management	45	15	7
School:			
Masters' salaries	200	0	0
Expenses, middle class examination	9	0	0
Examiner's fee	5	0	0
Porter, coal, water, &c.	22	9	0
	£829	0	6

STORIE'S UNIVERSITY GIFT, WAKEFIELD.

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
Balance, previous year	675	8	4
Rents	203	15	6
Arrears		5	0
Half the tolls, Wakefield Cattle Fair — £ 561 16 0½			
Less, half the outgoings — 203 12 11½			
	358	3	1
Interest on 623*l.* 16*s.* three per cent. consols	18	14	2
Interest on purchase moneys of land	112	18	9
Rate returned	5	5	
	1,369	10	3
Balance	54	11	2
	£1,424	1	5

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
Rates	2	2	7
Rents	6	17	6
Insurance	1	3	6
Income tax		9	0
Land tax 9*s.*, tithes 6*s.* 9*d.*		15	9
Repairs	27	3	1
Colonel Smyth, equality of exchange	525	0	0
Share of cost of offices (Wakefield charities)	250	0	0
Grammar school (the mortgage debt)	300	0	0
Exhibitions:			
Examiner's salary	10	0	0
Taylor, W. W.	72	0	0
Bowditch, W. L.	72	0	0
Kershaw, J.	72	0	0
Brewerton, G.	24	0	0
Shaw, T. H.	16	13	4
Management	43	16	8
	1,424	1	5

BROMLEY'S NEW GIFT.

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
Balance	507	13	10
Rents (787*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, less arrears)	782	11	2
Arrears received	7	15	0
Annual payment, Railway Company	1	10	0
Dividends on 959*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* consols	28	15	10
Interest on purchase money of land	17	15	0
Rate returned	6	9	
	£1,346	7	7

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
Tithe taxes and rates	3	18	0
Rent	6	15	0
Repairs	52	7	0
Surveying and valuing	17	5	0
Office expenses, &c.	29	12	2
Insurances	6	3	4
Auditor and beadle	4	5	4
Clerk, receiver	58	13	4
Towards cost of offices	532	6	8
Grammar school	20	0	0
Decayed housekeepers	40	0	0
Five apprenticeship fees	92	0	0
Clothing 57 apprentices	217	10	4
Clothing money to 48 masters	48	0	0
Rent and cleaning of school	32	14	6
Schoolmaster 45*l.*, monitors 2*l.*	47	0	0
Pew rents	5	7	6
Stationery, books, gas, coal, water	17	11	8
Church institution subscription appurtenances	6	17	6
Subscriptions dispensary	4	4	0
Balance	103	16	3
	£1,346	7	7

FOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

GREEN COAT SCHOOL, WAKEFIELD.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Balance, previous year	157	9	5
Rents	119	3	10
Arrears do.	1	0	0
Rentcharges	5	14	1
Arrears do.		5	6
Acknowledgment for window		2	6
Half the tolls, Wakefield Cattle Fair — £561 16 0½			
Less half the outgoings — 203 12 11½			
	358	3	1
Net income of Bromley's Old Gift (less 5*l.* paid to curate)	117	0	4
School pence, boys	24	0	2
„ „ girls	10	14	5
Books supplied	1	0	1
	794	13	5
Balance	110	13	7
	£905	7	0

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Insurance	1	12	6
Repairs (estate)	37	3	1
Do. (school)	17	9	3
Rent (do.)	45	10	0
Transferred to Town Parish Charity		8	
Share of cost of new offices (Wakefield charities)	320	0	0
Management	54	16	5
Schools:			
Salaries, two masters, mistress, and pupil teacher	200	0	0
School pence (master)	24	5	0
Prizes	7	15	9
Books, stationery, apparatus, &c.	34	9	9
Clothing 20 boys and 20 girls	43	13	1
Boots, 35 boys and 35 girls (two pairs each)	36	15	0
Worsted stockings do. (two years)	10	0	0
Cleaning	8	13	6
Water and coal	5	13	8
Eight boys promoted free to Grammar School, *i.e.*,—			
Fees — £50 8 0			
Books — 4 4 0			
Middle class examination — 2 10 0			
	57	2	0
	£905	7	0

LIST OF GOVERNORS, &c. (1867.)

Governors:—

Jeremiah Glover, Esq., Stoke House, Wakefield.
Edward Tew, Esq., J.P., Banker, Crofton Hall, Wakefield.
Rev. J. Pullein, Kirkthorpe Vicarage, Wakefield.
Edward Tomlinson, Esq., Saint John's Terrace, Wakefield.
Thomas G. Wright, Esq., M.D., Westgate, Wakefield.
Henry Wormald, Esq., South Parade, Wakefield.
Thomas H. Holdsworth, Esq., J.P., Sandal Hall, Wakefield.
The Hon. and Rev. Philip York Savile, Methley Rectory, Leeds.
John Charlesworth Dodgson Charlesworth, Esq., Colliery Proprietor, Chapelthorpe Hall, Wakefield.
George Hadswell Westerman, Esq., J.P., Sandal Grove, Wakefield.
Rev. Charles Joseph Camidge, The Vicarage, Wakefield.
Daniel Burton Kendell, Esq., M.B., J.P., Kettlethorpe Hall, Wakefield.
Jose Luis Fernandes, jun., Esq., Corn Merchant, South Villa, Wakefield.
Robert Bownas Mackie, Esq., Corn Merchant, Saint John's, Wakefield.

Clerk to Trustees:
Walker William, Sandal, near Wakefield.

Head Master:
Rev. James Taylor, B.D.

Other Foundation Master:
*James Thomas Ganderson, B.A.

* This appointment is temporary, a new scheme being in contemplation.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School 1	Head Master - -	All reside in Wakefield, except one from Kirkthorpe, three miles off. The boys lowest in school are all under nine, and their parents are of all classes.
" " " - 2	Clerk in Orders -	
" " " - 3	Farmer - -	
" " " - 4	Clerk in Orders -	
" " " - 5	Do. - -	
" " " - 6	Surgeon - -	
" " " - 7	Do. - -	
" " " - 8	Do. - -	

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys lowest in School 1	Solicitor - -	Snaith.
" " " - 2	Coal Proprietor -	Methley.
" " " - 3	Railway Clerk - -	Chard, Somerset.
" " " - 4	Registrar of the Mixed Commission Court.	Sierra Leone.
" " " - 5	Coal Proprietor -	Methley.
" " " - 6	Maltster - -	Higham Ferrers.
" " " - 7	Clerk in Orders -	Kent.
" " " - 8	Coal Proprietor -	Methley.
" " " - 9	Steam Packet Agent -	London.
" " " - 10	"At the Diggings" -	Australia.
" " " - 11	Gentleman - -	Methley.
" " " - 12	Land Agent - -	Higham Ferrers.
" " " - 13	Clerk in Orders -	Kent.

All board with head master.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	All	5	—	5	16	2	1	—	3	Greek Test., 2nd half of Acts, and Matthew; 2nd half of Paley, Hor. Paul., and Scripture Hist. and Hist. of Prayer Book.	6	13	2	1	—	3	Greek Test., St. John's Gospel, and Scripture History.	25	10	1	1½	—	3	Church Catechism and Scripture History.
Greek - -	30	4	—	4	16	3	1	3	9	Herodotus, Bk. VI. and Soph. Philoct.	7	13	3	1	3	6	Xen. Anabasis, Bk. I., and Arnold's 1st Greek Composition.	12	13	3	1	3	6	Greek Gram., and Arnold's 1st Grk. Delectus.
Latin - -	66	7	—	4	16	3	1	3	9	Cic. pro Murena, and Horace. Ep., Bk. I.	7	13	3	1	3	6	Virgil, Æn. IX.; Sall. de Catal.; Arnold's Longer Latin Exercises.	12	9	6	1	—	12	Latin Grammar.
French - -	8	3	2l 2s	3	15	1	2	1	4	Voltaire's Chas. XII.	3	13	1	2	1	4	Hall's 2nd French Course.	2	12	1	2	1	4	Hall's French Courses.
Arithmetic -	80																							
Book-keeping	6																							
Mensuration and Surveying.	4			The 1st and 2nd classes work at the different subjects at intervals of 2 or 3 days, and no classification can be given.														No classification can be given, as the boys are in all stages.						
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	25																							
History - -	80			The 1st and 2nd classes have to learn these lessons out of school hours - - -														25	10	6				
Geography -	80																	25	10	6				
English Grammar.	12																							
Reading -	25	At special and regular intervals.																						
Writing -	75	No classification; each boy, all through the school (except 1st class), writes ¾ hours each day.																						
Music - -	3	Out of school pupils.																						
Drawing - -	12	No classification; 2 lessons for all of 1½ hours each.																						

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities ; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services ; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) F. T. Hurst. 19th Wrangler, Cambridge, 1857 ; Fellow of St. Catherine's College.

J. H. Lupton. 5th Classic and Junior Optime, Cambridge, 1858 ; Member's Prizeman, 1858 ; Fellow of St. John's College.

A. Buckley. 6th Senior Optime, Cambridge, 1861.

J. H. Taylor. Hastings' Exhibitioner at Queen's College, Oxford, 1859 ; 1st Class in Classics, and 1st Class in Mathematics, in Moderations, 1861 ; 2nd Class in Litt. Hum., 1863.

R. Tomlinson. 3rd Class in Classics, Cambridge, 1863.

H. M. Taylor. Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1863 ; 3rd Wrangler, and 2nd Smith's Prizeman, and 3rd Class in Classics, 1865.

T. J. Sanderson. Lady Clare's Scholar at Clare College, Cambridge, 1863.

T. H. Shaw. Ditto, 1864.

W. W. Taylor. Hastings' Exhibitioner at Queen's College, Oxford, 1865.

(*c*) H. M. Taylor. 1st Class, Seniors, Cambridge, Non-Grem. Exam., 1859 ; Distinguished in Religious Knowledge, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and Drawing.

H. M. Taylor. 1st Class (1st) in Mathematics, and 1st Class (5th) in Classics (Seniors, Oxford, Middle Class Examination, 1860).

T. J. Sanderson. 2nd Class in Mathematics, and 1st Class (alone) in Drawing, Seniors, Oxford, Middle Class Examination, 1860.

T. J. Sanderson. 1st in Durham Middle Class Examination ; Distinguished in Religious Knowledge, Latin, Mathematics, Mechanics, Music, and Drawing.

G. Brewerton. 1st Class, Juniors, in Cambridge Non-Gremial, 1861 ; Distinguished in Religious Knowledge (7th), English (2nd), Latin (1st), and Greek (1st).

W. W. Taylor. 1st Class, Juniors, in Cambridge Non-Gremial, 1863 ; Distinguished in Latin (5th), Greek (2nd), Pure Mathematics (1st), and Mechanics (2nd).

W. L. Bowditch. 2nd Class, Juniors, in Cambridge Non-Gremial, 1863 ; Distinguished in Latin (8th) and Greek (5th).

G. Brewerton. 1st Class, Seniors, in Cambridge Non-Gremial, 1863 ; Distinguished in Latin (2nd), Greek (1st), Pure Mathematics (5th), and Applied Mathematics (1st).

W. W. Taylor. 1st Class, Seniors, in Cambridge Non-Gremial, 1864 ; Distinguished in Latin (19th Bracketed), Pure Mathematics (1st), and Applied Mathematics (1st).

W. L. Bowditch. 2nd Class, Seniors, in Cambridge Non-Gremial, 1864 ; Distinguished in Religious Knowledge (1st), Latin (19th Bracketed), and Greek (4th).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WIGGLESWORTH (PAR. LONG PRESTON) FREE SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

The little school established by Lawrence Clarke in the township of Wigglesworth, in this parish, appears to have always held its present rank as a humble elementary school, notwithstanding the mention of Latin in the founder's will. It has now an attendance of about 40 or 50 children, of whom about one-third are girls. There are only four scholars above the age of 10 years, the rest being merely infants. As it is a free school, it possesses no other income than the 35*l.* derived from the endowment. It receives occasional visits from the Inspector of the district, who at his last examination reported that the children had been very well instructed for their ages in the reading and knowledge of Scripture, and that they showed a fair general proficiency.

A more recent bequest has been made by Miss Hall for the establishment of another school in Long Preston. 60*l.* of the income are appropriated to the master, and 40*l.* to the mistress, who teaches the girls at a house a short distance from the boys' school. The schools are free, except to those who learn writing, and who pay 4*d.* per quarter for pens and ink. The schools were nominally conducted at the time of my visit by a man and his wife, but the master was studying in Leeds for a qualification to practise as a surgeon, and his work in the school was being done by a deputy. The duties seemed to be efficiently performed, and the instruction to have the usual characteristics of that in respectable village schools. As the vicar is not on the trust, being expressly excluded by the terms of the testator's will, and as no provision seems to be made for the regular supervision or inspection of the school, this village is probably condemned, by the fact that it possesses two endowments, to have less efficient instruction for its poor than if no trust funds for education existed in the parish.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 689. A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Lawrence Clarke, by his will, dated 15th August 1789, after certain legacies, bequeathed the residue of his personal estate to trustees, on trust to pay yearly 20*s.* for books for poor children, and the remainder of the income for a school to be called Clarke's Free School for the children of Wigglesworth.

School Property.—1,135*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* consols. Income 35*l.* yearly, which is paid to the master.

Objects of Trust.—For teaching children without expense to their parents at Wigglesworth, such children to be either born in township of Wigglesworth, or of parents living out of the township whose settlements are in Wigglesworth. (Founder's Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin, English, writing and accounts. (Will.)

Government and Masters.—Vicar of Long Preston, ex officio trustee, with three other trustees, have power to make rules. Trustees to elect to supply vacancies. In default of election for six months, the heir-at-law of trustee so dying to be trustee for life. (Will.)

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Elementary village school.
Masters.—One: receiving from endowment 35*l.*
Day Scholars.—Boys and girls, four above the age of ten years; the rest, infants, receive free education.
Boarders.—None.

TRUSTEES. (End. Gr. Ret. 1865.)

Vicar of Long Preston.
Christopher John Geldard.
John Tennant.
Thomas Procter.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WORSBROUGH (PAR. DARFIELD) FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

This school, though retaining the name of a free grammar school, is now the parochial school, and is wholly elementary. In 1827 the Commissioners reported that it had for 50 years previously ceased to give classical instruction, that the clergymen who had been masters had generally employed substitutes, and that reading, writing, and arithmetic only were then taught. It is now under a certificated master, but is not under inspection. The schoolroom is old and dilapidated, and is occupied by about 60 boys, who appear to be diligently though not very well instructed. Few of the elder children whom I examined would have passed the examination had they been presented under the revised code. Their copybooks were full of careless small-hand writing, and they were reading an unintelligible lesson on the "superposition of strata" in a blundering and confused manner. In arithmetic only three or four elder boys had advanced beyond the four simple rules. The smallness of the room and the inadequacy of its fittings place the master at some disadvantage, and he is not provided by the trustees with any regular assistance. Systematic inspection would do much to sustain the life of this school, and to correct its defects. Yet as the income of 35*l.* per annum from the endowment slightly exceeds the sum which would accrue from a Government grant, it serves as a reason for dispensing with the visits of an inspector.

A recent sale of a part of the school property has been sanctioned by the Charity Commissioners, and will enable the trustees to erect a new schoolroom. There are no free scholars; but the children lowest in the school pay 2*d.* per week, and those who learn writing 3*d.* The Catechism is taught to all the scholars, and although they are not compelled to attend the church on Sunday they are all taken to church service on two days a week and on Saints' days. This seems to be a new arrangement, not prescribed in the statutes or by the usage of the school; and it necessarily causes a serious interruption to the work of instruction.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 789. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Endowed by grant from revenues of Duchy of Lancaster, by Henry VIII. (year unknown), with pension of 4*l.* 15*s.* Further endowed by John Rane or Rayney, by his will, dated 25th February 1631, with annuity of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* issuing out of houses in Gracechurch Street, London, to be paid by the Drapers Company (together with 30*l.* for minister on Worsbrough, and 6*l.* 13*s.* for the poor of Darfield, Wombfield, and Worsbrough Dale.) A gift of land, about two acres, made by an ancestor of F. O. Edmunds, Esq. of Worsbrough, the family of Edmunds, long resident in Darfield. On

enclosure of the common a small allotment, about three roods, was made to the school.

School Property.—Annuities and rent of school lands, together 30*l.*

Objects of Trust.—Reputed to have been founded as a grammar school. Maintenance of a learned and sufficient grammar schoolmaster to teach and train up children in schoolhouse in Worsbrough. (Rayney's Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Writing, ciphering, and grounds of established religion. (Rayney's Will.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Charity Commissioners, 30th June 1863. Incumbent and churchwardens of the ecclesiastical district of Worsbrough, and five others resident within seven miles of the church, appoint master, and dismiss him for reasonable cause, or after three months' notice.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—An elementary village school.

Masters.—One, receiving from endowment 30*l.*

Day Scholars.—Not less than eighty boys, in daily attendance chiefly children of miners and labourers.

Boarders.—None.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Rev. H. B. Cooke, Darfield.
F. W. T. V. Wentworth, Esq., Stainbro' Hall.
E. C. Bowen, Esq., Wackworth Hall.
W. Wardsworth, Esq., Monk Bretton.
The Rev. W. Elmhirst, Elmhirst.
The Rev. John Newman, Incumbent, Worsbrough. } *ex officio.*
William Guest, Worsbrough. } *ex officio.*
George Attenborough, Church Warden, Worsbrough. } *ex officio.*

Clerk to Trustees:

Charles Wright, Esq., Hon. Secretary, Worsbrough.

Head Master:

Charles Haigh.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WORTLEY (PAR. LEEDS) FREE SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

The endowed school here is not enumerated among grammar schools in the lists of the Charity Commissioners, nor in the returns presented to the House of Commons in 1865 on the motion of Mr. Hodgkinson. But the founder, Langdale Sunderland, in 1677, prescribes that the instruction given in the school shall be "English or Latin," and designs it for the benefit of "children of inhabitants," without any express or implied limitation to persons of the poorer class. Since the village contains a National school, this endowment is not ill adapted to furnish higher or secondary education, and is already seeking, though with very imperfect success, to fulfil this purpose.

The endowment yields about 40*l.* per annum, and is managed by a body of purely local trustees, including the vicar. Its value is expected to increase, but not materially. There were formerly eight boys receiving gratuitous education in respect of the endowment, but this number has lately been increased to twelve, and the trustees hope to make a further addition to the number as the income improves. The rest of the children pay weekly fees somewhat higher than those of a National school, and varying from 6*d.* to 1*s.* according to the number of subjects taught. There is an average attendance of 42 children, including the 12 free scholars. The instruction at the time of my visit was not, in elementary subjects, up to the level of a good National school, but by the help of ornamental writing and ciphering books it is made to profess a higher character. The state of the schoolroom is not satisfactory, the maps are dirty, and the school material is inadequate.

The master informed me that there are no funds available for the repair and furnishing of the premises, and that he is obliged to pay for all school requisites from his own pocket. He has never taught Latin in the school, as the parents evince great apathy, and even reluctance, whenever he attempts to introduce higher subjects. He believes that the more respectable inhabitants, to whose children it would be appropriate to give advanced instruction, are prevented from sending them as scholars, through an unwillingness to let them associate with the free boys. He is not certificated, and has never been subject to inspection, but had conducted a private school with some success before his appointment to his present post.

As the population of this parish and neighbourhood is quite sufficient to sustain two schools, it seems very desirable that this little endowment, with its schoolroom and dwelling-house, should be made available as a good secondary or upper school. There is nothing in the industrial or social condition of the inhabitants to constitute any exception to the general rule, or to justify the

continuance of the free system. And it is obvious that the practice of giving gratuitous education is the principal hindrance to the proper development of the school.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 680. A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Langdale Sutherland, in pursuance of the will of his uncle, Samuel Sunderland, conveyed, 26 June 1677, land and houses to trustees, for the maintenance of a schoolmaster. William Farrer conveyed, 24 Dec. 1677, one rood of land, with buildings then used as for a school, to Sutherland's trustees.

School Property.—Rents of lands and cottages, 41*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, net 36*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* School site and buildings tolerably adapted for their purpose. House for master.

Objects of Trust.—A schoolmaster to teach the children of the inhabitants of Wortley. (Sunderland's Deed.) For the use of Sunderland's schoolmaster. (Farrer's deed.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, English or Latin. (Sunderland's Deed.)

Government and Master.—Seven trustees, self-electing, resident in Wortley, appoint the master, elect the free scholars, and examine the school half-yearly, but do not otherwise interfere.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—One, receives from endowment 36*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*

Day Scholars.—36, sons of artisans and labourers, from distances up to 1½ miles. 12 are foundationers and pay nothing except 6*d.* a year for fires. Non-foundationers pay 1*l.* 4*d.* a year, and 6*d.* for fires.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission required to know the alphabet.

Instruction in the usual elementary subjects; 36 learn reading, writing, and arithmetic; 15 learn history, geography, and English grammar; four learn drawing; a lesson on Sunday for some; no provision for attendance at church.

Prizes are given. School examined annually by friends who are schoolmasters.

Punishments: Impositions.

Playground 20 yards square, adjoining the school.

School time: 48 weeks in the year, 29 hours a week.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. John Pettitt, Wortley Parsonage.
John Bateson, Manufacturer.
John E. Beaumont, Manufacturer.
James Hartley, Manufacturer.
George Hopper, Esq., (Treasurer).
J. E. V. Nussey, Manufacturer.
Christopher Topham, Esq.
} All of Wortley.

Master:

Thomas Riley.

WRAGBY SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

The sum of 6*l.* 5*s.* is annually paid from the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster to the little parochial school of this parish. The origin of the endowment is unknown, and there is no tradition that it was ever applied to the maintenance of a grammar school. The clergyman informs me that the sum is regularly paid to the schoolmaster, and that the school is open for the boys and girls of the village on the usual terms, and that it is not under Government inspection.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xix. 549. A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Date of foundation unknown. Endowed with a small annuity from the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster.

School Property.—Annuity 6*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* Net 6*l.* 5*s.* paid to the boys' parochial school.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of grammar school in Wragby. (The school has long ceased to be used, if it ever was used, as a free grammar school. Ch. Com. Rep.)

Government and Masters.—No trustees. This school is managed with the other parochial schools by the rector.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Elementary village school, not under government inspection.

Masters.—One, receiving from endowment 6*l.* 5*s.* and school fees.

COUNTY OF YORK, WEST RIDING.

2.—TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES AND HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

N.B.—The incomes of the several Schools from Endowment appear in this Table as they were stated by the authorities in their replies to a question asking for the *average* income calculated on the preceding five years. They differ, therefore, in many instances from the figures given in other Lists and Tables, in which the *present* income has been given when ascertained.

CONSTITUTION AND ENDO

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Classical Schools—								£	£	£	
Ackworth -	1,800	Agricultural.	With trustees.	No	Observed -	Good	Trustees	1,213	1,213	1,213	Stat
Bingley -	5,238	Manufacturing.	None -	—	Decree of Chancery 1820.	Good	Trustees	250	203	203	Stat
Bradford - -	106,218	Manufacturing.	With trustees.	Yes	Act of 1818 -	Good	Trustees	712	500	495	—
Doncaster -	16,406	Agricultural.	With town clerk.	No	New Rules 1862	Bad; new Schl. projected	Rent-charge H.M.	6	6	6	Stat
Giggleswick - (1865).	3,187	Pastoral and partly manufacturing.	In school library.	No	Scheme 1845 and 1864.	Good	Trustees	1,119	892	733	Stat
Halifax - - Heath School.	37,014	Manufacturing.	With president of governors.	Yes	Partly obsolete.	Good	Trustees	300	274	270	Inc
Knaresborough (1867).	5,402	Agricultural and manufacturing.	With trustees.	Yes	Varied by trustees.	Good	Rent-charge.	20	20	20	Sta
Leeds - -	207,165	Manufacturing.	With trustees.	No	Scheme, 1855	Good	Trustees	2,454	2,110	2,110	Inc
Pontefract -	5,346	Agricultural.	Office of Duchy of Lancaster.	—	Varied by original authority.	Good	Master	50	50	50	Sta
Ripon - - -	6,000, town; 13,000, parish.	Agricultural.	With governors.	Yes	Observed partly only.	Bad	Governors.	670	585	585	Inc

(*Continued on page* 318.)

NT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions to Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only, or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
-	—	—	—	No definable majority.	Members of Soc. of Frnds	Trstees.	Yes	- - -	Boys and yung men.	Poorer members of Soc. of Friends intending to be teachers.	- -	—	Classical -	—
ne	—	—	—	Local	Freeholdrs: Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Yes	Parish -	Boys	Absolute -	By application to H.M.	—	Classical -	Relief of poor.
re 2	160	—	—	Local	Residence	Partly by trstees.	Yes	Parish -	Boys	Ch. of Engl. and rsidnce.	- -	—	Classical -	—
-	—	—	—	Local	—	H.M.	No	Unknown -	Boys	Sons of burgesses and residents abs.	Claim -	Inc. rpdly.	Semi-class.	—
1 s. 2 f. re 2	45 100 150	—	—	Local	Residence *	Partly by trstees.	No	Open to all	Boys	Open to all	- -	—	Classical -	—
re 4	280	—	—	Local	Residence	Partly by trstees.	Yes	Parish and neighbourhood.	Boys	60 residents preferred.	Claim on vacancy.	Stat.	Classical -	—
	—	—	—	Local	Residence	H.M.	No	Parish -	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Classical -	—
	200	—	—	Local	Residence	Partly by trstees.	No	Parishiours of Leeds.	Boys	None -	Natives or residents of borough.	Inc.	Classical -	—
	300	—	—	Ex officio.	None	Master	No	Burgesses of Pontefract	Boys	None -	- -	Stat.	Classical -	—
	—	—	—	Local	Residence	Partly by trstees.	No	Resident parishioners not defined by charter.	Boys	Age of 8 yrs. abs.	Examination in reading, writing, and spelling.	Stat.	Classical by charter, semi-classical in fact.	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

* *See Digest, p.* 97.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Classical Schools—										
Ackworth - -	H.M. & 2 assistants.	Trustees.	Trustees -	Trustees.	Trustees.	None prescribed	H.M. and tutor.	11 B.	Neither	—
Bingley - -	H.M. and assistant.	Trustees: with consent of Bp.	- - -	H.M.	H.M.	Graduate Oxf. or Camb.	H.M.	9 B. 27 D.	- -	
Bradford - -	H.M., ushr, & assistant.	Trustees.	Trustees -	Trustees.	Trustees.	M.A. of Oxfd. or Camb.	H.M.	52 D.	Class of scholars.	1
Doncaster - -	H.M. & 16 assistants.	Trustees.	- - -	H.M.	H.M.	Graduate -	None	50 B. 90 D.	- -	
Giggleswick - (1865).	H.M., usher, and 2 assistants.	Trustees, with consent of Bishop.	Trustees with Bp's consent.	Trustees.	Trustees.	(H.M.) M.A. and in Priest's orders: H. M. & usher memb. of Ch. of Eng.	H.M. usher.	14 B. 26 D.	- -	
Halifax - - Heath School.	H.M., ushr., & assistant.	Trustees.	Trustees -	Ush. by trstees: asstnt. by H.M.	(Usher) trstees assistnt H.M.	Memb. of Ch. of Eng. Oxf. or Camb.	H.M.	5 B. 35 D.	Decrease in numbers.	
Knaresborough (1867).	Two resident, several non-resident.	Trustees.	Trustees -	H.M.	H.M.	Church of Eng., and competent to teach in classics.	Schlhse. and other hse. belonging to H.M.	B. & D.	No -	—
Leeds - -	H.M. & 11 assistants.	Trustees.	Trustees -	H.M.	Trustees or H.M.	Graduate of Oxf. or Camb. in full orders.	H.M.	20 B. 210 D.	Neither	
Pontefract -	H.M. and usher.	Chan. of D. of Lanctr.	- - -	H.M.	- -	M.A., Oxford or Camb.	H.M.	25 D.	Neither	
Ripon - -	H.M., Usher, & assistant.	Governors.	By the Crown.	Govrns. (usher) H.M. (astnt.)	By the Crown (usher).	Graduate of Oxf. or Camb.	H.M.	11 B. 45 D.	Neither	

(*Continued on page* 320.)

School.				Boarding Houses.										
Occupation of Parents (the Numbers indicate the Proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars). Dependent, Professional, Mercantile, } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, Artizans, Labourers, B. C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bedrooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bedrooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
								£	£	£				
Per cent. B.	Per cent. - -	1	—	- -	None but school ho.	Trustees.	Yes	Gratuitous.			(*a*) 6 0 (*b*) 10 0	None needed.	—	4
All A.	25 A. 75 B.	1	3	- -	H.M.	H.M.	Yes	71	56	45	(*a*) 7 0 (*b*) 9 0	Junior master.	700	—
-	B.	3	—	- -	None at present. "Not a school of ldgngs. like Rugby."	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
60 A. 20 B.	45 A. 55 B.	1	—	Licence of H.M.	Two by H.M. Engl. mstr. one other.	Bdng. mstrs.	Yes	98	75	46	(*a*) 7 30–8 (*b*) 8 30–10 30	H.M. and masters.	590	2
35 A. 35 B.	30 A. 70 B.	1	4	None required.	Usher and private persons.	None	Yes	Ush 50*l*. Pri. 35*l*.	50 —	50 14	(*a*) 7 15 (*b*) 9 15–10 15	- - -	500	—
A.	60 A. 40 B.	1	4	Licence of H.M.	H.M.	—	Yes	55	—	45	(*a*) 7 0 (*b*) 9 0	By junior master.	—	—
No return.		No return		Trustees	H.M.	H.M.	Yes	35	—	31	(*a*) 7 a.m. (*b*) 9 p.m.	Monitors -	About five times the regulation.	
-	30 A. 70 B.	5	—	Trustees	H.M. and second M.	H.M.	Yes	—	—	—	(*a*) 7 30 (*b*) 9 30 and 10.	Ho. Mastr.	730	—
-	55 A. 45 B.	3	9	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
5 A. 5 B.	45 A. 55 B.	2	2½	- -	H.M.	H.M.	Yes	75	73	58	(*a*) 6 30 (*b*) 9 0	- - -	461	1

(*Continued on next page.*)

Instruction.												
Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform; *i.e.*, by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn					
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Lan-	
Classical Schools— Ackworth -	42	50	Classics, English history, mathematics.	Separate -	No promotion	All in school -	11	11	11	4	—	
Bingley - -	43	30	Reading, writing.	Separate -	General progress.	½ (*c*) town boys ½ (*b*) boarders.	26	10	13	4	—	
Bradford -	42	30 25*	Reading accurately.	- - -	All combined	- - -	14	7	—	—	—	
Doncaster -	41	30	Reading and writing satisfactorily.	By group of subjects.	Marks and examination.	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	
Giggleswick - (1865).	40	30	Reading fluently and writing.	By classics -	Marks and examination.	⅓ (*c*) day boys -	40	5	38	12	—	
Halifax - - Heath School.	40	30	Reading -	By Latin -	Examination -	Mostly in school	40	14	6	—	—	
Knaresborough (1867).	From 43 to 5.	30	To be able to read simple words.	Mixed -	By marks for lessons and by marks for examination.	- - -	22	6	11	—	—	
Leeds - -	39	26* 27	Reading and arithmetic.	Separate -	Marks and examination.	½ out of school; under supervision.	230	55	165	22	—	
Pontefract -	40	30	Spelling -	- - -	Examination -	All out of school; without supervision.	16	7	9	—	—	
Ripon - -	39	36* 30	Reading and writing.	Mixed -	Marks and examination.	½ at home; without supervision.	41	21	16	3	—	

(*Continued on p.* 322.)

* In winter.

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text-Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text-Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Bookkeeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Chiefly without aid.	P.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	—	11	All three	—	—	11	—	11	All
Occasional aid	P.V.	P.	P.	P.	Short sentences	36	15	All three	4	2	1	1	—	(*c*) for juniors
All three	P.V.	P.V.	—	—	All three	14	5	All three	—	—	—	—	—	
Without aid	—	—	—	—	All three	—	—	Text books	—	—	—	—	—	
(*b*) Upper boarders with him, others none.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	40	13	Text books and orally.	—	—	—	—	—	
	P.V.	P.V.	P.V.	—	All three	40	14	Text books	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		31	16	(*a*) and (*b*)	11	14	9	9	—	(*a*) and (*c*)
Tutor, out of school, or without aid.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	Short sentences in lower school, (*b*) and (*c*) in upper school.	230	29	All three	26	29	20	31	36	All four.
Without aid	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	All three	25	9	All three	12	5	—	10	—	Text books
Generally with master's aid.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	Short sentences, continuous pieces, rarely (*c*), except an English theme.	45	10	Text books and orally.	Yes (1867)	Yes	Partially	—	Partially	(*b*) and (*c*) occasionally.

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Classical Schools—													
Ackworth -	11	—	—	3	—	—	—	11	—	All but T.M., P.M.	- - -	Half-yearly	Yearly by trustees.
Bingley - -	35	35	20	—	5	36	34	35	2	All - - -	Mnemonics	Half-yearly	- - -
Bradford - -	14	14	—	—	—	14	14	—	—	None - - -	- - -	Yearly -	Yearly -
Doncaster -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	All but T.M., P.M.	- - -	- - -	Half-yearly (H.M.)
Giggleswick - (1865).	40	40	27	27	27	27	7	38	27	D.F., P.M., T.M. -	- - -	Fortnightly.	Yearly (Bp.)
Halifax - - Heath School.	40	26	26	16	40	26	26	—	—	- - - -	- - -	Half-yearly	- - -
Knaresborough (1867).	20	30	30	20	20	32	32	9	11	P., D.F., T.M., P.M.	- - -	Half-yearly	- - -
Leeds - -	230	211	125	—	—	94	166	134	28	All - - -	- - -	Yearly -	Yearly, by examiners appointed by trustees.
Pontefract -	25	25	9	25	25	25	25	—	—	- - - -	- - -	Half-yearly	- - -
Ripon - - -	45	45	—	45	36	45	45	6	3	P., D.F., M., and G.D.	- - -	- - -	Yearly app. by Bishop.

(*Continued on p.* 324.)

Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Religious Instruction.								
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
—	School is for teachers.	- - -	11	Soc. of Frnds.	H.M.	Bible publicly read morning and evening.	All	- - -	- - -	All, twice
Yes -	Yes -	Yes - -	36	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	H.M. and vicar.	One - -	Boarders twice.
—	- - -	- - -	14	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	- - -	- - -	No rule -
—	Class and special depts.	- - -	—	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	H.M. and vicar.	Bible lessons.	Boarders, twice.
—	Yes -	Yes - -	40	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	H.M. and usher.	None -	No rule -
No -	No - -	No - -	40	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	None - -	None -	Twice boarders.
Yes -	Yes - -	No - -	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	Vicar of parish.	Boarders, two.	Boarders
Yes -	Yes -	Yes - -	230	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	ll	H.M. - -	Preparation of divinity.	Voluntary
Yes -	Yes -	Yes - -	25	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	H.M. - -	- - -	- - -
—	Yes, partially.	Greek, sometimes replaced by modern languages.	45	Ch. of Eng.	H.M. and ush.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	Clergyman of district.	One for all	Two -

(*Continued on next page*).

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation -			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play-ground.	Distance of Play-ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Classical Schools—									
Ackworth -	Yes - - -	Not used -	Not required	- - -	None -	—	2 acres	Close -	All -
Bingley - -	Yes - -	Private (if severe).	Corporal -	- - -	None, except over boardrs.	—	1,780 sq. yds.	Close to school.	Both
Bradford -	Yes - -	Public -	All - -	Report to H.M.	—	—	780 sq. yds.	Close -	All -
Doncaster -	Yes - -	Public -	No - -	Report to H.M.	None, except over boardrs.	—	(hired) 10 acres *	1 mile	Both, if subscribers.
Giggleswick - (1865).	No; trustees and Bishop of Ripon.	Public -	Flogging -	- - -	None -	—	1,100 sq. yds.	Close -	All -
Halifax - - Heath School.	Yes - -	Public, slight.	Caning -	- - -	None -	—	2 acres	Close -	All -
Knaresborough (1867).	Yes - -	Not used	All - -	Daily supervision.	Assistant mastrs.	—	Several	One close, others ½ mile.	Brdcrs.
Leeds - -	Yes - -	Public -	Suspension and expulsion.	- - -	None -	24	9 acres	Close -	All -
Pontefract -	Yes - -	Public -	Heavy imposition.	- - -	None -	—	—	Close -	All -
Ripon - -	Yes - -	Public -	Corporal -	- - -	None -	20	½ rood	Close -	All -

(*Continued on p. 326.*)

* *See Digest, p. 74.*

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
Yes	Both	Hrdly used.	All	-	-	-	-	—
None	Drilling	Yes	None	Commercial and Latin grammar.	Commercial	Not expedient	Rarely expedient.	Multiplicity of classes.
None	No	No	None	Rule of three.	Rule of three	-	-	Small income and large family.
None	Drilling	Yes	-	Classics, school preferred.	Classical and commercial.	A college of examiners.	Both	—
Yes	Drilling	No	All	Classical and modern physical science.	Elementary, perhaps Latin.	Government	Neither	Limited power and salary of H.M., and want of a school boarding-house.
None	No	No	Open to boarders only.	Classics and English.	Some would omit Latin.	Governors and H.M.	Rarely expedient.	None.
Yes	Yes	Yes	Boarders	Classical and mathematical.	-	No	-	—
Yes	Drilling	—	All	Mathematics. Classical in upper department, with mod. languages, elements of bot. and chem.	English and commercial in upper department.	As at present.	Possible, rarely expedient.	Want of funds for exhibitions and assistant masters.
None at present.	None	None	None	Latin and arithmetic.	Commercial	Expedient	Both	"Maternal interference."
Yes	Drilling	Yes	All	Languages, math., Scripture, hist., and geog.	Commercial by by the majority perhaps.	Expedient by any competent, *i.e.*, experienced person.	Perhaps possible, within certain limits.	Dislike to classics by parents rather than by boys.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes, observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Classical Schools—cont.								£	£	£	
Rishworth (Halifax).	1,244	Manufacturing.	In school chest.	Yes	Scheme 1854	Very good	Trustees	2,915	2,260	750*	Inc.
Rotherham (1867).	7,598	Manufacturing and mining.	With trustees.	Yes	Observed	Good	Trustees	24	24	24	Stat.
Sedbergh	4,391	Manufacturing and agricultural.	With governors.	No	Observed	Good	Trustees	663	567	537	Inc.
Wakefield	23,350	Agricultural, mining, and manufacturing.	Chest in governors' office.	No	Observed	Good	Governors	410	352	260	Inc.
Semi-classical Schools—											
Almondbury	10,361	Manufacturing.	With H.M.	Yes	Varied by original authority.	Small	Trustees	130	92	92	Inc.
Barnsley (Silkstone).	17,890	Mining, agricultural, and manufacturing.	Solicitors of trustees.	Yes	Observed; varied in 1839.	Good	Trustees	126	126	126	Fluctuating.
Batley	7,206	Manufacturing.	With vicar	No	Observed	Bad	Trustees	198	171	171	Stat.
Bentham	3,589	Agricultural and manufacturing.	With one of the trustees.	—	- - -	Good	Trustees	350	241	107	Inc.
Bolton Abbey Skipton.	112	Agricultural.	H.M.	—	- - -	Fair	H.M.	90	90	90	Stat.
Dent (Sedbergh).	1,427	Agricultural.	In vestry	No	Observed	Bad	Trustees	60	56	56	Stat.

(*Continued on page* 328.)

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force.)	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
	£													
2	150	—	—	Local	Ch. of Eng. *	Trstees.	Yes	Manor and parish of Halifax.	Both	Poverty, residence pref.	Election by trustees.	Stat.	Classical -	—
—	—	—	—	Local	Rsdt. freeholdrs.	Master	Yes	Residents in Rotherham.	Boys	Residence abs.	Nomination of trustees	Stat.	Classical -	—
7	236	—	—	Local	Residence	Master	No	Parish -	Boys	Residence abs.	Claim -	—	Classical -	—
†9	590	8	—	Local	Residence mem. of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	—	Boys born in Wakefield.	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Classical -	—
—	—	—	—	Local	Residence	Partly by trstees.	Yes	Parish -	Boys	Poverty‡ -	Election by trustees.	Stat.	Classical -	—
—	—	—	—	Local	Not kwn	H.M.	Yes for just and lawful cse.	Barnsley, Dodworth, and Keresforth Hill township.	Boys	Founder's kin or residence, abs.	Claim, competitive examination.	Dec.	Classical, except the Locke scholars.	—
—	—	—	—	Local	Ch. of Eng.	Partly by trstees.	No	Parish -	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Classical -	—
—	—	—	—	Local	Residence Ch. of Eng.	Partly by trstees.	Yes	Parish -	Both	- - -	- -	—	Semi-class.	Alms house
—	—	—	—	One patron.	—	H.M.	—	Tenants of Bolton Manor and certain houses.	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Classical -	—
—	—	—	—	Local	Residence	Partly by trustees	No	Inhabitants of Dent.	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Classical -	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

* *See Digest, p.* 221. † *See Digest, p.* 293. ‡ *See Digest, p.* 22.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Classical Schools—cont.										
Rishworth (Halifax).	H.M. & 8 assistants. (1 mistress of girls' sch.)	Trustees.	Trustees	Trustees.	Trustees.	Member of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	70 B.	Better class.	—
Rotherham (1867).	H.M. and usher.	Trustees.	Trustees	H.M.	H.M.	M.A. of Oxf. or Camb.	H.M.	54 D.	- -	3
Sedbergh	H.M. and usher.	St. John's College, Camb.	- - -	H.M.	H.M.	- - -	H.M.	17 B. 8 D.	Neither	2
Wakefield	H.M., usher, and assistants.	Governors.	Governors	(Usher) Governors, assistants, H.M.	(Usher) Governors, assistants, H.M.	M.A., Oxford or Cambridge.	H.M.	13 B. 65 D.	Neither	½
Semi-classical Schools—										
Almondbury	H.M. and usher.	Trstes.: Abp. of Yrk. & Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge, in default.	Trustees	H.M.	H.M.	Bachelor of Arts at least.	H.M.	24 B. 17 D.	Neither	1
Barnsley (Silkstone).	H.M., usher, drawing master.	Trstees.	Trustees	H.M.	H.M.	The usual course of education, with Latin and Greek.	H.M.	4 B. 26 D.	Not changed, except females are excluded.	2
Batley	H.M. and assistant.	Trustees and ch. wardens.	Trustees	H.M.	H.M.	Member of Ch. of Eng. Grad. preferred.	H.M.	53 D.	Increase of popltn.	3½
Bentham	Two	Trstees.	Trustees	Trstees.	Trstees.	Graduate, Oxford or Cambridge (obsolete).	None	90 D. 6 B.	Neither	3
Bolton Abbey (Skipton).	H.M. and usher.	Duke of Devonshire.	- - -	H.M.	—	In orders	H.M.	7 D.	Neither	1
Dent (Sedbergh).	One	Trstees.	Trustees	—	—	B.A., born in York, Westm., or Lancashire.	H.M.	34 D.	- -	2

(*Continued on p.* 330.)

School.				Boarding Houses.										
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile, Farmers, Shopkeepers B Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
								£	£	£				
er cent. 25 A. 75 B.	Per cent. - -	—	4	-	None but schoolhouse.	Trustees.	Yes	Gratuitous.			(*a*) 6 0 (*b*) 9 30	By 2nd master.	300	—
-	65 A. 35 B.	6	—	Trustees	None at present.	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	50 A. 50 B.	—	—	- -	Usher and townspeople.	H.M.	Yes	39	39	39	- -	- - -	—	—
-	20 A. 60 B. 20 C.	1-2	2-4	- -	H.M. -	H.M.	Yes	55 35*	55 35*	55 35*	(*a*) 7 a.m. (*b*) 8 30 p.m.	H.M. -	890	—
65 A. 35 B.	90 B. 10 C.	—	3	- -	H.M. -	—	Yes	51	31	27	(*a*) 6 30 and 8 0 (*b*) 8 0	Monitors	387	Nor
100 B.†	5 A. 95 B.	—	3 or 4	Trustees	H.M. -	H.M.	Yes	31	31	31	(*a*) 6 0 and 7 0 (*b*) 9 0‡	By the imposition of lessons.	360	—
-	15 A. 85 B.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
A. & B.	90 B. 10 C.	—	—	- -	H.M. has 6 private boarders.	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	100 B.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	85 B. 15 C.	—	—	Trustees	None at present.	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

* Under 10 years of age. † Under 10 years of age. ‡ At 7.0 in winter.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction: Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Instruction: Number of School Hours per Week.	Instruction: Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Instruction: Classification Uniform; *i.e.*, by one Subject, or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Instruction: Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination or Seniority; or by these combined.	Instruction: Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn: Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Classical Schools—cont.											
Rishworth (Halifax).	42	—	Reading	—	Examination	All in school	38	26	22	—	—
Rotherham (1867).	41	30 27*	Reading, writing, elementary arithmetic.	Separate	Marks and examination.	All at home; without supervision.	50	9	34	—	—
Sedbergh	40	29	Qualified to begin Latin.	Uniform	Examination	Mostly (*a*) juniors, seniors (*c*).	—	—	—	—	—
Wakefield	42	28	Read fairly	Separate	Examination	Boarders, (*b*) all day boys, (*c*) all.	66	30	8	—	—
Semi-classical Schools—											
Almondbury	40	22	Read Psalms	Separate	Examination	Almost all (*b*)	28	28	3	—	—
Barnsley (Silkstone).	44	33	None except the Locke scholars.	Yes, except classics.	Marks during the half-year.	Three fourths out of school without sup.	6	1	5	—	—
Batley	42	30	Read New Testament.	Separate	Marks and examination.	$\frac{3}{4}$ (*c*); $\frac{1}{4}$ (*a*)	25	4	8	3	—
Bentham	44	35 Summer, 30 Winter.	To read the New Testament.	By group of subjects solely.	Marks and examination.	$\frac{2}{12}$ out of school, no supervision.	11	1	2	—	—
Bolton Abbey (Skipton).	44	28	Reading and writing.	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Dent (Sedbergh).	44	30	None	Separate	Seniority	$\frac{1}{2}$ out of school without supervision.	7	2	6	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 332.)

* In winter.

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) orginal Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text-Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Bookkeeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Aid of master	P.V.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences	55	19	All three	—	—	—	—	—	
Master's aid in school.	P.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	54	24	All three	—	12	—	—	12	(*a*) text books
	P.V.	P.V.	—	—	All three	—	—	Text books and dictated orally.	—	—	—	—	—	
Without aid	P.V.	P.V.	—	—	All three	80	25	All three	6	4	—	—	—	None
Without aid	P.V.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	34	4	Text books and orally.	1	18	—	—	34	Chemistry, all
Master's aid	P.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences	30	10	Text books and dictated orally.	—	10	1	—	—	
Aid of master	P. & V.	P.	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	53	6	All three	8	—	—	—	—	
Translations and aid of master.	P.	—	—	—	All three	All	40	All three	4	15	—	—	—	Natural History, text books.
	—	—	—	—		7	2	Text books and orally.	—	—	—	—	—	
Master's aid	P.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences.	34	1	Text books	—	1	—	—	—	

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M. Trustees, or others.
Classical Schools—cont.													
Rishworth (Halifax).	55	55	25	—	15	55	55	—	55	T.M., P.M.	—	—	Yearly (Abp.)
Rotherham (1867).	54	54	54	All learnt by heart.	40	54	54	13	—	D.F., D.M.	—	Monthly	Yearly
Sedbergh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Half-yearly	—
Wakefield	80	80	12	—	20	25	75	12	3	G.D.; P.; D.F.; D.M.	—	Christmas, by masters, and Cambridge mid.-class.	Yearly, Midsummer, appointed by trustees.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.													
Almondbury	18	34	34	—	18	34	34	4	1	D.F., P.M.	—	Half-yearly	—
Barnsley (Silkstone).	30	30	30	4	27	30	30	17	—	G.D.; P.; D.F.; C.	—	—	Yearly, appoint trustees.
Batley	50	50	44	—	53	53	53	—	—	None at present	—	Half-yearly	—
Bentham	40	40	50	—	25	All	All	15	—	G.D.	—	—	Annually, trustees.
Bolton Abbey (Skipton).	7	7	7	—	7	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	Half-yearly, by vicar.
Dent (Sedbergh).	19	14	16	—	—	34	34	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 334.)

Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Religious Instruction.								
Who how ipti- le for rtain udies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
—	- - -	- - -	55	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	Incumbent	- - -	All, twice
o -	Yes -	No - -	54	None	H.M. and ush.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	H.M. - - - - -	- -	
o -	No - -	No - - -	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M. and usher.	Prayer Book morn.	All	H.M. - -	- - -	Twice -
o -	No - -	No - - -	78	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Special selection.	All	H.M. - -	Preparation	Whole school.
—	- - -	Occasionally -	34	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer-Book morning and evening.	All	H.M. and vicar.	2 lectures	All, twice
—	Yes - -	Yes - -	30	None	H.M.	Bp. Bloomfield's Selection morn. and evening.	All	Incumbent	Scrip.hist., and Scrip. all.	Boarders, twice.
es -	Yes - -	Yes - -	53	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	Vicar - -	- -	- - -
s -	Yes - -	Yes - -	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M. and usher.	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All	Rector and H.M.	Lessons and Sunday school, all.	All - -
—	- - -	- - -	7	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book evening.	All	- - -	- - -	- - -
-	No - -	No - - -	34	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	From the Prayer Book used in the morning.	—	- - -	- - -	- - -

(Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Classical Schools—cont.									
Rishworth (Halifax).	Trustees	Public, very rare.	All	—	—	21	1,300 sq. yds.	Close	All
Rotherham (1867).	Yes	Public	Corporal punishment.	—	—	16	¼ acre	Close	All
Sedbergh	Yes	Public	Caning	—	—	—	—	Close	All
Wakefield	Yes	Public	No distinction	—	None	20	4 acres	Close	All
Semi-classical Schools—									
Almondbury	Governors	Public, very rare.	Corporal, fines	Report to H.M.	None	35	1¾ acres	Close	All
Barnsley (Silkstone).	Yes	Public	Yes	Only setting work or tasks.	—	21	700 sq. yds.	Close	All
Batley	Yes	Public, but seldom.	—	—	None	—	400 sq. yds.	Close	All
Bentham	Yes	Public	By H.M. and usher.	—	None	Cessation during schl. hours.	580 sq. yards.	Close	All
Bolton Abbey (Skipton).	Yes	Public	—	—	—	—	None	—	—
Dent (Sedbergh.)	Yes	Public	—	—	—	—	120 sq. yards.	Close	All

(*Continued on p.* 336.)

- - - Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
ymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
None -	Drilling -	No	All - -	Classical and commercial.	Classical and commercial.	Not expedient	Not expedient.	None.
Yes - -	Yes -	—	- - -	English, French, Latin, and mathematics.	Latin, many commercial.	Council or H.M.	Neither -	Lack of exhibitions to the universities.
None -	No -	None	All - -	As at present.	- - - -	Inexpedient	Neither -	None.
Yes - -	Drilling -	Yes	None open	Classical, mathematical, and commercial.	Commercial, generally.	Universities	Both -	Interference of parents.
None -	No - -	Yes	All - -	Commercial, chemicals, theology.	English, mathematics, writing.	Universities	Both for older boys.	None.
None - -	No - -	Yes (brs.)	None -	Commercial.	Elementary -	Expedient -	Neither -	Neglect of parents.
None -	No - -	No	- - -	Classical, with commercial department.	Any gratuitous subjects.	Expedient -	Not expedient.	Inadequacy of school fees and of class rooms.
- -	Drilling occasionally.	None	None -	Commercial.	Commercial -	By trustees	Expedient	Poverty of school.
- -	- - -	—	- - -	Commercial.	Commercial -	Inexpedient	Neither.	—
- -	- - -	—	None -	Elementary.	Elementary -	Expedient -	Neither -	Irregular attendance.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.								£	£	£	
Drax	1,231	Agricultural.	With trustees.	Prtly.	Scheme 1847	Good	Trustees	1,059	696	696	Stat.
Haworth (Bradford).	5,896	Manufacturing.	With acting trustees.	Yes	Observed	Good	Trustees	92	82	82	Stat.
Hemsworth	975	Agricultural.	Registry at York.	—	Decree in Chancery, 1861.	Being rebuilt.	Trustees	(now 367.)	211	211	Inc.
Heptonstall (Halifax).	3,497	Manufacturing.	None	—	—	Good	H.M., subject to approbation of senior trustees.	64	56	56	Stat.
Hipperholme (1867.)	7,340	Farming and manufacturing.	In school chest.	No	—	Good	H.M and trustees	195	180	180	Inc.
Keighley	15,005	Manufacturing.	Trustees	Yes	Varied by trustees.	Good	Trustees	240	160	160	Stat.
Otley (1867).	4,458	Agricultural.	Bank	No	Scheme, 1861	Good	Rent-charge, 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*	26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* less rates and taxes.			Stat.
Rastrick (Halifax).	4,516										
Roystone	4,210	Farming; now (1867) becoming a coal district.	In vestry of parish church.	Yes	Scheme, 1843	Good	Trustees	64	40	40	Stat.
Saddleworth (Wharmton School). 1867.	18,631	Manufacturing.	Chairman of trustees.	On request.	—	—	Trustees	45	—	—	Stat.

(*Continued on p.* 338.)

ENDOWMENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex-Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total Annual Value.	Number.	Total Annual Value.											
—	£ —	—	£ —	Local	Birth in prish.	Trstees.	Yes	Parish -	Both	Poverty, residence.	Election by trustees.	—	Semi-class.	Alms hoses, clothing, &c.
—	—	—	—	Local	Residence	H.M.	Yes	Township -	Boys	- - -	- - -	—	Classical -	—
—	—	*	—	—	None	Partly trstees.	—	Parish -	Boys	6 poor boys from parish and neighbourhood.	Election by trustees.	Stat.	Classical -	None
—	—	—	—	Local	None	H.M.	No	Parish -	Boys (formrly bth.)	- - -	- -	Inc.	Classical -	—
hare of 10	70 to 90.	—	—	Local	Rsdt. in Hlifx. district.	H.M.	Not knn	Township -	Not stated.	- - -	- -	Inc.	Classical -	Bread for poor.
Jone	None	None	None	Local	None	Partly trstees.	—	Parish -	Boys	To be resident in the parish.	By application at school.	Stat.	Classical -	None
—	—	—	—	All local, vicar ex-off.	Appointed by Court of Chancery.	Partly by trstees.	Yes	Parish -	Boys	Residence, abs.	Claim -	Inc.	Semi-class.	None
No	—	—	—	Local	3 yrs. residence and freehold.	Partly by trstees.	Yes, with consent of Bshp.	Parish -	Boys	- - -	- - -	Inc.	Classical -	—
None	—	—	—	Local	None	- -	Yes	Township of Saddleworth.	Boys	Absolute -	Election	10 Stat.	Semi-class.	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

* *See Digest, p.* 122.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters. Number.	Head Master. By whom Appointed.	Head Master. By whom Dismissible.	Assistants. By whom Appointed.	Assistants. By whom Dismissible.	Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders or Day Scholars (D.)	Character. School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.										
Drax	Two	Trstees.	Trustees	H.M. and trstees.	H.M. and trustees	None	H.M.	12 B. 50 D.	Neither	3½
Haworth (Bradford).	One	Trustees.	Trustees	-	-	Graduate, Oxfd. or Camb.	H.M.	1 B. 19 D.	Neither	3
Hemsworth	H.M. and assistant.	Abp., Dean, or Trstees. in ordr.	-	Trustees.	Trustees.	-	H.M.	9 B. 49 D.	Neither	3
Heptonstall (Halifax).	H.M. and assistant.	Trustees.	-	H.M.	H.M.	Sufficient learning.	—	29 D.	Decrease in populatn.	3
Hipperholme (1867).	H.M. and usher.	Trustees.	Trustees	H.M.	Left to H.M.	Graduate of Oxf. or Camb.	H.M.	45 B. 61 D.	School has largely increased.	2
Keighley	H.M. and assistant.	Trustees.	Trustees	H.M.	Trustees.	Unmarried, and qualified to teach the children in the Eng., Lat., and Greek tongues.	Rent allwd. to H.M.	6 B. 42 D.	Class of scholars.	1
Otley (1867).	None at present. Two.	Lord Chancellor.	Trustees	Master and trustees	Master or trustees	Graduate, Eng. University.	None provided.	Day scholars.	-	—
Rastrick (Halifax).										
Roystone	H.M. and usher.	Trustees & bishop.	Trustees, with consent of Bishop.	H.M.	H.M.	Member of Ch. of Eng., without cure of souls.	H.M.	17 B. 25 D.	Neither	2
Saddleworth (Wharmton School). (1867).	H.M., Fr., & drawing M., and visiting masters.	Trustees.	Trustees	H.M.	H.M.	Able to teach English, Latin, and Greek.	H.M.	6 B. 38 D.	-	3

(*Continued on p.* 340.)

SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. (The Numbers indicate the Proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile, } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent. All C.	Per cent. 5 A. 55 B. 40 C.	—	—	- -	School house	Trustees.	Yes	£ —	£ —	£ —	6 a.m. 9 p.m.	M. and senior boy.	—	—
- -	5 A. 85 B. 10 C.	—	—	- -	H.M.	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
25 A. 75 B.	22 A. 65 B. 13 C.	—	1	- -	H.M.	H.M.	Yes	44	35	29	(*a*) 6 30–7 15 (*b*) 8 30	Supervisn. of master.	320	—
- -	20 A. 55 B. 25 C.	—	2	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
80 A. 20 B.	80 B. 20 C.	5	4	- -	H.M.	—	Yes	48	40	37 (Sons of Clergy.)	(*a*) 6 30 (*b*) 9 0	Boys misbehaving compelled to rise and work.	—	—
10 A. 90 B.	10 A. 90 B.	None	6	Trustees	H.M.	H.M.	Yes	34	30	27	(*a*) 6 0 (*b*) 9 0	System of fines.	890	None
No -	22	None	None	- -	No boarders at present			—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
50 A. 50 B.	35 A. 65 B.	—	—	- -	H.M.	H.M.	Yes	38	33	24	(*a*) 7 0 and 7 15 (*b*) 8 45 and 8 15	Master and monitors.	378	—
65 A. 35 B.	25 A. 75 B.	—	—	- -	H.M.	—	Yes	48	43	39	6½ a.m. 8½ p.m.	Senior boy	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

INSTRUCTION

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform; *i.e.*, by one Subject, or group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt, (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.											
Drax	47	30; 42 for free bdrs.	None	Separate	Examination	Mostly in school	12	—	—	—	—
Haworth (Bradford).	44	25	Read New Testament.	Separate	General progress.	Mostly in school	10	2	—	—	—
Hemsworth	43	30	Reading, writing, and easy arithmetic.	By leading subject.	Yearly examination.	$\frac{1}{3}$ (*b*) boarders - $\frac{2}{3}$ (*c*) day boys.	14	3	6	—	—
Heptonstall (Halifax).	44	$32\frac{1}{2}$ $37\frac{1}{2}$ upr. sch.	None	By leading subject.	General proficiency.	All in school	17	3	—	—	—
Hipperholme (1867).	40	29	Easy reading and arithmetic.	By groups of subjects.	Marks and half-yearly examination.	$\frac{1}{6}$ (*b*) boarders	97	8	93	26	—
Keighley	43	32	Reading New Testament.	By reading chiefly.	Half-yearly examination.	$\frac{3}{4}$ (*a*), $\frac{1}{4}$ (*c*)	24	None	24	None	None
Otley (1867).	43	$30\frac{1}{2}$	Merely able to read and write.		Examination		4	—	—	6	—
Rastrick (Halifax).											
Roystone	42	30 $27\frac{1}{2}$	Read New Testament.		Examination and seniority.	Mostly (*c*), boarders (*b*).	18	3	8	—	—
Saddleworth Wharmton School (1867).	42	30	Reading	Classical and mathematical department.	Marks and examination.		9	—	3	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 342.)

- - - - - - - - Instruction.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse: Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn: Arithmetic.	Mathematics.	Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn: Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
Aid of Master	P.	—	—	—	(*a*) yes - -	48	3	All three -	2	11	—	—	—	- - -
Aid of master	—	—	—	—	None at present.	19	—	Text books -	1	2	—	—	—	Natural history, text book.
Aid of master	P.V.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	*24	3	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
Without aid -	P.V.	P.	—	—	Short sentences	28	1	Text books -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
Without aid -	P.V.	P.	P.	P.	All three -	All Schl.	16	All three -	1	—	3	—	—	Text books and experiments.
No aid - -	P.	None	P.	None	Short sentences and some author.	48	24	All three -	12	12	None	None	None	- - -
Without aid -	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences for rendering into Latin.	22	—	Partly from text books, partly set in writing.	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
Master's aid -	P.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	43	—	All three -	—	6	—	—	—	Text books and experiments.
Without aid -	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	—	—	All three -	4	4	13	13	13	Text books -

(*Continued on next page.*)

* These numbers refer only to Upper School.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.: Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C., Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar,	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H M., Trustees, or others.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.													
Drax	37	86	52	—	37	86	86	23	11	G.D.; D.F.; T.M.; P.M.	-	Easter, harvest, Xmas.	H.M. inspect.
Haworth (Bradford).	19	19	16	—	—	19	19	—	—	None	-	Yearly	-
Hemsworth	24	24	24	—	13	24	24	4	2	C., D.F., T.M., P.M.	-	-	Yearly by H.M. inspector.
Heptonstall (Halifax).	14	7	27	—	—	29	29	—	—	G.D.	-	Half-yearly	-
Hipperholme (1867)	All	All	All	—	All	44	85	20	—	G.D., D.F., C., P.M.	Drilling and sword exercises.	Half-yearly	-
Keighley	48	48	48	—	24	48	48	24	None	G.D., D.F.	-	-	Half-yearly by rector.
Otley (1867).	7	7	16	—	—	All	All	10	—	-	-	At Midsummer.	At Christmas, by examiner appointed by trustees for master.
Rastrick (Halifax).													
Roystone	13	43	38	—	—	43	43	Such as wish it.	7	G.D., D.F., C., P.M.	-	Quarterly	Half-yearly app. by H.M.
Saddleworth Wharmton School (1867).	13	27	27	13	27	34	34	27	2	All, besides sketching.	Outdoor sketching.	Half-yearly, by H.M. and examiners appointed by him.	

(*Continued on p. 344.*)

Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Religious Instruction.								
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
—	Yes	Yes	86	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Form of prayer for schools morn. and evening.	All	-	Boarders Scripture, lessons and sacred music.	Boarders, twice.
—	-	-	19	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Collects morning and evening.	All	-	-	No rule
—	Yes	-	24	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	Rector	Script. hist.	All
No	No	No	17	None	H.M.	Form in Mavor's Spelling on alternate mornings.	All	-	-	-
Yes	Yes	Yes	All	None, but the H.M has hitherto been a clergyman.	—	Collects morn. and even.; Scripture read by a reader at opening.	All	H.M. has hitherto prepared candidates.	Lessons repeated on Monday.	Boarders, twice.
None	None	None	48	None	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	Rector	Two Bible lessons for boarders only.	Boarders, twice.
—	As far as possible.	-	All	Ch. of Eng.	M.	Liturgy morning,	All	-	-	-
Yes	Yes	Yes	43	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	Vicar	-	Boarders, twice.
—	-	-	—	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	Parish clergyman.	Boarders	Boarders

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation.			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.									
Drax	H.M., under supervision of trustees.	Public and private.	Corporal	—	None	24	1,600 sq. yards.	Close	All
Haworth (Bradford).	Yes	Public, rarely.	All	—	None by master during playhours.	—	None	—	—
Hemsworth	Yes	Public	All	—	Presence of master.	20	2 acres	Close	All
Heptonstall (Halifax).	Yes	Public	All	—	None	10	650 sq. yds.	Close	All
Hipperholme (1867).	Trustees	Public, rarely.	Corporal	—	None over day boys.	—	2 acres	Close	All
Keighley	Trustees	Public	Only by H.M.	Through H.M.	Presence of master or assistant.	3	360 sq. yds.	Close	All
Otley (1867).	Yes	—	Yes	None	None	—	No playground.	—	—
Rastrick. (Halifax).									
Roystone	Yes	Public	Corporal	Report of masters.	Yes	34½	545 sq. yds. and cricket field.	Close	All
Saddleworth Wharmton School (1867).	Yes	Would be used if necessary.	All	—	None	—	—	Close	All

(*Continued on p.* 346.)

- - - Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
- -	- - -	Yes	All - -	Commercial and classical.	Commercial -	Expedient -	Both -	Irregular attendance.
None -	No - -	No	None -	Classical	Commercial and classics.	Expedient	Both -	To overcome dislike of parents to classics.
None -	Drilling -	Yes	None -	Commercial, classical, and general.	Commercial -	As under scheme.	Both.	—
None -	No - -	No	None -	Elementary classics and commercial.	- - -	Not expedient	Rarely expedient.	Want of home training; small endowment.
Covered playground and gymnastic apparatus.	Drilling and fencing as part of school work.	Yes	All - -	Commercial, with Latin.	Commercial (no Latin).	See paper by H.M. sent to the Assistant Commissioners.	Both, of H.M.	Boys sent first to inferior schools, or coming to school too late.
None -	By sergeant of rifle corps.	Yes; cricket grnd. or sch. playground.	Open to all (parish church library).	Commercial.	Commercial -	Not expedient	Not expedient.	—
- -	None -	None	None -	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.		- - -	- - -	—
- -	Drilling -	Yes	All - -	English, French, mathematics.	English, French, mathematics.	Expedient -	Both -	Want of room.
Yes - -	Yes - -	—	- - -	A good English education for most, with classics, mod. lang., and science for the rest.	Eng. and class. education; most prefer former.	Provision is made for appointment by masters.	Yes; as far as possible without inconvenience	None.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endow. — Deeds and Ordinances. — Where deposited.	Deeds and Ordinances. — Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. — Gross.	Average Income. — Net.	Average Income. — Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.								£	£	£	
Sheffield -	185,172	Manufacturing.	Trustees -	No	Observed -	Good	Trustees	306	119	119	Stat.
Skipton - -	4,533	Agricultural and manufacturing.	- - -	—	Scheme, 1841	Good	Trustees	761	651	651	Stat.
Thornhill -	7,633	Agricultural and mining.	None - -	—	- - -	Good	Rent-charge.	20	20	20	Stat.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Arncliffe - Halton Gill School (1867).	740	Agricultural.	- - -	—	- - -	—	- -	10	10	10	Stat.
Birstal - -	43,505	Agricultural, mining, and manufacturing.	None -	—	- - -	—	Rent-charge.	5	5	5	Stat.
Burnsall -	1,275	Agricultural.	With H.M.	No	Observed -	Good	Trustees & church wardens.	53	53	45	Dim.
Cawthorne -	1,283	Agricultural, mining, and farming.	- - -	—	- - -	—	Rent-charge.	5*	5	5	Stat.
Drighlington - (Birstal).	4,274	Mining and manufacturing.	- - -	—	Rules made by trustees under letters patent of 1691.	Fair	Trustees and master.	60	60	60	Stat.
Fishlake -	1,208	Agricultural.	With trustees.	Yes	Obsolete -	Good	Trustees	78	74	74	Stat.
Fockerby - - (Adlingfleet).	108	Agricultural.	- - -	—	Scheme in preparation.	Small	Master	103	60	60	Stat.

(*Continued on p.* 348.)

* *See Digest, p.* 65.

ENT.				Governors.				Objects and Purposes of Foundation.						
Exhibitions t Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers, absolute or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
—	£ —	—	£ —	Local	Residence	Partly by trstees.	Yes	Sheffield and neighbourhood.	Boys	Poverty pref.	Nomination of trustees.	Stat.	Semi-class.	—
1	30	—	—	Local	—	Master	No	Boys - -	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Classical -	—
—	—	—	—	None	—	H.M.	—	Parish -	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Non-class.	—
—	—	—	—	None	—	—	—	Children of Halton Gill.	Both	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—
—	—	—	—	None	—	—	—	Children of Birstal, 10 free.	Both	Poverty pref.	- -	—	Non-class.	—
—	—	—	—	Local	None	H.M.	No	Parish chiefly.	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Semi-class.	—
—	—	—	—	None	—	—	—	Parish -	Both	- - -	- -	—	Non-class.	—
—	—	—	—	Local	Residence within 20 miles.	Partly by trstees.	—	Inhabitants of township, 20 free.	Boys only.	Residence abs.	Claim on vacancy.	Stat.	Non-class.	—
—	—	—	—	Local	Residence in parish	Partly trustees	Yes	Town of Fishlake.	Both	Residence in Fishlake or Sykehouse.	Election by trustees.	Stat.	Non-class.	—
—	—	—	—	Local	—	—	—	Youth in Fockerby.	Both	- - -	- -	—	Non-class.	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residence of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B), Day Boarders or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Semi-classical Schools—cont.										
Sheffield	H.M., usher, and assistant.	Governors.	Governors	Governors, (assistant by H.M. and usher).	H.M.	Graduate, M.A., or at least B.A.	—	103 D.	Neither	1
Skipton	H.M., usher, and assistants.	Vicar and church wardns.	Vicar and churchwardens.	H.M.	H.M.		H.M.	45 B.	Neither	2
Thornhill	One	—		—	—		H.M.	D.	Neither	—
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—										
Arncliffe - Halton Gill School (1867).	One	—		—	—		—	6 D.	Class of scholars.	—
Birstal	One	—		—	—		M.	D.	Income paid to National School.	—
Burnsall	One	Trstees.	Trustees	—	—	Unmarried member of Ch. of England without benefice.	H.M.	5 B. 43 D.		4
Cawthorne	One	Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster.		—	—		—	D.	Both	—
Drighlington (Birstal).	H.M. and usher.	Fellows of Peterhouse, Camb.		H.M.	H.M.	None	H.M.*	40 D.		—
Fishlake	One	Trstees. and vicar.	Trustees			Graduate Oxford or Cambridge obsolete.	M.	56 D.		2
Fockerby (Adlingfleet).	One	Fellows of St. Cath. College, Camb.	Scheme in preparation.	—	—		M.	25 D. 8 B.	Neither	2

(*Continued on page 350.*)

* *See Digest, p. 84.*

School.				Boarding Houses.											
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile, Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising, (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
per cent.	Per cent. 45 A. 55 B.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	£ —	£ —	£ —	- -	- - -	—	—
-	10 A. 85 B. 5 C.	—	4	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	All C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	B. and C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	B. and C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
00 B.	70 B. 30 C.	—	—	None -	H.M. -	—	Yes	26	24	22	(*a*) 7 (*b*) 9	- - -	—	—
-	C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	C.	—	—	-	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	80 B. 20 C.	—	—	By trustees, none at present.	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
ll B.	80 B. 20 C.	—	—	- -	M. - -	M.	Yes	28	25	2	(*a*) 7 am (*b*) 9 pm	- - -	500	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Gramma School.	Instruction: Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Instruction: Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform; *i.e.* by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; mixed *i.e.* by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn: Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.											
Sheffield	40	28	Reading and writing.	Separate	Marks and examination.	All out of school without supervision.	90	10	90	—	—
Skipton	42	36	Read Bible	—	—	Mostly in school	18	1	—	—	—
Thornhill	46	27	Alphabet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Arncliffe — Halton Gill School (1867).	42	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birstal	46	27½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burnsall	44	—	None	Separate	Discretion of H.M.	Grammar (*c*)	—	—	—	—	—
Cawthorne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drighlington (Birstal).	46	30	None	Separate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishlake	44	30 S. 25 W.	Easy reading	Mixed	Quarterly examination.	⅞ in school, ⅛ *c*	—	—	—	—	—
Fockerby (Adlingfleet).	42	30	Easy reading	Mixed	Lessons	All (*c*)	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 352.)

Instruction.															
Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse: Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn: Arithmetic.	Mathematics.	Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn: Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
Master's aid -	P.V.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	102	8	All three -	21	—	74	—	—	Text books and black board.
Mostly without aid.	P.	—	—	—	All three -	45	8	All three -	1	7	—	—	—	- - -
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	4	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
Occasional aid of master.	P.	—	—	—	(*a*) yes, (*b*) yes, (*c*) yes.	26	—	All three -	—	6	—	—	—	- - -
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	30	None	Text books -	—	1	—	—	—	- - -
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	56	2	Text books and in writing.	2	3	—	56	—	- - -
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	22	—	Text books and orally.	—	4	—	—	—	- - -

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												Examination conducted by	
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.			
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.				Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.														
Sheffield	102	102	102	—	102	102	102	At School of Art.	—	-	-	-	Masters	Half-yearly, appointed by H.M.
Skipton	45	45	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	Half-yearly	-
Thornhill	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	-
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—														
Arncliffe - Halton Gill School (1867).	4	4	4	—	—	6	5	—	—	-	-	-	-	-
Birstal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	-
Burnsall	8	9	7	—	—	43	23	3	—	G.D.; D.F.	-	-	-	Annually or biennial (rural dean).
Cawthorne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	-
Drighlington (Birstal).	20	8	20	—	—	16	34	—	—	-	-	-	-	-
Fishlake	16	28	42	—	16	56	56	—	12	T.M.; P.M.	-	-	Quarterly	Trustees occasionally.
Fockerby (Adlingfleet).	15	15	15	—	—	28	28	—	7	-	-	-	-	-

(*Continued on p. 354.*)

Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Religious Instruction.								
Who how optitude for rtain udies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
—	Yes	Yes	102	None	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All			
es	Yes	Yes	45	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All	Vicar		
—			—	None	None	Collects morn. and even.	All		Sunday school.	
—			6	Ch. of Eng.	—	Bowdler morn. and evening.	—			
—			—	Ch. of Eng.	—	Book of Common Prayer morn. and evening.	—			
es	Yes	Yes	15	—	H.M.	Christian Knowledge Selection morn. and evening.	—			Boarders
—			—	Ch. of Eng.	—		—			
es	Yes	Yes	All	Ch. of Eng.	M.	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	whole school	Incumbent as H.M.	Bible reading.	All
—			56	Ch. of Eng.	M.	Form compiled by vicar morn. and even.	All	Vicar		
es	Yes	Yes	28	Ch. of Eng.	—	None	—	Incumbent	Boarders, Script. reading.	Boarders

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play-ground.	Distance of Play-ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.									
Sheffield	Yes	Public	All by H.M. and usher.	To report offences to H.M.	—	—	200 sq. yards.	Close	All
Skipton	Yes	Not used	—	Report to H.M.	Yes	8	None	—	—
Thornhill	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	60 sq. yds.	Close	All
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—									
Arncliffe Halton Gill School (1867).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birstal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burnsall	Yes	Public	All	—	None	—	640 sq. yards.	Close	All
Cawthorne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drighlington (Birstal).	Yes	Public	Rarely	—	None	10	*	Close	All
Fishlake	Yes	Public	—	—	—	2½	†	Close	All
Fockerby (Adlingfleet).	—	Public	—	—	—	—	None	—	—

(*Continued on p. 356.*)

* *See Digest, p. 85.*

† *See Digest, p. 87.*

Recreation.			Opinions of Head Master.				
ymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
Vone -	Drilling -	—	- - -	History, science, French, German.	Commercial and modern languages.	Inexpedient	Neither -	None.
Vone -	No -	Yes	None -	Classical and commercial.	Commercial -	By trustees and H.M.	Both -	Irregular attendance.
- -	- - -	—	Yes - -	Religious instruction.	Religious instruction.	Inexpedient	Neither -	None.
- -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
- -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
- -	- - -	Yes	Boarders -	Suitable for commercial life.	Elementary -	Not expedient	Partially -	Foolish parents; irregular attendance.
- -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	—
- -	- - -	—	- - -	Commercial.	Commercial -	Not expedient.	Both -	Inattention.
- -	- -	—	A small one open to all.	Commercial.	Elementary -	By trustees	Impossible, unless the attendance was enforced.	Irregularity of attendance, want of home supervision.
- -	- - -	—	- - -	Commercial.	Commercial -	Not expedient.	Both -	Irregular attendance.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.								£	£	£	
Gargrave	1,641	Agricultural.	- - -	—	- - -	—	- -	15	15	15	Stat.
Hampsthwaite	2,422	Agricultural.	With vicar	Yes	Scheme, 1860	Good	Rent-charge.	14	14	14	Stat.
Holme (Almondbury).	807	Agricultural.	- - -	—	- - -	—	Trustees	15	15	15	Stat.
Horton-in-Ribblesdale.	417	Agricultural.	With trustees.	No	Slightly varied by trustees.	Good	Trustees	199	195	170	Inc.
Ilkley	1,407	Agricultural.	With patron	No	- - -	Bad	Local trustees.	64*l* 10*s*	62	62	Inc. now.
Keighley (Harehill School).	15,005	Manufacturing & farming.	- - -	Yes	- - -	Good	Trustees	35	32	—	—
Kirkby-in-Malhamdale.	882	Agricultural and manuf.	- - -	—	None	—	Trustees	27	26	26	Stat.
Kirkby-in-Malhamdale. (Malham).	184	Agricultural.	With trustees.	Yes	Varied by trustees.	Good	Trustees	76	71	71	Dim.
Kirk Sandall	233	Agricultural.	W. H. Fox, solicitor, Hatfield, Doncaster.	—	Varied by trustees.	Bad	Trustees	74	73	73	Stat.
Lindley (Huddersfield).	4,259	Manufacturing.	With trustees.	No	Observed	Good	None	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 358.)

ENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force.)	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total Annual Value.	Number.	Total Annual Value.											
—	£ —	—	£ —	None	—	—	—	Inhabitants of Gargrave.	Both	- - -	- -	—	Non-class.	—
—	—	—	—	Half ex off., rest local.	Residence wthn. 7 miles.	Trstees.	Yes	Fellisciffe, Birstwith, Grantly, & Sheldon.	Both	- - -	- -	—	Non-class.	—
—	—	—	—	Local	—	Master	—	Children of Holme and Gateholme townships.	—	- - -	- -	—	Non-class.	—
one	—	—	—	Local	Residence and property.	By master.	No	Parish -	Both	Absolute -	By examination.	Dim.	Semi-class.	None
—	—	—	—	Archbp. of York, patron 2 local.	—	Local trustees	Local trustees.	Parish -	Boys	- - -	- -	—	?	—
—	—	—	—	Local	None	Master	Yes	Lordship of Oakworth.	Both	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Partly trustees	Yes	Parish -	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Semi-class.	—
—	—	—	—	Local	Residnce.	H.M.	With sanctn. of visitor.	Township of Malham.	Both	- - -	Residence	Stat.	Semi-class.	—
—	—	—	—	None	None	Partly trustees	Yes	Parish -	Both	Residence abs.	Claim -	—	Semi-class.	—
—	—	—	—	Local	Residence	Master	—	Lindley township.	Both	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.								Character.		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B), Day Boarders or Day Scholars (D).	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.										
Gargrave	One	—					—	—		—
Hampsthwaite	One	Trstees.	Trustees				M.	45 D.		2
Holme (Almondbury).	One	—		—	—		—	D.		1
Horton-in-Ribblesdale.	H.M. and assistant.	Trstees.	Referee	Trstees and H.M.	Trstees. and H.M.	Holy Orders	One	63 D. 2 B.		5
Ilkley	H.M. and deputy.	Local trustees	Local trustees.	Vicar or H.M.	Vicar	Vicar is nominally H.M.	None	43 D. (dbled. in 1865-7).	Class of scholars.	4
Keighley (Harehill School.	One	Trstees.	Trustees				M.	50 D.	Neither	1
Kirkby-in-Malhamdale.	One	Trstees.	Trustees			None	None	31 B.	Neither	1½
Kirkby-in-Malhamdale. (Malham).	One	Trustees and visitor.	Trustees and visitor.	—	—	Communicant of Ch. of Eng.	None	28 D.	More useful by being less classical.	4
Kirk Sandall	One	Trstees.	Trustees			To be certificated master.	H.M.	62 D.	Neither	1
Huddersfield (Lindley).	One	Trstees.				None	M.	D.		—

(*Continued on p.* 360.)

SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) A. Independent, Professional, Mercantile, B. Farmers, Shopkeepers, C. Artizans, Labourers, &c.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses by-whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising, (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent.	Per cent.							£	£	£				
-	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	80 B. 20 C.	—	—	Trustees; none at present.	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	All C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	70 B. 30 C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	68 B. 32 C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	B. & C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	B. & C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	45 B. 55 C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
ricul-ure.	5 B. 95 C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Number of School Weeks in the year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on admission.	Classification Uniform; *i.e.*, by one Subject, or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages
INSTRUCTION											
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.											
Gargrave	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hampsthwaite	48	27½	None	By reading, writing, and arithmetic.	At master's discretion.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holme (Almondbury).	48	30	None	—	—	Mostly (*a*)	—	—	—	—	—
Horton-in-Ribblesdale.	44	32½	Easy reading	Separate	Examination	⅛ out of school, no supervision.	3	1	—	—	—
Ilkley	47	28	None	—	Marks and seniority combined.	Mostly in school	—	—	—	—	—
Keighley Harehill School	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkby-in-Malhamdale.	46	30	None	—	—	Mostly in school	1	—	—	—	—
Kirkby-in-Malhamdale. (Malham).	44	35	None	Separate	Seniority and examination.	½ out of school without supervision.	—	—	—	—	—
Kirk Sandall	44	27½	Alphabet	Uniform, by group of subjects.	—	Lessons from memory at home.	—	—	—	—	—
Lindley (Huddersfield).	47	27½	None	—	—	Mostly in school	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 362.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
. .	—	—	—	—	. . .	—	—	. . .	—	—	—	—	—	. . .
. .	—	—	—	—	. . .	25	—	Text books and orally.	—	—	—	—	—	. . .
. .	—	—	—	—	. . .	22	—	Text books and orally.	4	—	—	—	—	. . .
id of master	P.	—	—	—	Original composition.	38	2	Text books and set in writing.	1	1	—	—	—	. . .
. .	—	—	—	—	. . .	43	2	All three .	—	2	—	—	—	. . .
. .	—	—	—	—	. . .	50	—	. . .	—	—	—	—	—	. . .
. .	—	—	—	—	. . .	10	—	Text books and in writing.	—	—	—	—	—	. . .
id of master	—	—	—	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	22	—	All three .	—	—	—	—	—	. . .
. .	—	—	—	—	. . .	62	—	All three .	—	1	—	—	—	. . .
. .	—	—	—	—	. . .	—	—	Text books and orally.	—	—	—	—	—	. . .

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*											
	Number of Scholars who learn								Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music; P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.													
Gargrave	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Hampsthwaite	—	15	—	—	—	45	45	—	—	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Holme (Almondbury).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	- - -	None	None
Horton-in-Ribblesdale.	8	34	34	—	4	67	50	34	—	None - - -	- - -	Half-yearly	Occasional (rural dean).
Ilkley	10	18	18	—	—	43	43	—	—	- - - -	- - -	Half-yearly	Bishop of diocese.
Keighley Harehill School.	—	—	50	—	—	50	50	—	—	- - - -	- - -	None	None
Kirkby-in-Malhamdale.	1	5	5	—	—	10	10	—	—	None - - -	- - -	- - -	Annually, Bishop of Ripon.
Kirkby-in-Malhamdale. (Malham).	—	15	4	—	16	28	24	—	—	- - - -	- - -	- - -	Dioc. Board of Education yearly.
Kirk Sandall	—	—	—	—	14	62	62	—	62	P.M. - - -	- - -	Conducted by clergyman in charge of parish.	
Lindley (Huddersfield).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	All - - -	- - -	None	None

(*Continued on p.* 364.)

Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Religious Instruction.								
ho ow ti- e for tain dies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
—	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
—	- - -	- - -	45	Ch. of Eng.	M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
) -	No - -	No - - -	—	None	None	None - -	—	- - -	None -	- - -
—	Yes - -	Yes - -	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All	Incumbent	- - -	- - -
—	- - -	- - -	43	Ch. of Eng.	M.	Collects from Prayer Book morn. and even.	—	Vicar as H.M.	Sunday school.	- - -
—	- - -	- - -	—	None	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
—	- - -	- - -	10	Ch. of Eng.	M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All	Incumbent	Sunday school.	- - -
es	Yes -	- - -	22	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Selection from Liturgy morn. and even.	All	H.M. -	Sunday school and lessons.	All - -
s -	Yes -	Yes - -	62	Ch. of Eng.	HM.	Culham Selection morn. and even.	—	Incumbent	Sunday school.	- - -
s -	Yes -	- - -	—	None	None	None -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -

(Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play-ground.	Distance of Play-ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont. Gargrave	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hampsthwaite	No	Public	—	—	—	2½	None	—	—
Holme (Almondbury).	Yes	Public	All	—	None	—	None	—	—
Horton-in-Ribblesdale.	Yes	Public	No; by assistant as well.	—	None	8	1½ rood	Close	All
Ilkley	—	Public	All	—	—	2½	80 sq. yards.	Close	All
Keighley Harehill School.	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkby-in-Malhamdale.	—	—	—	—	—	2½	—	Close	All
Kirkby-in-Malhamdale. (Malham).	Yes	Public	All by H.M.	None	—	—	Unenclosed.	Close	All
Kirk Sandall	Trustees	Public	All by H.M.	None	—	—	None	—	—
Lindley (Huddersfield).	Yes	Not used	None	—	—	—	800 sq. yards.*	Close	—

(*Continued on p.* 366.)

* *See Digest, p.* 181.

- - Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
nnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
- -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	—
- -	- - -	—	- - -	Elementary.	Elementary -	Not expedient.	Neither.	—
- -	- - -	—	All - -	Elementary.	- - -	- - -	- - -	Want of books.
- -	Drilling -	—	All - -	If an infants' or girls' school were established, classics might with advantage be introduced to all the boys.	Elementary -	Not expedient at present.	- - -	Want of books. Want of a girls' school.
- -	- - -	—	All - -	Elementary.	Elementary -	Bishop of diocese.	Neither.	—
- -	- - -	—	- - -	Elementary.	Elementary -	- - -	- - -	—
- -	- - -	—	- - -	Elementary.	Elementary -	Not expedient.	- - -	Want of books.
ie - -	- - -	—	- - -	Elementary.	Elementary -	As at present	Inexpedient.	Irregular attendance.
- -	- - -	None	None -	Elementary.	Elementary -	Trustees and H.M.	Both -	None.
- -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	By M. and trustees.	oth -	"Spends time and does not get my bills well paid."

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.								£	£	£	
Linton - - (Threshfield).	1,911 (parish)	Agricultural, manufacturing, and mining.	- - -	—	Observed -	Good	Rent-charge.	30	30	30	Stat.
Normanton -	1,923	Agricultural, manufacturing, and mining.	- - -	—	- - -	Good	Rent-charge.	20	20	20	Stat.
Penistone -	7,149	Agricultural and manufacturing.	- - -	—	- - -	—	Trustees	140	98	98	*
Rawdon - - (Guiseley).	2,576	Manufacturing & farming.	Copy with incumbent.	—	Not observed	Good	Rent-charge.	From 60*l.* to 86*l.* 10*s*	27	10	Inc.
Rossington -	400	Agricultural.	- - -	—	Observed -	Good	Rent-charge.	6	6	6	Stat.
Saddleworth - LydgateSchool.	18,631										
Sherburn - - (1867).	3,994	Agricultural.	With owner of land charged and Charity Commissioners.	Yes	Scheme, 1860	Good	Rent-charge.	225	225	225	Stat.
Slaidburn -	1,480	Agricultural.	- - -	—	Varied by original authority.	Good	Rent-charge.	80	80	80	Stat.
Snaith - -	12,772	Agricultural.	Registry at York.	—	Observed -	Fair	Rent-charge.	30	30	30	Stat.
Tadcaster -	2,327	Agricultural.	- - -	Yes, copies	Obsolete -	—	Master	130	118	118	Stat.

(*Continued on p.* 368.)

* Will increase; 30*l.* yearly now goes to repay borrowed money.

NT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only, or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical,	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
4	£ 50	—	£ —	None	—	—	—	No limit -	Both	- - -	- -	—	Non-class.	—
ne ot nd	—	—	—	Vicar ex off.	—	H.M.	No	Parish -	Both	Poverty pref.	- -	Stat.	Non-class.	—
—	—	—	—	Local	Residents or freehld. in nghbrhd.	—	—	Parish -	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Classical only.	—
—	—	—	—	Hereditary, local.	Appointed by Lord of Manor.	Incumbent.	No	Rawdon townshlp.	Both	Poverty pref.	Election by ratepayers and lord of manor.	Stat.	Non-class.	Paying apprentice.
—	—	—	—	Ex off.	—	—	—	Parish -	Both	- - -	- -	—	Semi-class.	—
Abolished by scheme in 1860.				Ex off.	—	By trstees.	—	24 orphans in Sherburn and Saxton.	Boys	Poverty and orphanage.	By dean	Stat.	Semi-class.	Almshse.
—	—	—	—	Local	—	Trstees.	Yes	Town of Slaidburn.	—	- - - -	- -	—	Classical -	—
—	—	—	—	One patron.	—	Patron	—	Parishioners of Snaith.	Boys	None -	Nomination by patron.	Stat.	Classical arith.	—
one	—	None	—	Both ex-off.	Abp. and Dean of York.	Master.	Yes	Parish -	Boys	Residence abs.	Claim -	Inc.	Classical -	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character.		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H. M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.										
Linton (Threshfield).	One	Archbishop of York.		—	—	None	None	44 D.	Neither	2
Normanton	One	Vicar of Normanton.	-	—	—	-	Hse. attchd. to sch.	D.	Class of scholars.	—
Penistone	One	Trstees.	Trustees	—	—	-	H.M.	32 D.	Neither	Prish. extends over 20,000 acres.
Rawdon (Guisley).	One	Lord of manor.	Lord of manor.	-	-	Incumbent has preference.	M.	60 D.	-	2½
Rossington	One acting master.	Trustee.	Trustee	H.M.	H.M.	-	Usher	32 D	Class of scholars.	—
Saddleworth - Lydgate School.										
Sherburn (1867).	H.M. and usher.	Dean of York.	Dean of York.	H.M. and Dean of York.	Dean of York.	The Dean's approval.	The hospital.	B. D.	Number of orphans.	3
Slaidburn	H.M. and usher.	Trstees.	-	Trstees.	—	In priest's orders	—	7 D.	-	2
Snaith	H.M. and deputy.	Patron	-	H.M.	H.M.	-	—	8 D.	-	—
Tadcaster	One	Trstees.	-	—	—	B.A., Oxford or Cambridge.	M.	62 D.	-	—

(*Continued on p.* 370.)

F School.				Boarding Houses.										
Occupation of Parents. The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) dependent, ofessional, } A. ercantile, rmers, Shopkeepers, B. tisans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent.	Per cent.													
-	- - -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	B. & C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	5 A. 95 B.	None for some years.	Average not kwn.	Trustees	None at present.	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	- - -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
C.	35 B. 65 C.	—	—	The Dean can grant, but has not done so.	H.M. keeps orphange.	The H.M., sbjct. to the cntrl. of the trsts.	Yes	—	—	—	7 a.m. W. 6 Sum. 8 p.m. W. 9 Sum.	When necessary by the master.	A large room 600 c. ft.	1
-	60 B. 40 C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	50 B. 50 C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	40 B. 60 C.	None	1	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform; *i.e.*, by one Subject, or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportions of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
INSTRUCTION											
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.											
Linton (Threshfield).	46	30	None			Mostly in school	—	—	—	—	—
Normanton	46	6					—	—	—	—	—
Penistone	43	30	Read New Testament.	Separate	Examination	Almost all (*c*)	4	—	4	—	—
Rawdon (Guisley).	46	27½	None	Separate	Examination	All but spelling in school.	—	—	—	—	—
Rossington	—	—					—	—	—	—	—
Saddleworth Lydgate School											
Sherburn (1867).	44	27½	None	Mixed	Combined	(*a*); (*c*)	—	—	—	—	—
Slaidburn	46	—					3	—	—	—	—
Snaith	46	30	None		Examination	One third out of school without sup.	2	—	2	—	—
Tadcaster	43	26	Easy reading	Uniform	Examination	Morning work in school, the rest out.	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 372.)

Instruction.																
Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text-Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History and Chemistry by (*a*) Text-Books; (*b*) by Lectures: (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	28	1	Text books and dictated orally.	—	2	—	—	—	- - -
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
Without aid -	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences.	32	—	Text books and orally.	—	8	—	—	—	- - -
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	All	—	Text books and in writing.	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
-	—	—	—	—	- - -	112	—	- - -	5	3	—	—	—	- - -
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	72	—	- - -	3	3	—	3	—	- - -
Master's aid -	P.	—	P.	—	All three	26	—	All three -	2	2	—	7	—	- - -
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	Text books and orally.	—	—	—	—	—	- - -

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												Examination conducted by	
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music; P.M.	Other Subjects.	Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.				
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.													
Linton (Threshfield).	—	12	13	—	—	—	44	—	—	-	-	-	Occasionally appointed by patron.
Normanton	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	-	-	-	-
Penistone	18	32	32	—	18	32	32	—	—	-	-	-	Of late half-yearly, appointed by H.M.
Rawdon (Guisley).	—	—	—	—	—	All	All	—	—	-	-	None	Manager and H.M. inspector.
Rossington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-
Saddleworth Lydgate School.													
Sherburn (1867).	40	40	12	—	40	112	112	12	—	-	-	-	H.M. inspector.
Slaidburn	3	3	3	3	3	27	27	—	—	-	-	-	-
Snaith	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	G.D.	Eight	Half-yearly	-
Tadcaster	—	8	10	—	—	49	49	—	—	-	-	Weekly	-

(*Continued on p. 374.*)

Course of Study modified in the case of Scholars			Religious Instruction.								
Who how apti- de for rtain udies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Persons responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Persons responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
—	- - -	- - -	—	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	—	Rector of Linton.	None -	- - -
—	- - -	- - -	10	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
To	No - -	No - - -	32	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All	- - -	- - -	- -
arely	Rarely	- -	—	Ch. of Eng.	Incumbent.	Collects and Lord's Prayer.	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
—	- -	- -	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	-	- - -
—	- - -	- -	112	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All	Vicar -	Sunday school.	Orphans and junior school.
—	- -		72	—	—	Morn. and evening.	—	- - -	- - -	Not compulsory.
—	- - -	- - -	18	Ch. of Eng.	Usher	Morn. and evening.	whole school	Vicar - -	Sunday school.	Voluntary
—	- - -	- - -	40	Ch. of Eng.	M.	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	—	- - -	- - -	- - -

(Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline. H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Recreation. Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.									
Linton (Threshfield).	Yes	Public	—	—	—	2½	570 sq. yds.	Close	All
Normanton	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	None	—	—
Penistone	Trustees	Public	All by H.M.	—	—	—	None	—	—
Rawdon (Guisley).	—	Public	All	—	—	5	—	Close	All
Rossington	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saddleworth Lydgate School.									
Sherburn (1867).	Yes	Used occasionally.	Yes	None	None	None	Not used.	Close	All
Slaidburn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	All
Snaith	Yes	Not used	—	—	—	—	None	—	—
Tadcaster	Yes	Public	All	—	—	—	None	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 376.)

-	- Recreation.			Opinions of Head Master.				
nnasium.	Drilling or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
ne - -	None -	—	- - -	Elementary.	Elementary -	- - -	Possible -	Want of assistance.
- -	- - -	—	- - -	Elementary.	Elementary -	- - -	- - -	—
ne -	No -	None	None -	Elementary.	Elementary -	Most expedient.	Both -	Irregular attendance.
- -	- - -	—	- - -	Elementary.	Elementary -	Expedient -	- -	Irregular attendance.
- -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
- -	- - -	—	- - -	Elementary.	Church of England.	H.M. inspector of schools.	Neither -	The state of the population.
- -	- - -	—	- - -	Commercial.	Elementary -	- - -	- - -	—
ne - -	- - -	None	All - -	Elementary.	Elementary -	Inexpedient	- - -	Neighbouring cheap Dissenters' school.
- -	- - -	—	None -	Element., with Eng. grammar and geography.	Elementary only.	Expedient.	—	—

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endow — Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes Observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.								£	£	£	
Thorne	2,591	Agricultural.	Manorhouse, Hatfield.	Yes	Scheme, 1860	Good	Trustees	140	120	120	Stat.
Thornton (Bradford).	7,627	Manufacturing.	With trustees.	Yes	Slightly varied.	—	Trustees	108	93	64	—
Thornton in Craven. (Earby School).	2,122	Manufacturing.	- - -	—	- - -	Small	Rent-charge.	20	20	20	Stat.
Wigglesworth (Long Preston).	267	Agricultural.	- - -	—	Observed -	—	Rent-charge.	35	35	35	Stat.
Worsbrough (Darfield).	5,381	Mining -	- - -	—	Scheme, 1863	—	Rent-charge.	30	30	30	Stat.
Wortley (Leeds).	12,058										
Wragby	594	Agricultural.	- - -	—	- - -	—	Rent-charge.	6	6	6	Stat.
Schools in Abeyance.											
Hatfield	2,564	Agricultural.	W. J. Fox, solicitor, Hatfield.	Yes	Obsolete -	Old, but not dilapidated.	Rent-charge.	14	14	14	Stat.
Mirfield	9,263										

ENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only, or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
—	—	—	—	Local	Residnce.	Partly by trstees.	Yes	Town of Thorne.	Boys	Age of six years, about.	Claim -	Stat.	Semi-class.	—
—	—	—	—	Local	Residence freehldrs. Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Yes	Thornton & Allerton townships.	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Classical -	—
—	—	—	—	None	—	H.M.	—	Parish -	Both	- - -	- -	—	Semi-class.	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Township	Both	- - -	- -	—	Semi-class.	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Parish -	Both	- - -	- -	—	Non-class.	—
—	—	—	—	None	—	H.M.	—	- - -	Both	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—
—	—	—	—	Trust deed never renwd.	—	By master.	—	For benefit of inhabitants generally.	—	- - -	- -	—	Classical	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.					Qualifications required in of H.M.	Residences of Masters.	Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.				School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.										
Thorne	One	Trstees.	Trustees	—	—	Member of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	48 D.	-	1
Thornton (Bradford).	One	Trstees.	Trustees	—	—	-	None	52 D.	-	1
Thornton in Craven. (Earby School).	One	—	-	—	—	-	—	D.	Class of scholars.	—
Wigglesworth (Long Preston).	One	—	-	—	—	-	—	D.	-	—
Worsbrough (Darfield).	One	—	-	-	-	-	—	80 D.	Both	—
Wortley. (Leeds).										
Wragby	One	—	-	—	—	-	—	D.	Class of scholars.	—
Schools in Abeyance—cont.										
Hatfield	-	By heirs of founders.		-	-	A graduate at one of the universities.	No house of residence.	—	-	10 miles by 5.
Mirfield.										

SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile, } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, Artizans. Labourers, B. C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising, (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bedrooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent.	Per cent.													
-	15 A. 85 B.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	65 B. 35 C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	All C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	All C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform; *i.e.*, by one Subject, or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
			INSTRUCTION								
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.											
Thorne	44	28	None	Mixed	Marks and examination.	One sixth out of school without sup.	8	—	—	—	—
Thornton (Bradford).	46	30		Separate		Mostly in school	2	Private pupils.	—	—	—
Thornton in Craven. (Earby School.)	—	—					—	—	—	—	—
Wigglesworth (Long Preston).	—	—					—	—	—	—	—
Worsbrough (Darfield).	—	—					—	—	—	—	—
Wortley. (Leeds).											
Wragby	—	—					—	—	—	—	—
Schools in Abeyance—											
Hatfield	—	—					—	—	—	—	—
Mirfield.											

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations: (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutors; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Master's aid -	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	42	—	All three -	4	10	—	—	—	Text books and orally.
Without aid -	P.	—	—	—	All three -	25	—	All three -	—	1	—	—	—	- - -
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	13	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught; Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music; P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examinineers appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.													
Thorne	22	22	22	22	30	42	42	42	30	All	—	Quarterly	Yearly, H.M. Inspector.
Thornton (Bradford).	14	14	14	—	—	14	38	—	—	—	Four	Annually	—
Thornton in Craven. (Earby School).	—	13	13	—	—	40	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wigglesworth (Long Preston).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worsbrough (Darfield).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wortley. (Leeds).													
Wragby	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schools in Abeyance—													
Hatfield	*See Digest, p.* 114.				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mirfield.													

Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars.			Religious Instruction.							
Who ...now ...pti... ...le for ...rtain ...udies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendance at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
...o -	Yes - -	No - - -	42	None	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	Yes	Incumbent	- - -	- - -
...es -	Yes - -	Yes - -	20	Ch. of Eng.	—	Guy's Form. morn. and evening.	All	Incumbent	Sunday school.	All - -
—	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	S. P. C. K. morn. and night.	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
—	- - -	- - -	—	Ch. of Eng.	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
—	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
—	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
—	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -

(Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation -			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.									
Thorne - -	Yes - -	Not used -	All by H.M. -	- - -	No -	1¼ between schls.	265 sq. yds.	Close	All
Thornton - (Bradford).	The vicar -	Public -	All - -	- - -	—	3	760 sq. yards.	Close	All
Thornton in Craven. (Earby School).	Yes - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—
Wigglesworth - (Long Preston).	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—
Worsbrough - (Darfield).	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—
Wortley. (Leeds).									
Wragby - -	Yes - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—
Schools in Abeyance—									
Hatfield - -	*See Digest, p.* 114.		- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—
Mirfield.									

- - Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
mnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
one - -	No - -	None	None -	Elementary.	Elementary -	No change from scheme.	Both -	Want of assistance.
- -	- - -	—	Members of Sunday School.	Commercial and Latin.	Commercial; no Latin.	Not expedient	Neither -	None, except smallness of salary.
- -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
- -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
- -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
- -	- - -	—	- - -	Elementary.	Elementary -	- - -	- - -	—
- -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—

YORKSHIRE, West Riding.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

N.B.—The term "Non-classical" is here employed to denote Schools which *by foundation* were not intended to afford instruction in grammar. In the preceding pages concerning Grammar Schools, the same term has sometimes been used to denote that a Grammar School has ceased to teach grammar. In that case the term related to present practice only; in the sense in which it is here employed, it relates to the purpose of the foundation.

The basis of the following list is the list of "Schools not classical" contained in the "Digest of Schools and Charities for Education," presented to Parliament in 1842 by the Commissioners for Inquiring into Charities. No attempt has been made to introduce schools of more recent foundation.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
ABERFORD - -	759	Lady E. Hastings.	1738	10	10	—	No	2*d.* and 6*d.*	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	60	43
ACASTER SELBY	154	- - -	—	7	7	None	Yes -	—	Farmers and labourers.	4	9
ACKWORTH - -	1,813	Mrs. M. Lowther.	1741	16	16	—	House and garden.	2*d.*	Labourers -	51	46
ARKSEY WITH BENTLEY.	1,099	Sirs B. and G. Cooke.	1660 1683	54	54	—	No	25 boys free, others 6*d.*, 4*d.*, 3*d.*	Farmers, artizans, and labourers.	44	17
ARMTHORPE -	424	Mrs. A. Holmes	1689	2	2	—	No	8 free	Agricultural	4	4
ASTON-CUM-AUGHTON.	995	Unknown - Rev. W. Mason.	— 1797	15	15	—	Yes	1*d.* to 4*d.*	Labourers, miners, farmers, &c.	23	26
AUSTWICK (par. Clapham	561	A. Hargraves and others.	1768	53	53	—	No	None	Weavers, farmers, and labourers.	16	10
BARDSEY - -	318	Lord Bingley	1726	23	23	—	Not from endowment.	3*d.*, 2*d.*, 1*d.*	Mostly farm labourers.	22	28
BARKISLAND (par. Halifax).	2,003	S. Gledhill -	1657	99	School closed. New buildings, with house for master, being erected (1867).						
BARWICK-IN-ELMET.	1,804	Inclosure -	—	14	(As returned in 1826.)						
BATLEY: Girls' School.	7,206	Subscription	1787	10	10	—	Yes	None	Poorest class	—	20
BILTON - -	242	Hall Plummer	1805	—*	—	—	Yes -	2*d.* & 3*d.*	Labourers -	33	15

* Income returned as 5*l.* dividends in 1823; no return of income in 1867.

Number in (1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
clothing.		Board.								
ys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	- -	None -	Three of Lady Hastings' charity.	Vicar -	Mast. cert., mist. neither.	Boys' and infants', yes; girls' not.	One mast., one mist.
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	—	Sir W. Milner, Bart.	No -	No -	One mist.
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	Three -	The governors.	Cert. -	Yes -	Two.
—	—	—	—	3 boys M.B. -	- -	Five -	Sir W. R. C. Cooke, Bart.	Neither -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	Rector and churchwardens.		Neither -	No -	Two; mast. and mist
—	—	—	—	- - -	- -	Four -	Rector, with approval of trustees.	Neither -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	Two -	Township committee.	Neither -	No -	Two; mast. and infant schoolmistress.
—	—	—	—	- - -	- -	Two -	The trustees, subject to approval of Lord Bingley's representative.	Neither -	Yes -	Mast. and sewing mist.
—	—	—	—	- - -	- -	Twelve	The trustees.			
—	—	—	—	- - -	- -	Seven -	The trustees.	No -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	Four -	Vicar and churchwardens.	No - -	No -	Two.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
BOLTON-BY-BOLLAND: Girls' School.	739	Mrs. B. Pudsey and C. Dawson	1786	7	7	—	Yes	10 free, rest 1*d.*	Farmers and labourers.	—	40
Hungrill School	154	Unknown -	—	30	30	—	No	2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*	Farmers and labourers.	44	—
BRADFIELD (par. Ecclesfield). Bolsterstone School.	9,089	R. Ellis - 1622 J. Hodgkinson 1780		41	40	—	Yes	Four pay 3*d.*	Farmers, artizans, and labourers.	56	61
Spoone's School	„	Rich. Spoone	1652	20	20	—	Yes	2*d.* if arith. is learnt.	Working people	20	8
BRADFIELD, LOW (par. Ecclesfield).	9,089	T. Marriott -	1706	10	10	—	Yes	14 free, others 3*d.* to 6*d.* each.	Chiefly small farmers and labourers.	45	18
BRADFIELD (par. Ecclesfield). Onesacre School.	9 089	T. Steade -	1797	17	15	—	Yes	2*d.*, 3*d.*, 6½*d.*, and 8½*d.*	Farmers, mechanics, and labourers.	45	15
BRAITHWELL -	422	J. Bosville -	1693	17	17	—	Yes	14 free, others 3*d.* to 6*d.*	Farm labourers.	29	32
BRAMHAM-CUM-OGLETHORPE.	1,331	Parishioners	—	37	20	—	(As returned in 1857). Not endowed.				
BRAMHOPE (par. Otley).	312	Township Inclosure.	—	9	*	—	None	3*d.* to 8*d.*	Small farmers and labourers.*	—	—
BRAMLEY (par. Leeds).	8,690	Lord of Manor and freeholders.	1709	32	rent. School suspended since 1820 to defray 159*l.*, (costs of a from funds of a charity, trustees of which believe they can						

* School closed since 1865.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	- - -	- -	Two -	The trustees.	No -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	Six -	The trustees.	Neither -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	- - -	- -	Five -	The trustees.	Neither -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	Seven -	The trustees.	Neither -	No -	Two.
—	—	—	—	1 boy M.B. -	None -	Eight -	The trustees.	Neither -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	2 boys E.A.; 3 boys M.B.	None -	Ten -	The trustees.	Neither -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	6 boys and 4 girls M.B.	None -	Three -	The trustees.	Neither -	No -	Two.
(Return by vicar in 1867.)										
—	—	—	—	- - -	- -	Two -	The trustees.	Neither -	No -	None.

Chancery suit instituted for purpose of having new trustees appointed.) (Return in 1826). National school aided withdraw such aid at any time. (Return in 1867.)

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
BRAMPTON (par. Wath-upon-Dearne.)	1,938	G. Ellis, J. Higson.	1711 1814	£ 111	£ 111	£ —	Yes	40 free, others 2*d.*	Labourers and miners.	144	71
BRIGHTSIDE BIERLOW (par. Sheffield,) Grimesthorpe School.	29,818	Subscription -	1802	13	13	—	Yes	2*d.* to 4*d.*	Various -	40	10
BURNT YATES (par. Ripley).	—	Admiral Long	1760	285	190	19	Yes	None	Chiefly small farmers and labourers.	69	62
CARLTON (near Skipton).	1,506	E. Wilkinson -	1709	130	(No further information.)						
CATCLIFFE (par. Rotherham.)	279	G. Beardsall -	1702	10	10	—	House and Garden.	None	Agricultural labourers, glassblowers, colliers, &c.	20	10
CAWOOD - -	1,243	Rev. S. Duffield.	1731	—	*90	—	Yes	None	Labourers -	—	5
CLAPHAM - -	1,708	G. Ellis, H. and G. Winterburn.	1711 1796 1807	31	17	13	No	None	Farmers and labourers.	8	10
CLIFTON WITH NORWOOD (par. Fewstone).	364	Unknown -	Unknown	44	15	—	No	—	Farmers and labourers.	12	5
COLLINGHAM -	309	Lady E. Hastings.	1738	34	34	—	Yes	20 free, others 2*d.*, 3*d.*, and 4*d.*	Farmers and labourers.	30	25

* Part of Duffield's charity for schools at Cawood and Sherburn.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number in (1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science. (N. Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	5 boys, M.B. 56 N. Sc.	One	Five	The trustees.	Mast. Cert.	Yes	2 mast., 2 mist., and pup. teacher.
—	—	—	—	1 boy, M.B.	None	Four	The trustees.	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	3 boys, M.B.	None	Six	The trustees.	Mast. Cert.	Yes	Mast., mist., infant mist., and two pup. teachers.
—	—	—	—	" " "	One	Four	Rate-payers.	Neither	No	One.
—	5	—	5	" " "	One, outfit 4*l.*	Six	The trustees.	Neither	No	One mist.
5	7	—	—	" " "	None	Winterburn's Three, Ellis's Seven.	Parish	Neither	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	" " "	None	Five	The trustees.	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	" " "	None	Three	The Vicar of Ledsham, Thorparch, and Collingham.	Neither	No	Mast. and sewing mist.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866.) Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
CONISBOROUGH -	1,655	H. Saxton - Subscription	1694 1812	2	2	—	No -	?	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	50	30
CUDWORTH (par. Roystone.)	521	W. Poppleton	1747	20	20	—	Yes -	1*d.* to 6*d.*	Chiefly agricultural labourers and tenant farmers.	35	12
CULLINGWORTH (par. Bingley.)	1,943	Subscription and Inclosure Act.	1790	9	9	—	No -	Average 2*d.*	Factory operatives.	35	25
DACRE BANKS (par. Ripon.)	3,071	?	?	10	10	—	Yes -	6*d.*, 4*d.*, 3*d.*	Chiefly labourers.	32	30
„ Braithwaite School.	„	E. Yates -	1774	45	36	—	Yes -	None	Small farmers and labourers.	37	24
DARTON - -	2,216	G. Beaumont	1668	90	90	—	No -	One Shilling on entrance.	Chiefly miners and labourers.	41	32
DEWSBURY -	18,148	W. Walker -	1731	167	80	—	Yes, for mast. and mist.	1*s.* on entrnce. ½*d.* a week.	Wool mill workers, &c.	40	30
„ - -	„	John Wheelwright.	1724	3,221 (mixed)	120	—	Yes -	2*d.* -	Mill operatives	185	135
DODWORTH -	2 117	J. Brookes -	1750	23	11	11	House garden.	None	Miners and linen weavers.	7	3
DONCASTER	16,406	J. Hollis -	1726	20	Rentcharge (as returned in 1827-8). Not endowed. Hollis' (Return in 1868.)						

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	Four -	The trustees.	Neither -	No -	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	2 boys M.B. -	None -	Heir of founder and officials of township.		Neither -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	Two -	The incumbent.	Neither -	Yes -	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	None -	Sir H. Ingilby.	Neither -	No -	Master.
—	—	—	—	9 boys E.A. and M.B., 5 girls M.B.	None -	Seven -	The trustees.	Neither -	No -	One mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	3 boys M.B., 2 girls B.	None -	Seven -	W. B. Beaumont, Esq., M.P.	Neither -	No -	Master.
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	Four -	The trustees.	Neither -	No -	Two
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	Five -	The trustees.	Neither -	No -	Three.
7	3	—	—	- - -	None -	Four -	Inhabitnts.	Cert. -	Yes -	Mast. and wife

Hospital trustees have been in the habit for some years of making an annual donation towards support of school.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
Ecclesall Bierlow (par. Sheffield), Sharrow Moor School.	38,771	T. Savage and others.	1782	8	8	—	Yes	Fndnrs. free.	Various	63	18
Ecclesfield	12,479	Unknown	—	*	—	—	Yes	6*d.* 4*d.* 3*d.* and 2*d.*	Chiefly poor people and artizans.	95	45
Elland (par. Halifax.)	3,643	J. Brooksbank	1712	125 (mixed)	85	—	Yes, (but not used.)	Majrty. free, rest 9*s.* 12*s.* or 15*s.* per qur. for higher brnchs. of learning.	Shop-keepers, operatives, &c.	59	—
„ Brooksbank's School.											
„ Ramsden's School.		G. Ramsden	1734	77	50	—	Yes	? None	Factory operatives generally.	17	—
Emley	1,441	?	?	40	40	—	Yes	2*d.* read. 4*d.* read. and writing, 6*d.* read. writing and arith.	Artizans, &c.	74	59
Felkirk	1,106	Mrs. P. Berry	1637	17	17	—	Yes	—	Labourers and few small shop-keepers.	†14	†5
Flaxby (par. Goldsborough.)	76	Unknown	Unknwn.	17	17	—	No	None	Agricultural labourers.	5	16
Flockton (par. Thornhill.)	1,090	R. Carter	1698	9	9	—	Yes	2*d.* and 3*d.*	Miners and labourers.	43	35
Fulwood (par. Sheffield.)	1,801	J. Fox W. Ronckesley.	1720 1723	30	30	—	Yes	22 free, others 2*d.* and 3*d.*	Farmers and labourers.	21	26
Garforth	1,504	Lord of manor	1737	2*l.* 10*s.* rent (as returned in 1826.)			School was endowed for a period of				

* School supported out of property of certain feoffees held for undefined charitable purposes. † These free, others pay.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	The Overseers of Poor.		Neither -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	Eight -	The trustees.	Certificated	Yes -	Three.
—	—	—	—	1 F., 1 E.A., 18 M.B., 24 N.Sc.	None -	Twelve	The trustees.	Neither -	No -	Two.
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Six -	Trustees -	Neither -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	1 boy E.A., 7 boys M.B.	None -	Five -	The trustees.	Neither -	No -	Three.
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	Three -	Viscount Galway.	Certificated	No, (will be in Mch. 1869.)	Mast., and wife as sewing mistress.
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	Five -	The trustees.	Neither -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	Five and one manager.	Trustees and manager.	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes -	Two, and one pupil teacher.
—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	Eight -	The trustees.	Neither -	No -	Master and wife.

99 years, but endowment has lapsed. (Return by master in 1867.)

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
GARSDALE (par. Sedbergh.)	618	T. Dawson -	1634	16	16	—	Yes -	3*d.*	Chiefly farmers	12	12
GISBURN - -	534	Unknown -	—	11	11	—	No -	None	Farm labourers.	7*	—
GOOLE (par. Snaith.)	5,850	Unknown -	Unknown.	24	24	—	Yes -	12 free, others 2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*	Agricultural and dock labourers.	85	22
GRANTLEY (par. Ripon.)	235	J. Richmond	1711	6	6	—	Yes -	2*d.*	Labourers, &c.	18	24
GRENOSIDE (par. Ecclesfield.)	—	N. Gill and others.	—	16	16	—	Yes -	2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*, 9*d.*	Small tradesmen and artizans.	96	74
GRINDLETON (par. Mitton.)	666	Unknown -	—	5	5	—	No -	2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*	Farmers generally.	—	—
GUISELEY -	2,226	Rev. R. Moore	1622	60	50	—	No -	4*d.*, 3*d.*, 2*d.*	Chiefly weavers and mill hands.	132	72
HALIFAX (Hopkinson's and Crowther's Sch.)	28,990	E. Hopkinson — / J. Crowther —	13 rent and interest (as returned in 1827). No such school at present								
HAMBLETON (par. Brayton.)	544	Inclosure Act	1796	9	9	—	Yes -	6 free	Labourers and small farmers.	—	—
HANDSWORTH -	3,951	Rev. F. Lockier	1734	25	25	—	Yes -	2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, and 6*d.*	Tradesmen, labourers, &c.	43	50

* There are other scholars who pay.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.).						
—	—	—	—	1 boy L, 2 E.A., and M.B.	- - -	Six -	The trustees.	Neither -	Yes -	Mast.
—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	Four -	Vicar -	Neither -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	One -	Rt. Hon. J. Sothern Estcourt.	Yes -	Yes -	Mast. and wife.
—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	Trsts. of Hampsthwaite sch. and 2 others.	Lord Grantley.	Neither -	No -	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	1 boy M.B. -	None -	Five -	The trustees.	Neither -	No -	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	- - -	- -	One -	The trustee.	Mast. cert.	Yes -	Mast. and assistant mist. for sewing.
—	—	—	—	- - -	None	Two -	Rector of Guiseley.	Mast. cert.	Yes -	Mast., 2 mist., and 3 monitrs.
existing in parish. (Return in 1868.)										
—	—	—	—	- - -	-	- -	The trustees.	Neither -	No -	Mast. and wife.
—	—	—	—	6 boys M.B.	None -	Five -	The trustees.	Neither -	No -	Two -

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
HARDWICK, EAST (par. Pontefract).	213	S. Cawood -	1653	£ 120 (mixed)	£ 20	£ —	Yes -	1*d.*	Labourers -	17	15
HARROGATE (par. Knaresboro').	4,737	R. Taylor -	1785	30	(Value of premises occupied by master.) Return in 1820; No						
HARTHILL -	673	Rev. J. Hirst	1812	17	17	—	Furnished lodgings.	3*d.* week and 5*s.* and 7*s.* 6*d.* quarter.	Farmers and labourers.	56	43
HARTWITH (par. KirkbyMalzeard).	1,227	R. Haxby -	Unkn.	32	32	—	Yes -	—	Farmers and labourers.	—	—
HATFIELD -	1,813	H. Travis -	1710	354*	82	—	No -	38 free, others 1*d.*	Labourers, watermen, &c.	97 on register. 55 average attendance.	
HAWORTH - Stanbury School.	5,896	J. Holmes -	1805	13	13	—	Yes	2*d.* and 3*d.*	Chiefly labourers.	44	26
HAZLEWOOD (par. Skipton).	185	Sylvester Petyt	1719	15	25†	—	Yes -	2*d.*, 4*d.*	Farmers -	44	20
HEPWORTH (par. Kirkburton).	1,530	R. Charlesworth.	1649	25	25	—	No -	Some free, others 6*d.*, 4*d.*, and 3*d.*	Colliers and weavers principally.	50	15
HOOK (par. Snaith)	2,958	Joshua Jefferson.	1721	6	6	—	Yes -	3*d.*, 2*d.*, and 1*d.*	Farmers and labourers.	40	34
HORBURY (par. Wakefield).	3,246	- - -	1708	10	10	—	Yes -	4*d.*, 6*d.*, 8*d.*	- -	50	30
HOUGHTON, GREAT (par. Darfield).	309	—— Rhodes -	—	5	5	—	Yes -	Various	Chiefly agricultural.	27	38

* Endowment shared with Wroot in Lincolnshire and Thorne in Yorkshire, W.R.
† Including gratuity of 10*l.* from trustees,

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	Five -	Incumbent of chapel.	No -	No -	One mist.
further information.										
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	Three -	Rector and churchwardens.	Cert.	Yes -	Mast. and sew. mist.
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	Seven -	The trustees.	Neither -	No -	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	Six -	The trustees.	Neither -	No -	One mast
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	Twelve	The trustees.	Neither -	N -	One mast.
—	—	—	—	- - -	- -	Six -	Rector of Bolton.	Cert. -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	1 boy E.A., 2 M.B. -	None -	One -	The trustee	Neither -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	- - -	- -	- -	The incumbent.	Neither -	No -	Two.
—	—	—	—	2 boys E.A., 2 F., 5 M.B., 1 girl F.	None -	Ten -	- - -	Neither -	No -	Three.
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	Seven -	The trustees.	Mast. cert.	Yes -	Mast. and sewing mist.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Applied to Education.	Applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Master or Mistress or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
INGLETON (par. Bentham).	1,247	Jannet Rose -	1710	17	17	—	Yes -	4*d.* for reading, 5*d.* reading and writing, 6*d.* do. with arithmetic.	Small farmers generally.	14	7
KEIGHLEY - Preparatory School.	15,005	Jonas Tonson	1716	37	37	—	No -	2*d.* for writing & arith., 1*d.* for fire in winter.	Combers, artizans, &c.	20	—
KEXBOROUGH (par. Darton).	605	J. Silvester - / J. Higson -	1719 / 1814	5*	5	—	Yes -	2*d.*, 3*d.*	Chiefly farm labourers.	24	9
KIMBERWORTH (par. Rotherham).	10,610	Not known -	Not knwn	8	8	—	Yes -	11 free.	Miners and mechanics.	5	4
KIPPAX - -	1,656	G. Goldsmith -	1549	33	33	—	Yes -	8 free, others 4*d.* or 6*d.*	Miners, labourers, small shopkeepers, &c.	50	14
KIRKBURTON -	3,664	Rev. J. Briggs and others.	1714	50	47	3	Yes -	30 free, others 2*d.* and 3*d.*	Weavers and labourers.	120	10
KIRKBY OVERBLOW.	280	- - -	1660	17	17	—	Yes -	Free -	Agricultural labourers.	2	4
KIRK DEIGHTON -	364	Sir H. Palliser	1791	45	18	27	No -	Palliser childrn. free.	Tradesmen and labourers.	7 Palliser scholars	12
KIRKHEATON -	3,011	Rev. A. Allott and others.	1619	22	22	—	Yes -	10 free	Weavers and small farmers.	136	60

* Usual sum 14*l.*

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing.		Number (in 1867) receiving Board.		Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	- - - -	None -	Six -	The trustees.	Neither -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	- - - -	None -	Three -	The trustees.	Neither -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	- - - -	None -	Three -	The trustees.	Mist. cert.	Yes -	One.
—	—	—	—	- - - -	None -	Twelve -	The trustees.	Neither -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	- - - -	None -	Five -	The trustees.	Neither -	No -	Mast. and mist.
16 under clothing.	4 under clothing.	—	—	- - -	None -	Three -	Vicar of Kirkburton, rectors of Kirkheaton and Elmley.	Mast. cert.	Yes -	Two.
—	—	—	—	- - - -	- - -	One -	The rector	Neither -	No -	Two.
7	12	—	—	1 boy M.B. - -	None -	Eight -	The trustees.	Neither -	No -	One mast. and sewing mist.
—	—	—	—	1 boy M.B. - -	None -	Three -	The trustees.	Master and 2 mist. cert.	Yes -	Five.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
KIRKBY MALZEARD.	730	G. Horseman G. Elsley -	1640 1716	12	12	—	Yes -	1½*d.*, 2*d.*, or 3*d.*	Labourers -	69	26
KNARESBOROUGH	4,848	Dr. Richardson.	1765	170	50	90	Yes -	None	The very poor	26	4
LAUGHTON-EN-LE MORTHEN.	736	Wm. Beckwith	1619	13	13	—	House and garden.	3*d.*, 6*d.*, a few 10*s.* a quar.	Labourers, poor tradesmen, and a few farmers.	63	—
LAWKLAND (par. Clapham).	338	T. Lawson - T. Green and others.	1722 1769	7	7	—	Yes -	None for foundationers.	Small farmers and labourers.		3
LEATHLEY - -	199	A. Hitch -	1769	30 (mixed charity).	12	—	Yes -	2*l.* a year.	Farmers, labourers, &c.	14	2
LEDSHAM (boys' school).	459	Lady E. Hastings.	1738	82	55	27	Yes -	20 free, others 1*d.*, 3*d.*, &c.	Chiefly labourers.	43	24
LEDSHAM (girls' school).	„	Lady E. Hastings.	1738	397	30 Mist. Salary.	367	Yes -	None	Labouring classes.	—	22
LEEDS - -	117,566	Subscription -	1705	470	285*	140	Yes for mist.	None	Mechanics, tradesmen, &c.	—	40
LIVERSEDGE (par. Birstall).	8,176	J. Farrer - E. Beaumont	1722 1723	14	14	—	Yes -	22 free	Mostly orphans	12	10
LONGWOOD. (par Huddersfield).	3,402	W. Walker, -	1731	117	85	—	Yes -	2*d.* & 4*d.*	In wool factories.	45	—
MALTBY - -	774	Lord of Manor	1714	15 Rent (as returned in 1827). 19*l.* a year paid by Earl of Scarborough							

* Including donations of 10*l.* each to 18 National Schools; average attendance in 1866, 5,282 scholars.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing.		Number (in 1867) receiving Board.		Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science. (N. Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	1 boy, E.A., 3 M.B.	None	Eleven	Managing Committee.	Cert.	Yes	Four, including sewing mist. and 3 mons.
26	4	—	—			Five	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	1 L., 1 M.B.	Two	Six	The trustees.	Neither	Yes	One.
—	—	—	—		None	Three	Trustees, with consent of vicar.	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—		None	? Three	Trustees	Neither	No	One mast.
—	—	—	—			Three	Managers	Neither	No	Mast. and pup. teacher.
—	22	—	22		Two	Three	Managers	No	No	One.
—	40	—	—		No	Five	The trustees.	No	No	Mist. and assist.
—	—	—	—			Three	Incumbent and trustees.	Mist. cert.	Yes	Three.
—	—	—	—	5 A., 5 M.	None	Seven	The trustees.	Neither	No	One.

towards support of school, but he is at liberty (in curate's opinion) to withdraw such sum at pleasure. (Return in 1867.)

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
MARKINGTON (par. Ripon).	496	M. Reynard -	1795	4	4	—	Yes -	2*d.*	Farmers, mechanics, &c.	39	22
MARTONS BOTH -	256	Mrs. F. Greene and others	1755	33	33	—	No -	Total amount for 1866 10*l*.14*s*.6*d*	Farmers and labourers.	21	15
MELTHAM (par. Almondbury).	4,046	Unknown - / M. Lockwood	— / 1715	18*s*. 4*d*.	(as returned in 1827). No further information.						
MENWITH-CUM-DARLEY (par. Hampsthwaite).	650	Rev. F. Day -	1748	45	41	—	No -	1*d*. or 2*d*.	Small farmers and labourers.	20	18
MIDDLESMOOR (par. Kirkby Malzeard).	374	S. Horner -	1809	20	20	—	No -	4*s*., 6*s*., 8*s*., and 10*s*. 6*d*. per quarter.	Farmers and farm labourers.	17	7
MIDDOP (par. Ecclesfield).	—	Rev. T. Blands	1819	10	10	—	Yes -	8 free	Various -	—	—
MONK FRYSTON	560	Inclosure Act	1792	7	7	—	Yes -	8 free	Labourers -	123	106
NETHERDALE (par. Kirkby Malzeard).	—	J. Lazenby -	1743	23	23	—	Yes -	10 free, others 3*s*. to 6*s*. a quarter.	Farmers and artizans.	15	5
NETHER HALLAM (par. Sheffield), Crookside Sch.	19,758	W. Ronckesley	1723	49	49	—	Yes -	2*d*., 3*d*., and 4*d*.	Chiefly mechanics.	210	150
Heeley School -	„	?	?	18	18	—	Yes -	4*d*., 3*d*., 2*d*.	Chiefly mechanics.	115	65
NEWBY (par. Clapham).	129	G. Ellis -	1711	4	4	—	No -	None	Labourers -	3	3

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	Two -	The trustees.	Neither -	Yes -	Mast. and Mist.
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	Four -	The trustees.	Neither -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	1 boy, M.B. -	None -	Two -	The trustees.	Neither -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	Two -	The trustees.	Neither -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	Two -	The trustees.	Neither -	No	Mast. and Mist.
—	—	—	—	12 boys, M.B. -	None -	Four -	The trustees.	Yes -	Yes -	2 mast. and sewing mist.
—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	Four -	The trustees.	Neither -	No	One.
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	Ten -	The trustees.	Mast. and Mist.	Yes -	Ten.
—	—	—	—	6 boys, M.B. - -	None -	Four -	The trustees.	Mast. cert.	Yes -	Mast., assist., mist., and pupil teacher.
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	Seven -	The trustees.	Neither -	No -	One.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
NEWTON KYME -	162	R. Fairfax -	1794	22	(as returned in 1829). Supposed endowment void.					(Return by	
NORTH OWRAM (par. Halifax).	16,178	J. Crowther -	1711	24	18	—	Yes -	None	Operatives and labourers.	12	—
"	"	Dr. Hall -	1687	70	66	—	Yes -	35 free	Chiefly in factories.	43	33
NUN MONKTON E-	323	D. Wilson -	1710	955 (mixed)	36	—	Yes -	24 free, others 3*d.*	Labourers and farmers.	24	28
OSSETT (par. Dewsbury).	950	Subscription	1745	25	25	—	Yes -	7 free	Chiefly weavers	35	—
OUSEFLEET (par. Whitgift).	233	E. Empson -	1727	53	53	—	No -	10 free, others 5*s.* 6*d.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, pr. qr.	Farmers and labourers.	33	17
PATELEY BRIDGE (par. Ripon, Raike's School).	842	Mrs. A. Shepherd and Dr. W. Craven.	1806 1812	53	20	25	*Yes -	2*d.*, 3*d.*, and 4*d.*, free scholars 6*d.* per week in winter for fires.	Weavers, small shopkeepers, &c.	40	4
PENISTONE (Girls' School).	860	J. Camm -	1821	†27	27	—	—	20 girls, 1*d.*; rest, 2*d.*	Chiefly labourers.	—	‡90
PONTEFRACT -	5,346	Various - Lady E. Hastings.	1709 1738	98	83	—	Yes; for mist.	1*d.*, 2*d.*	Chiefly agricultural.	70	56
NETHER POPPLETON.	262	John Dodsworth.	1799	14	14	—	Yes -	- -	Agricultural -	10	10

* At present held rent-free by widow of late master. † Including 8*l.* from Wordsworth's trustees.
‡ Average attendance not more than 40.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
rector in 1867.)										
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	Four -	The trustees.	Neither -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	1 girl L., F., A. -	None -	Eighteen	The trustees.	Neither -	No -	Mast. and assist.
—	—	—	—	4 boys M.B. - -	None -	Seven -	The trustees.	Neither -	No -	Mast. and sewing mist.
—	—	—	—	2 boys L., 7 E.A., 15 M.B.	None -	Six -	The trustees.	Neither, but trained.	No -	Two.
—	—	—	—	4 boys E.A., 6 M.B. -	None -	One -	The trustee	Neither -	No -	Two.
19	1	—	—	- - -	None -	Eight -	Minister and three chapel-wardens.	Neither -	No -	Two.
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	Six; all ex off.	The trustees.	No -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	Seven -	The trustees.	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes -	Mast., mist., 2 pupil teachers, and 3 mons.
—	—	—	—	- - - -	- - -	Sunday School Committee.		Mast. cert.	Yes -	Mast. and mist.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
RASTRICK (par. Halifax).	4,516	Mrs. M. Law -	1701	69	66	—	No -	2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., for 20 foundationers; 15s. to 25s. for others.	Small tradesmen and respectable artisans.	42	—
RATHMELL (par. Giggleswick).	304	G. Clarke -	1716	26	26	—	Yes -	From 1s. to 6s. a quar.	Chiefly agricultural.	17	12
RAWCLIFFE (par. Snaith).	1,630	?	?	59	50	—	House and garden.	3s. to 6s. a quar.	Farmers, petty tradesmen, and labourers.	42	—
RAWMARSH -	4,374	A. Darley -	Jas. I.	*91	91	—	For mast.	4d. free, others 4d. and 6d.	Colliers, farmers, &c.	126	—
REEDNESS (par. Whitgift).	601	J. Wressell - 1705 J. Rennard - 1814		25	rentcharge and interest. (Return in 1829.) No further infor-						
RIPLEY - -	330	?		165	165	—	Yes -	1s. a quar.	Farmers, tradesmen, and labourers.	31	27
RIPON: Jepson's Hospital.	5,619	Z. Jepson -	1672	227	†	†	Yes -	None	*Orphan* boys	10	—
ROTHERHAM -	8,390	—— Scott (supposed).	—	74	‡	‡	Yes -	None	Poor widows and labourers.	28	20
" Hollis's School.	"	Thos. Hollis -	1726	20	20	—	One for mast., and one for mist.	2d. free, others 3d. to 1s.	Mechanics and poorer classes generally.	63	60
SADDLEWORTH - Boarshurst School.	18,631	Subscription -	1812	16§	13§	—	Yes -	2d. to 6d.	Various -	44	23
SANDAL - -	1,58[illegible]	R. Taylor -	1686	296 (mixed)	130‖	—	Yes; for mast.	40 free, others 4d.	Agricultural labourers, miners, and mechanics.	55	—

* Wilson's endowment, 62*l.*; Goodwin's, 23*l.*; Darley's, 6*l.*
† The whole income applied to boarding, lodging, clothing, and educating 10 boys; apprentice fee if funds will allow.
‡ Deficiency in 1866, 84*l.*, which is made up by the trustees, who are feoffees of common lands.
§ Including value of master's house.
‖ Income of school, 145*l.*

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.). Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	10 L., 4 F., 12 E.A., 7 M.B.	None	Five	The trustees.	Cert.	No.	Two.
—	—	—	—	2 boys M.B.	None	No legal trustees.	Vicar of Giggleswick.	Yes.	Yes.	One mast.
—	—	—	—	1 A., 2 M.	None	Two	The trustees.	Yes.	No.	One.
—	—	—	—	2 L., 4 M.B., 2 N.Sc.	None	Seven	The trustees.	Mast. cert.	Yes.	Three.
mation.										
—	—	—	—		None	Eight	The trustees.	Neither	Yes.	Mast., sewing mist., and singing mist.
10	—	10	—		One (5*l.*)	Six; all ex off.	The trustees.	Neither	No.	Mast.
28	20	—	—			Eleven	Feoffees of common lands of Rotherham.	Neither	No.	One, and sewing mist.
—	—	—	—		None	Nine	The trustees.	Neither	No.	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—		None	Eleven	The trustees.	Mast. cert.	No.	Two.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
SAWLEY (par. Ripon).	446	R. Lowther -	1743	9	9	—	Yes	6 free, others 2*d.*	Labourers -	23	45
SEACROFT (par Whitkirk).	1,255	R. Brooke -	1702	[illegible]	5	—	—	—	Colliers and labourers.	*	—
SEDBERGH: Howgill School.	2,346	J. Robinson -	1707	30	30	—	No	1*s.* a year.	Farmers and labourers.	34	11
SELBY: Chamberlain's School.	5,271	L. Chamberlain	1716	15	15	—	Yes	3*d.* with writing and arith.	Labourers, and mechanics.	20	—
Blue Coat School.	„	- - -	—	63†	63	—	No	None	Labouring class.	50	38
SHEFFIELD - -	87,718	T. Hollis -	1702	840 (Mixed)	83	—	Yes	2*d.*	?	80	70
SHELLEY (par Kirkburton).	1,901	Inclosure award and subscription.	1805	12	rent (as returned in 1829).				10*l.* 16*s.* (rent of land awarded) pay-		
SHERBURN - -	1,465	Rev. S. Duffield	1731		90‡		Yes	None	Labourers -	—	5
SILKSTONE -	1,154	J. Clarkson -	1754	47	42	—	Yes	None by foundationer.	Chiefly miners	83	33
SKELMANTHORPE	—	Enclosure Act	1800	6	6	—	Yes -	2*d.* to 6*d.*	The labouring class.	33	25
SKIPTON: The Clerks School.	5,454	Dr. W. Armystead.	1556	12	12	—	No	2*d.*	Artizans and labourers.	48	26

* Children taught in National School.
† Income from subscriptions and other charities,
‡ 90*l.* each to schools at Sherburn and Cawood; 5 girls receive board, clothing, and instruction at each place.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N. Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	Two -	The clergyman.	Mist. not cert.	No -	Mist.
—	—	—	—	- - -	- -	Three -	, - -	Mast. cert.	Yes -	Five.
—	—	—	—	1 boy M.B. - -	None -	Four -	Trustees and inhabitants with consent of vicar.	Neither -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	Four -	The trustees.	Neither -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	6 boys M.B. - -	None -	Varies -	Subscribers	Neither -	No -	H. M. and monitors.
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	Eleven -	The trustees of Hollis' hospital.	Neither -	Yes -	Three.
able to master in consideration of his teaching gratuitously four children of township. (Return by master in 1867.)										
—	5	—	5	- - - -	One outfit, 4*l.*	Five (ex officio)	Trustees -	Neither -	No -	Mist.
—	—	—	—	2 boys M.B. - -	None -	Six -	Vicar, churchwardens, and overseers.	Cert. -	Yes -	Four.
—	—	—	—	- - - -	None -	Four -	The trustees.	Cert.	Yes -	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	The parish.	Parish clerk is ex. off. master.	Cert. -	Yes -	Mast.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
SLAITHWAITE (par. Huddersfield).	2,932	Rev. R. Meek	1721	42	42	—	Yes	20 free, others a small fee.	Factory operatives.	53	60
SLAIDBURN: Dalehead School.	579	? End. by W. Clayton.	1732	11	11	—	Yes	2*d.* to 6*d.*, childrn. born in Dale free.	Farmers and labourers.	24	21
SOWERBY (par Halifax).	8,753	Rev. P. Bairstow.	1711	16*	8	—	None	12 free	Poor labouring persons.	12†	
STAINBOROUGH (par. Silkstone).	470	Unknown	17th cent.	8	8	—	Cottage	3*d.*	Miners and farm labourers.	25	20
SWILLINGTON	662	Out of common lands.	1748	16	16	—	Yes	8 free, others 2*d.*, 4*d.*, and 6*d.*	Mining and agricultural.	130	50
THORNE	2,591	H. Travis	1710	354‡	82	—	No	50 free, others 1*d.*	Agricultural labourers, watermen, &c.	114	—
THORNER	809	Lord of manor and freeholders.	1787	20	20	—	Yes	6 free, others 3*d.*	Labourers and mechanics.	39	41
THORNHILL	3,479	R. Walker	1712	46	46	—	Yes	2*s.* per annum.	Mining	57	13
THORNTON-IN-LONSDALE.	441	E. Redmayne	1702	70	63	—	Yes	1*s.* 6*d.* per qr.	Farmers, labourers, &c.	29	—
THORP ARCH	388	Lady E. Hastings.	1738	—	42	—	Yes	Fndrs. free, others 2*d.*, 4*d*, 6*d.*	Farmers and farm labourers.	28	26
THORPE HESLEY (par. Wath-upon Dearne).	1,966 Ecc. Dist.	Unknown	—	10*l.* 12*s.* (rentcharge and interest). Case certified to Attorney-General. (Return by incumbent in 1867).							

* Total income of charity 120*l.*
† The master having lately died, the 12 children are now taught in National School.
‡ Endowment shared with Hatfield, Yorkshire, and Wroot, Lincolnshire.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N. Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	10 boys L., 6 F., 7 E.A. and M.B., 8 girls F.	—	Ten	The trustees.	H.M., cert. Latin master B.A.	Yes	Four.
—	—	—	—	—	None	One	The trustees.	Neither	—	Mast. and wife.
—	—	—	—	—	None	Fifteen	Last appointment by committee of townsmen.	Neither	No	None.
—	—	—	—	—	None	F. W. T. Vernon Wentworth, Esq.		Neither	No	Mast. and sewing mist.
—	—	—	—	—	None	Five	The trustees.	Mast. cert.	No	Three.
—	—	—	—	6 M.B., 14 N. Sc.	None	Six	The trustees.	Yes	No	Mast.
—	—	—	—	—	None	Two	The trustees.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast. and mons.
—	—	—	—	—	None	Fifteen	The trustees.	Neither	No	1 mast.
—	—	—	—	2 L., 7 M.B.	None	Four	The trustees.	Cert.	Yes	One.
—	—	—	—	? 2 boys, L., ? 1 boy, E.A., 6 M.B.	None	Vicars of Ledsham, Thorparch, and Cottingham.		No, but trained.	No	One.

(Return in 1827.) National School, which has superseded old school, not endowed; old school house fallen into decay.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction: Boys.	Girls.
THRYBERGH -	235	E. Finch - W. Hedges -	1760 1811	£ 9	£ 9	£ —	No -	4*d.* and 2*d.*	Agricultural -	12	18
THURSTONLAND (par. Kirkburton.)	1,116	Miss A. Ludlam.	1763	25	25	—	Yes -	4*d.*, 2*d.*, 1½*d.*	Chiefly weavers	30	28
TICKHILL :— 1. Boys' School	1,915	Unknown -	—	6	6	—	Yes -	2*d.*	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	101	—
2. Girls' School				6	6	—	—	—	- - -	—	76
TIMBLE (par. Fewstone).	224	?	?	There have been no teachers for some years.							
TREETON - - -	368	Unknown -	—	Endowment, if ever any, lost. (Return in 1827.) School not endowed.							
TONG (par. Birstall).	3,035	Sir G. Tempest and G. Brown -	1739	6	6	—	Yes -	Some pay.	Agriculturists	16	10
WADSLEY (par. Ecclesfield).	3,849	M. Bamforth Inclosure -	1712 1816	?	?	—	School closed, endowment used to pay				
WAKEFIELD -	17,611	Governors of grammar school.	?	450	36	70	None	1*d.*	Labourers -	140	70
WALTON (par. Sandal).	471	C Waterton C. Neville -	1722 1790	Interest on 140*l.* lent to a person who failed, by a trustee. Security information).							
WARMFIELD-WITH-HEATH.	783	Dame M. Bowles.	1660	36	32	4	No -	19 free, others 2*d.* and 4*d.*	Labourers, farm servants.	39	17

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	One -	Clergyman	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1 boy M.B. - -	None -	Eight managers.	Principal inhabitants.	Yes -	Yes -	Three.
—	—	—	—	8 M.B. - - -	None -	Eight -	Trustees -	Neither -	Yes -	One.
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	Eight -	Trustees -	Neither -	No - -	One.
(Return in 1867.)										
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	Four -	The trustees.	Neither -	No - -	One.
interest on borrowed money.										
20 suits, 15 (boots and stockings.)	20 suits, 15 (boots and stockings.)	—	—	5 boys E.A. - -	7 from school, but not by this charity.	Fourteen	The trustees.	Mast. cert., mist. not.	Boys', yes; girls', no.	Boys: Master assist. mast., and p. teacher. Girls: Mist. and monitors.
for principal and interest from time of Ch. Com. inquiry agreed to be given by such trustee. (Return in 1827; no further										
—	—	—	—	- - -	Two -	Three -	The trustees.	Yes -	Yes -	Mast. and mist.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to: Education.	Net applied to: Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
WATH-UPON-DEARNE.	1,690	A. Sawdrie -	1647	29	24	5	Yes -	2*d.*, 4*d.*	Miners, potters, labourers, &c.	64	—
„ Wentworth School.	„	T. Wentworth	1716	65	10	—	Yes -	None	Agriculture and mining.	25	23
WHISTON -	1,185	Unknown - — / Mrs. F. Mansell. 1728 / J. Hammond 1794		32*	27	—	No -	None	Labourers -	12	8
WHITKIRK -	3,032	R. Brooke -	1702	10	5	—	Yes -	2*d.* and 3*d.*	Chiefly miners and labourers.	93	88
WISTOW - -	849	R. Shaw -	1719	5	(rentcharge) irregularly paid.				(Return in 1823).	No further	
WOOLDALE (par. Kirkburton).	5,822	Rev. J. Harrop	1783	18†	4‡	—	Yes -	Average 3½*d.*	Farming and factory hands.	90	50
WOOLLEY (par. Roystone).	531	N. Burley -	1726	18	18	—	Yes -	4*d.*	Colliers and agricultural labourers.	20	—
WYKE (par. Harewood).	3,016	Lady E. Hastings.	1738	22	22	—	Yes -	10 free, others average 4*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	11	13

* 5*l.* 4*s.* spent in bread for old people and children.
† *i.e.*, 8*l.* annual value of schoolhouse, 6*l.* rent of land, and 4*l.* from "Collier's Charity."
‡ Collier's Charity.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	2 E.A., 4 M.B.	Two (2*l.* 10*s.* ea.)	Nine	The trustees.	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	4 boys M.B.	None	Three	Earl Fitzwilliam.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast. and pupil teacher.
—	—	—	—	—	None	Charity Coms.	The rector	Mast. cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	—	—	5 managers, 7 trustees.	Managers	Mast. cert.	Yes	Four.
information.										
—	—	—	—	6 boys E.A., 4 M.B.	—	Seventeen.	The trustees.	Neither	No	Four.
—	—	—	—	—	None	Five	The trustees.	Neither	No	One mast.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Three	The trustees.	Neither	No	Mast. and daughter.

CITY OF YORK.

1. REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

York.—St. Peter's School.

Mr. J. G. Fitch's Report.

I. The Royal Grammar School of S. Peter is one of the most ancient educational foundations in Yorkshire. A large hospital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and standing in a part of the city called the Horse Fair, was founded by Robert de Pykering, Dean of York, in 1330, and was suppressed at the time of the Reformation. The building and estates belonging to this charity were granted by Philip and Mary in 1557 to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of York, in trust for the perpetual maintenance of a Grammar School. Its property was afterwards augmented under a grant from James I., and has always been administered as a separate trust, and not incorporated in the general revenue at the disposal of the Dean and Chapter It is therefore not strictly a cathedral school.

The instrument of foundation describes the grammar school as designed "for the education of boys and youths of this our realm in the knowledge of letters and in integrity of manners." From other expressions in the statutes, such as the "maintenance of a schoolmaster and other ministers," and the "free instruction and maintenance of a certain number of scholars," it seems probable that the school was designed to be an appendage to the cathedral, and to serve, among other purposes, that of a place of training for choristers and priests.* Nothing in the statutes

* The Cathedral Commissioners, in their third report, made a special recommendation with respect to the chorister boys, as follows: "That there should be connected with "every cathedral a school in which the choristers should receive a sound, religious, "liberal, and useful education, in addition to their musical training; and that they "should receive an apprentice fee, on quitting the choir, with the approbation of the "Chapter, except in the case of their receiving an exhibition to the university: further "that for admission into the choristers' school, preference be given to such boys as are "likely to be afterwards fit to pursue their studies in the grammar school, where "such exists, to which, if duly qualified, they should have right of admission, in the "case of vacancy, as foundation boys." There are practical difficulties in carrying out these recommendations, which are often overlooked by those who complain that the boys of cathedral choirs do not receive instruction in the grammar schools. The daily attendance at the Minster services and the necessary musical practice are wholly incompatible with attendance at the grammar school at the usual hours. Moreover, the selection of candidates and the regulation of their time of service are necessarily determined by consideration of their fitness rather as singers than as scholars. And as a rule, the boys who present themselves for this office do not

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requires that it shall be a free school for the inhabitants of the city generally, or fetters the discretion of the Dean and Chapter with respect to the imposition of fees. The existing regulations, however, provide that education shall be given gratuitously to the sons of the Vicars Choral in the Cathedral and of masters in the school. They also allow of the admission of eight foundation scholars, who receive free board and education, and of eight free scholars who receive free education only. These sixteen open scholarships are awarded to boys, who having been in the school one year at least, pass the best competitive examination. Thus the number of scholars now receiving gratuitous education in virtue of the endowment is probably as great as at any previous period in the history of the school.

The old buildings in the immediate vicinity of the cathedral having proved to be small and inconvenient, the Dean and Chapter availed themselves, in 1844, of a favourable opportunity for the purchase of new buildings. The circumstances which led to the failure of the proprietary school in Clifton are narrated on p. 231 of my General Report. The proprietors of that institution were in pecuniary difficulties, and offered to part with their interest in the premises for the sum of 4,100*l*. After some negotiation, and a costly legal process, the transfer was made; and the Dean and Chapter nominated to the masterships one or two members of the proprietary school staff. The old building in the Minster Yard was subsequently let to the Committee of the School of Art; and the Grammar School has ever since been carried on in the far more commodious premises at Clifton about half a mile from the Cathedral. The buildings comprise ample school and class room for 200 pupils, and a dwelling house for the head master, capable of accommodating 40 boarders. There is also an excellent playground of about 4½ acres, sloping down to the river bank. The change, however, is not without its drawbacks. The comely and venerable stone building under the shadow of the Minster was in some respects a more appropriate home for a grammar school, governed by the Dean and Chapter, than the new premises in Clifton, which are less substantial, and were built in the debased Gothic fashionable 30 years ago. A chapel, in somewhat better taste, has since been added, the expense having been defrayed by public subscription. But, as it was erected partly with a view to the requirements of a district in York insufficiently provided with church accommodation, it does not serve exclusively or even mainly as a school chapel. Hence the school while withdrawn from that close association with the cathedral

belong to the class to whom a classical education is acceptable or needful. An arrangement, therefore, such as that which exists at York Minster, whereby the choir boys form a separate school and receive suitable English instruction from a trained master at hours conveniently arranged with a view to their other duties, seems entirely equitable and sufficient. If open scholarships existed, allowing certain selected scholars from without to obtain gratuitous education at S. Peter's school, it would, doubtless, be the wish of the members of the Chapter to give the preference, or to offer facilities, to those lads who share with them in the daily celebration of divine worship, and who thus seem to have a special claim upon whatever moral or educational advantages the cathedral establishment can command.

which is usual in such establishments, and which is so well calculated to exert a solemnizing and lasting influence on the religious life of a boy, can scarcely be said to enjoy adequate compensation for this loss*, as its religious interests are necessarily subordinated in some degree to those of a miscellaneous suburban congregation.

The annual revenue of the school is still encumbered with the payment of the debt incurred in the purchase of the new premises. The interest on the mortgage, and on money borrowed for the improvement of the property, amounts to about 200*l.* per annum; and the net income is still further reduced by the payment of a considerable annuity to a former head master. Notwithstanding these deductions, the revenues of the foundation are very good. The net income derived from the estates amounts to 1,309*l.* 15*s.*, and is steadily, though not very rapidly, increasing. Several of the estates belonging to the school are still let on leases, of which one has 24 years to run, another 12, and five others are for three lives. But as each of these leases falls in it is not intended to renew it, and the funds of the school will, therefore, be increased to the rack-rental of the property.

The year 1865, in which the inquiries of the Commission are taking place, has been one of transition to this important school, and its statistics at this period do not fairly represent its average condition nor its probable future usefulness. In December 1864, the Rev. Canon Hey was promoted to a dignified office in the cathedral, after having conducted the school with much honour and success for 20 years. Within three months the school was suddenly deprived by death of the services of the Rev. John Lees, who, as a mathematical teacher of rare skill and industry, had done much to raise its reputation, and had secured for it, in his own special department, some important academical successes. The new head master, the Rev. R. Elwyn, late of the Charterhouse, had only been a few months in his post at the time of my visit; but under his vigorous rule the school was already recovering from the losses it had sustained, and was putting forth promise of increased activity and usefulness. The numbers then amounted to about 150, of whom nearly 90 were boarding in the houses of the various masters, and the remainder were day scholars. I have since learned that within a year the numbers considerably increased, and that by December 1866 they had amounted to about 200, or to as many as the school can conveniently accommodate.

It is the custom of the Dean and Chapter to invite annually from one of the universities two examiners, who make to them a detailed report of the state of the instruction, and also advise them as to the award of the university scholarship, and of the exhibitions tenable in the school. The following is an extract from the report drawn up by those gentlemen shortly before my visit:—

"The classical examiner is glad to be able to report favourably on many points which have come under his inspection. The sixth form contains many

* In my report on Durham I have given some reasons which will account for my unwillingness to see the example of York followed in the cathedral school of that city.

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boys who have evidently formed habits of steady application, which have enabled them to study with good effect the large number of authors on which they had to be examined. With so many subjects it is hardly, perhaps, to be expected that all should exhibit equal acquaintance with every one; accordingly, different boys have distinguished themselves in different papers. The composition papers were not equally good, but unquestionably there will be found great improvement in that in succeeding years, as composition has not had that amount of attention paid to it during last year which is necessary for its successful prosecution. The divinity papers obtained a large number of marks, and all did fairly in them.

This year, as last, the classical examiner can dwell with special satisfaction on the head boys of the upper fourth form. They have had the advantage of the stimulus given by the opportunity of gaining scholarships, and they seem to have made very great efforts to master all their subjects, and the result has been shown in very satisfactory papers; and had there been more scholarships to be awarded, there would have been no difficulty in finding suitable candidates. There are, however, several points of which the classical examiner must speak with disapproval, especially the failure of a large number to spell correctly; and the examiner fully approves of the wish that the head master has expressed to him, that more practice should be given to the boys in English dictation, and hopes that some reformation will be made in this. At the wish of the master of the fourth form, he introduced into the *vivâ voce* examination some questions on Scripture history, and heard the boys repeat some lines of Virgil and Horace by heart. With none of these was he satisfied. The knowledge of the facts of Scripture history was very defective; one of the subjects, viz., the prophecy of Jeremiah, was, perhaps, more difficult than the rest, but an ignorance of the facts of the histories of Daniel, Job, and Jonah very much surprised the examiner. The system on which repetition is learnt seems to him very defective; the boys learn each line separately, regardless of the sense and connection, and are in almost every case unable to say off five lines consecutively without making a long pause between each line, comparatively few being able to repeat the lines in their proper order.

With the sixth form the mathematical examiner is more than satisfied, so far as concerns the questions which required simply an acquaintance with the text books. The answers to these were given carefully, accurately, and intelligently. The handwriting in many cases was beautifully neat and clear; not even once did it degenerate into the hurried scrawl which too often puzzles the moderators and examiners for mathematical honours at Cambridge. In the questions whose solution demanded ingenuity and original talent the examiner was somewhat disappointed. Of these the problem paper is entirely composed. On this paper the head boy gained one third of the total marks assigned; the next gained one fourth, being superior in one or two of the more difficult questions, though inferior on the whole. The others obtained an average of about one seventh of the total marks. In the opinion of the examiner the marks gained for the paper on trigonometry and analytical conics fell below what they should have been.

The whole of the fifth and fourth forms deserve great praise for the clear, neatly written, and intelligent manner in which the paper on Euclid was answered. The marks gained in this were very high.

Taking a review of the three upper forms, the examiner gladly testifies to the general diffusion of the mathematical training. For a school like S. Peter's, there is a great temptation to concentrate the whole energy of the teachers on a few who give promise of university distinction, while the mass remain untaught. There is, therefore, all the more reason to congratulate those who have been wise enough to see the solid advantages, for the purposes of ordinary life, which are to be reaped from a thorough education in the elements of mathematics, and have had the self-denial and patience requisite to carry out their conviction."

The staff of masters is large. Besides the head master and the mathematical master there are five others in charge of the several forms, a teacher of modern languages, and visiting masters for music, drawing, and drilling respectively. With the excep-

tion of one who acts as assistant to the head master and is paid by him, all the teachers are chosen by the Dean and Chapter.

The sixth form consists almost exclusively of boys likely to proceed to the universities, and the list of the works read in it comprises,—in *Divinity*, the Greek Testament and Churton's English Church; in *Greek*, Homer, the Antigone of Sophocles, and selected portions of Aristophanes, Thucydides, and Plato; in *Latin*, portions of Virgil, Terence, Cicero, and Tacitus; in *History*, Liddell's Rome, Smith's Greece, and Hume's England; and in *Mathematics*, Euclid, Algebra, Plane and Analytical Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Statics and the Differential Calculus. In the lower forms the work is of similar character, and is graduated with a view to the preparation of all the pupils for this curriculum. The Latin and Greek grammars are begun in the lowest forms; and since throughout the school about two thirds of the available time are given to classics, including divinity and history, and somewhat less than one third to mathematics, the portion of time assigned to such general English studies as cannot be pursued indirectly through the medium of a classical course is necessarily very small.

The head master holds periodical examinations of the lower forms, and under a new arrangement the mathematical master has undertaken a general supervision of the arithmetical work of those classes which do not come immediately under his own tuition. But otherwise the organization of the school is less compact than in many schools of equal size, and partakes more of the character of a number of independent departments conducted on different methods, and by teachers of whom some have held the same posts for many years. The consequence of this is that there are necessary inequalities in the work of the different forms, each being in the sole and permanent charge of a single master for nearly all the subjects of instruction. Lessons in modern languages form a part of the regular course, and are not made the subject of a separate charge. All the boys in the school up to the time of their admission to the sixth form learn French, but at present very few are learning German. Music, dancing, drawing, and drilling are not included in the regular course, but are learned out of school hours and at a separate fee. No arrangement has yet been made for the systematic teaching of physical science in the school.

Some facts respecting the "Civil and Military Department" have been given on page 169 of my general report. Its design, as described in the prospectus, is "so far to modify the ordinary course "(which is preparatory to the universities) as to meet the cases "of those pupils who were formerly obliged to leave the school, "in order to obtain from private instruction that preparation for "special public examinations which the upper class of grammar "schools has not usually afforded." I found, however, that only 10 out of the 44 boys who composed this department were reading with a view to any special examination. The rest were ordinary pupils, whose parents, for various reasons, preferred the more modern course of instruction adopted in the department to the

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regular classical teaching of the upper school. Latin is not omitted from the teaching here, but is regarded as a subordinate subject. English grammar and analysis, history, geography, practical mathematics, and the elements of natural science form the main subjects of instruction; and those boys who are intending to go up for particular examinations in the civil service and other professions are specially prepared. The latter aim has been prosecuted with much success, as the proportion of boys from the department who have done well at such examinations has been exceedingly creditable. This result has, however, been obtained rather by means of supplementary lessons given by private arrangement out of school hours than by the regular course of instruction; and does not itself constitute an adequate *raison d'être* for the existence of a separate department. Indeed the value of the department as a place of general education for those boys who are neither intending to go up for special examinations nor to proceed to the Universities is liable to some question. It will be observed that while the boys of this department pay the same fees as the rest, and constitute more than one fourth of the whole school, little more than one eighth of the teaching power of the establishment is available for them. They form a heterogeneous group, composed of boys of very different ages, different degrees of attainment, and different aims in life. It is impossible that they should be rightly classified, since they are left almost to the exclusive care of one master, and can scarcely be said to form a part of the general organization of the school.

The evil of such an arrangement is doubtless reduced to a minimum, so long as this class is under the care of its present energetic and intelligent teacher; but it is an evil, nevertheless. And the question discussed on page 169 et seq. of my General Report is not without a special significance in the case of this great and improving school. Why should not the thirty boys of this department who have not entered it for exceptional preparation obtain all they want in the ordinary classes of the grammar school? There is no subject included in the prescribed course of the Civil and Military department which ought not to be learned by every scholar in the school. It is not reasonable to suppose that all those subjects can be well taught by any one man, however skilful. Each of them, in a well organized school, should be taught by one of the ablest of the staff and under the direction of the Head Master. It may be hoped that as the usefulness of the institution becomes further developed, and as the watchful care already devoted by the Dean and Chapter to its general interests becomes specially directed to this subject, some means may be found of giving a useful and liberal English education without relegating those who require it to an inferior department, and depriving them of all the best resources the school possesses.* It cannot be doubted that the indirect effect of the present arrangement is to cast discredit on English studies,

* I have learned that an arrangement has since been made by which the Latin of the Modern Department is to be taught by the 5th form master.

and to lead boys to think that good writing and reading, the knowledge of the history and use of their own language, and the power to perform the practical problems of life, are of insignificant importance compared with a knowledge of the Latin and Greek grammar. Considering the probable destination of the large majority of the present scholars, the influence of such a state of public opinion in the school is much to be regretted.

I cannot doubt that this foundation, with its great resources, its ancient traditions, and its accomplished teachers, is destined to become, under its present management, the model High School of the county. But, in order to fulfil this function adequately, it must help other schools to solve the gravest problem of modern education. It must show them how, without doing less for the boys who are to be prepared for the Universities, they may do much more than at present for the boy who has no such career before him,—for the average scholar whose academical life must, whatever be the theory of his teachers, come to an abrupt termination at the age of 15 or 16.

The fees paid in the school for instruction only are 10*l.* 10*s.* per annum in the lower forms, and 12*l.* 12*s.* in the upper forms and in the civil and military department. Extra charges are made for drawing, dancing, drilling, and gymnastics. The school possesses no special endowment for university exhibitions, but the Dean and Chapter have appropriated 150*l.* per annum of the school funds to the maintenance of three scholars at the universities. Besides this, S. Peter's shares with other Yorkshire schools the privilege of sending competitors for Lady E. Hastings's exhibitions, a privilege of which it has availed itself with success three times within the last five years.

Digest of Information.

(Cath. Com. Rep. i. 2.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Founded 30th April 1557, by Nicholas Wotton, Dean, and the Chapter of York Cathedral, under royal licence, by letters patent of Philip and Mary. Endowed with lands and tithes by James I. Revenues distinct from those of the cathedral.

School Property.—Gross income (in 1868), 1,346*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* Net income, 813*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* Part of the estates are let on leases for 3 lives each, which, as well as two let for years of which 24 and 12 years respectively are unexpired, the trustees have resolved not to renew. School buildings and head master's house well adapted to their purpose.

Exhibitions: three of 50*l.* each, tenable for three years, paid out of school endowment. This school has a right, with others in the north of England, to send candidates for Hastings' exhibitions at Queen's College, Oxford, worth 75*l.* for five years.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a grammar school in York for the education of boys and youths of the realm in knowledge of letters and integrity of manners. Eight boys are boarded and educated without payment.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and literature.

Present school course includes Latin, Greek, French, German, English, mathematics, history, geography, writing, and religious instruction.

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Government and Masters.—The Dean and Chapter are *ex officio* trustees. They appoint or dismiss the head and other masters, appoint exhibitioners, and manage the school estates.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master, income from endowment 250*l.*, from capitation fees 192*l.*, besides profits from boarders. Second master 300*l.* Third master, 400*l.* Fourth master, 150*l.* Mathematical master, 250*l.* and profits from boarders. Master of civil and military department 200*l.* Preparatory master 100*l.* and profits from boarders. French and German master 120*l.*

Day Scholars.—91 day boys, mostly sons of gentry in York. School fees in four higher forms and in civil and military departments, 12 guineas; in lower school 10 guineas.

Optional subjects: drawing, three guineas; music, six guineas; dancing, five guineas; fencing and gymnastics, one guinea; gymnastics in summer, half a guinea; drilling, 24*s.*

Boarders.—105, of whom eight receive free board and education. Four meals daily in head master's house; meat once. Terms for board in head master's house, 50*l.*; in that of mathematical master, 45*l.*; of the preparatory master (for juniors), 40*l.*

Washing, four guineas. Choir fund, one guinea. Boarding bills in head master's house, highest, 60*l.*; average, 56*l.*; lowest, 52*l.* School fees same as for day scholars.

Cubical contents of bed-rooms in largest boarding house, in three-bedded rooms 728 feet, in two-bedded rooms 425, in single-bedded room 418 feet, each per boy. Hours, 7 a.m.; 8½ to 10½ p.m.

Permission of Dean and Chapter required for a boarding-house. Private boarders taken by the master of the civil and military department.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission spelling and reading required. School classified by classics chiefly, by mathematics and general information subordinately. In the highest forms only are boys excused from certain parts of ordinary course on showing aptitude for particular studies. There is a modern or civil and military department. Religious instruction daily after prayers. School work begins with prayers selected from Liturgy. All boarders attend school chapel twice on Sundays, and on saints days all the scholars.

Promotions by marks, examination, and seniority, according to discretion of head master.

Examinations at Midsummer by examiners appointed by Dean and Chapter. At Christmas by head master. Prizes of books given by the Dean and Chapter and head master. Special prizes for classics and mathematics given by the Archbishop and Dean of York respectively.

Punishments: strokes with cane, impositions, confinement, expulsion.

Playground, about four acres adjoining the school, open to all.

School time, 38 weeks per annum, 30 hours per week.

Chapter Clerk: Charles Alfred Thiselton, Minster Yard, York.
Head Master: Rev. R. Elwyn, M.A.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ending 31st December 1868.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Tithes and tithe rentcharge	692	14	6
Rents of lands let for years	307	0	0
Rents of houses let for years	190	0	0
Rents of lands let on lives (51a. 3r. 10p.)	13	13	4
Composition rents fixed by inclosure award	135	1	2
Interest on 160*l.* purchase money of 1a. 2r. 30p. sold to railway company	6	8	0
Dividend on 56*l.* 3 per cent. reduced	1	13	8
	1,346	10	8
Capitation fees for year ending Midsummer 1868	2,267	13	9
Holgate School, share of examination expenses 1868	8	7	0
Income tax deducted from mortgagee, late H.M. pension, and masters' salaries	47	17	4
Balance due to treasurer	46	16	2
	£3,717	4	11

Expenditure	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last account				380	7	4
Income tax—						
on endowment	25	19	6			
on school fees	36	13	5			
				62	12	11
Arrears on rental, 1868				4	0	7
Rates and taxes (estates)				74	14	8
Do. do. (school)				25	11	7
Insurance				8	13	0
Repairs, &c.				90	5	3
Interest on mortgage (3,500*l.*)				157	10	0
Rev. W. Harrison (interest on 940*l.*)				37	12	0
Management, *i.e.*						
Printing	29	3	2			
Stamps, &c.	5	5	0			
Commissions	100	9	0			
				134	17	2
Dean and Chapter of York				4	7	4
School. *i.e.*—						
Masters' salaries, &c.				2,088	1	0
Headmaster, for board of 8 free scholars				240	0	0
Pension, late head master				175	0	0
Exhibitioners				125	0	0
Examiners				29	12	0
Prize fund				12	0	0
Postage				2	0	0
Porter's wages				39	0	0
Coals and sundries				26	0	1
				£3,717	4	11

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Widow of Tradesman.	York - -	From a mile and a half to a few yards from the school, except Bilborough, nearly 7 miles from York.
" " - 2	Schoolmaster -	Do. - -	
" " - 3	Master in the School	Do. - -	
" " - 4	Surgeon - -	Do. - -	
" " - 5	Solicitor - -	Do. - -	
" " - 6	Drawing Master -	Do. - -	
" " - 7	Clergyman -	Do. - -	
" " - 8	Do. - -	Do. - -	
" " - 9	Captain in the Army	Bilborough -	
" " - 10	Clergyman -	York.	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Clergyman -	York - -	
" " - 2	Colonel - -	Do. - -	
" " - 3	Widow of Clergyman.	Do. - -	
" " - 4	Master in School -	Do. - -	
" " - 5	Widow of Clergyman.	Do. - -	
" " - 6	Surgeon - -	Do. - -	
" " - 7	Captain in Army -	Bilborough -	
" " - 8	Dentist - -	York - -	
" " - 9	Widow of Gentleman.	Do. - -	
" " - 10	Widow of Clergyman.	Do. - -	

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TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS—*continued.*

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Solicitor - -	Dewsbury -	Mr. Blake (from Midsummer).
,, ,, - 2	Widow of Captain in Navy.	York - -	Mr. Elwyn.
,, ,, - 3	Clergyman -	Redcar - -	Mr. Robertson.
,, ,, - 4	Do. - -	Do. - -	Mr. Elwyn.
,, ,, - 5	Gentleman -	Scarborough -	Do.
,, ,, - 6	Clergyman -	Skelton -	Do.
,, ,, - 7	Do. - -	Peterborough -	Do.
,, ,, - 8	Do. -	Guiseley near Leeds	Do.
,, ,, - 9	Do. - -	Redcar - -	Do.
,, ,, - 10	Merchant - -	Sligo, Ireland -	Do.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Solicitor - -	Darlington - -	Mr. Elwyn.
,, ,, - 2	Captain in Army -	Aldershot -	Mr. Robertson.
,, ,, - 3	Colonel - -	Bedale - -	Mr. Elwyn.
,, ,, - 4	Widow of Gentleman.	Edinburgh (Guardian at Bradford).	Mr. Robertson.
,, ,, - 5	Clergyman -	Northampton -	Mr. Robertson.
,, ,, - 6	Do. - -	Rotherham -	Mr. Elwyn.
,, ,, - 7	Widow of Gentleman.	Do. - -	Mr. Blake.
,, ,, - 8	Clergyman - -	Guiseley -	Mr. Elwyn.
,, ,, - 9	Widow of Gentleman.	York - -	Do.
,, ,, - 10	Colonel - -	Eccleshill Park near Leeds.	Do.

TABLE B. SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Number of Scholars learning

Religious knowledge, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Reading, Writing } all 160.

Greek - - 110
Latin - - - 150
French - - - 140
German - - - 12
Bookkeeping } A few in Civil and Military Department.
Mensuration and surveying }
Mathematics { (all in vi., v., and iv.th forms, and most in Civil and Military Department,) about 80.
Geology and Physical Geography, C. and M. Department.
English Grammar, (lower forms and C. and M. Department,) about 60.
English Literature, C. and M. Department (40), and boys in upper forms.
English Composition, Essays given in vi. form, and all in C. and M. Dpt.
Music, instrumental, 12
Singing - - - 50
Drawing - - 15

Average age in the vi. form, 17–18 years, in the v., 16–17, in the lowest 10.

Subjects read during the half-year ending at Midsummer 1865.

Sixth Form.

Greek Testament—S. Mark's Gospel.
Churton's Early English Church.
Homer—Odyssey, B. I.
Sophoclis Ajax.
Thucydides, B. III.
Cicero pro Archiâ.
Virgil—Æneid X.
Tacitus—Agricola.
Juvenal—Sat. VII., X., XII.
Miscellaneous Translations and Composition in Latin and Greek, Prose and Verse.
Liddell's History of Rome.
Smith's History of Greece.
Student's Hume's History of England.
Euclid, Algebra, and Plane Trigonometry.
Todhunter's Analytical Geometry.
Drew's Geometrical Conic Sections.
Todhunter's Differential Calculus.
Parkinson's Statics.
Problems.

TIME TABLE.

Sixth Form.

Monday.

9—9.45	Answers to Divinity Questions set on Saturday.
9.45—11.15	Greek Author. Repetition, Latin, Greek (or History, Ancient or Modern).
11.15—12	Mathematics.
2—3.30	Latin Author.
3.30—4.15	Mathematics.

Tuesday.

9—9.30	Greek Testament or Church History.
9.30—12	Latin and Greek lesson, with Repetition: Composition looked over.
12—1	Mathematics.

Wednesday.

9—9.30	Greek Testament or Church History.
9.30—10.30	Greek Author, with Repetition.
10.30—12	Mathematics.
2—3.30	Latin Author.
3.30—4.15	Mathematics.

Thursday.

Same as Tuesday.

Friday.

Same as Monday.

Saturday.

9—9.30	Greek Testament or Church History. Divinity questions given out to be prepared on Sunday.
9.30—12	Greek Author, with Repetition. Composition done in school, or a passage, unseen before, translated.
12—1	Mathematics.

Exercises in composition given *three times a week.*

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

History, ancient and modern, set from time to time as *Repetition*. *All places* mentioned in Authors referred to in *Atlas*.
English essay given from time to time.
Original Latin verses, ditto.

Weekly Summary.

6 Greek lessons, independently of Greek Testament.
5 Latin ditto.
9 Mathematical (shorter than classical *generally* speaking)
History, &c.

Subjects read during the half-year ending Midsummer 1865.

Fifth Form.

Greek Testament—St Mark's Gospel.
Churton's Early English Church.
Homer—Odyssey, B. I.
Thucydides, B. III.
Virgil—Æneid X.
Sophoclis Ajax.
Tacitus—Agricola.
Latin and Greek Composition in Prose and Verse.
Euclid, B. I.—VI., with deductions.
Hudson's Plane Trigonometry.
Todhunter's Algebra.
Arithmetic.

TIME TABLE.

Fifth Form.

Monday.

9—9.30	Psalms, Greek Test., or 'Churton's' Early English Church.
9.30—10.30	Mathematics.
10.30—12	Greek Grammar, Repetition, and Greek Translation.
2—2.45	Latin Grammar, and Latin Translation.
2.45—4.15	Composition in Prose and Verse.
4.15—5	Mathematics.

Tuesday.

9—9.30	Psalms, Greek Test., or 'Churton.'
9.30—10.30	Mathematics.
10.30—12	Greek Grammar, Repetition, and Greek Translation
12—1	Latin Translation.

Wednesday and Friday.

Same as Monday.

Thursday and Saturday.

Same as Tuesday.

By way of holiday task, I have set to the vi. and vth. a play of Shakespeare to be thoroughly studied, in addition to some classical work. I have also introduced the plan of giving to all the forms some work to be done during the holidays.

R. ELWYN,
Head Master.

CIVIL AND MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Subjects read during the half-year ending Midsummer 1865.

Virgil—Cæsar—Horace.
English Grammar and Dictation.
Morell's Grammar and Analysis of the English Language.
Russell's Modern Europe Epitomized.
Keightley's England.

Turner's Analysis of English History
Shakespeare's Henry the Eighth.
General Geography and Map Drawing.
Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, Trigonometry, Mechanics, Geology.
Arnold's French Exercises.
French Phrases and Translations of English into French, and French into English.
Verbs, Dictation, Grammar, and History—Lamartine's Christophe Colomb.
German Phrases and Ahn's First German Book.
Special Subjects. — Fortification, Navigation, Practical Geometry, Bookkeeping, Ordinary and Military Surveying.

TIME TABLE.

(Civil and Military Department.)

Monday.

9—9¼	Prayers and Psalms.
9¼—10	Geography, including Map Drawing.
10—11	Latin.
11—11¼	Scripture Questions.
2—3	Mathematics.
3—4	Practical Geometry and Writing.
4—5	Reading Shakespeare, Natural Science, or English Grammar

Tuesday.

9—9¼	Prayers and Psalms.
9¼—10	History.
10—11	Lecture on Natural Science.
11—12	English Composition on the Lecture.
12—1	Mathematics.

Wednesday.

9—9¼	Prayers and Psalms.
9¼—9½	Geography.
9½—10½	French.
10½—11½	Latin.
2—3	Mathematics.
3—4	Map Drawing and Questions on Geography.
4—5	Mathematics.

Thursday.

9—9¼	Prayers and Psalms.
9¼—10	History.
10—11	Latin.
11—12	English Composition.
12—1	English Grammar and Dictation.

Friday.

9—9¼	Prayers and Psalms.
9¼—10	Geography and Mapping.
10—11¼	Latin and Dictation.
11¼—12	French.
2—3	Practical Geometry, Writing, Bookkeeping.
3—4	Reading Shakespeare, or Natural Science.
4—5	English Grammar and Dictation.

Saturday.

9—9¼	Prayers and Psalms.
9¼—9½	History.
9½—10½	French.
10½—1	Examination on subjects done during the week.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of Distinctions gained within the last 10 years by Boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities, (*b*) at the Competitive Examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

1856. George Forest Browne, of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, Thirtieth Wrangler.

J. B. McClellan, Scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge. First in the First Class in the College Examination. Also First Greek Testament Prizeman, and Archdeacon Dealtry's Prizeman.

T. C. Allbutt, Scholarship at Caius College, Cambridge.

Thomas Percy Hudson, B.A., elected Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

1857. J. B. McClellan, Latin and English Declamation Prizes, at Trinity College, Cambridge.

G. F. Browne, B.A., of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, Second Class in Honours in the University Theological Examination.

T. J. Clarke, Trinity College, Cambridge, Greek Testament Prizeman, and Archdeacon Dealtry's Prizeman.

Charles Gray, B.A., elected Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Charles Best Robinson, B.A., elected Fellow of the University of Durham.

1858. E. W. Crabtree, of St. John's College, Cambridge, Eighth Wrangler.

J. B. McClellan, of Trinity College, Cambridge, Twenty-ninth Wrangler. Twelfth in the First Class of the Classical Tripos. Obtained the Wrangham Gold Medal, which is given at Trinity College to those alone who have been in the First Class in all the College Examinations, and also both in the Classical and Mathematical Tripos.

The Rev. W. J. Thomson, M.A., elected a Fellow of the University of Durham.

F. S. Newman, Queen's Coll., Oxford, Second Class, Moderations.

John Hawkesworth Legard, of Trinity College, Oxford, First Class Moderations.

1859. T. J. Clarke, of Trinity College, Cambridge, a Senior Optime.

Bryan Walker, Scholarship at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, open to general competition.

T. C. Allbutt, Mickleburgh Scholarship in Chemistry, at Caius College, Cambridge.

J. B. McClellan, B.A., elected a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

1860. T. C. Allbutt, Caius College, Cambridge, First Class in the Natural Sciences Tripos.

A. Rose, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, First in the College Examination, and elected to the Senior Scholarship.

B. Walker, of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Head Prizeman of his year, and elected to the first Scholarship.

E. W. Crabtree, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, elected Fellow and Tutor of St. Catharine's College.

William Peverill Turnbull, Minor Scholarship at Trinity Coll., Cambridge.

W. L. Bennett (C. and M. Dept,), First in the Examination for Naval Cadetships at Portsmouth.

F. Ditmas (C. and M. Dept.), successful in the Examination for Admission to the Artillery and Engineers at Woolwich.

Alfred S. Porter, Foundation Scholarship at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, open to general competition.

Edward Barber, Mathematical Demyship at Magdalen College, Oxford.

1861. John Turnbull, of Trinity College, Cambridge, Second Class in the Classical Tripos.

George Middlewood (C. and M. Dept.), First Class in the Cambridge Middle Class Examination.

William Peverill Turnbull, of Trinity College, Cambridge, First in the First Class at the College Examination. Also elected to the Mathematical Exhibition of the London University.

A. Rose, of Emmanuel College, elected to a Thorp Scholarship, and Prizeman.

Alfred S. Porter, Exhibition given by the Goldsmiths Company, to be competed for by Undergraduates of Cambridge. He also obtained the Prizes for Classics and Reading in Chapel at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

Bryan Walker, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, First in the First Class, and Classical Prizeman. Also obtained an open Scholarship in gift of Leathersellers' Co.

1862. W. P. Turnbull, elected Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge.

J. W. W. Taylor, Somerset Exhibition at St. John's College, Cambridge, open to general competition.

Alfred Davis, Hare Exhibition at St. John's College, Cambridge, open to general competition.

Bryan Walker, of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Prize for Latin Essay, and Prize for Classics, open to all years.

Alfred S. Porter, of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, Prizes for Classics, English Essay, Latin Theme, and Reading in Chapel.

Alfred Rose, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, First Prizeman in the College Examination.

Edward Walker, open Mathematical Scholarship at Exeter College, Oxford.

John Charles Glaisby (C. and M. Dept.), obtained Second Class in Honours in the Cambridge Middle Class Examination, with a mark of distinction for Classical Knowledge.

1863. Bryan Walker, of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Ninth Wrangler.

Alfred Rose, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, Thirteenth Wrangler.

Bryan Walker, of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Eighth in the First Class of the Classical Tripos.

Thomas Kilner Clarke, Mathematical Scholarship at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, open to general competition.

Arnold William Reinold, Mathematical Scholarship at Brazenose College, Oxford, open to general competition.

Charles S. Donner (C. and M. Dept.), First Class Certificate at his last Royal Naval Examination.

The Rev. G. F. Browne, M.A., elected Fellow of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge.

Alfred Rose, B.A., elected a Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

1864. W. P. Turnbull, of Trinity College, Cambridge, Second Wrangler, Second Smith's Prizeman, and Second Class in the Classical Tripos.

Frederick Watson, open Exhibition at St. John's College, Cambridge.

Leonard Williams, Minor Scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge.

Richard Abbay, open Scholarship at Exeter College, Oxford.

T. H. Gregory, Second Class in the Moderation Examination at Oxford.

Percival Beevor Lambert, First Exhibition at Queen's College, Oxford, on the foundation of Lady E. Hastings.

Bryan Walker, B.A., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, First in the First Class of Honours in the Voluntary Theological Examination, with a special mark of distinction for knowledge of Hebrew. Also a Law Studentship at Trinity Hall.

J. W. W. Taylor, First in his year at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and Silver Cup Prizeman.

T. K. Clarke, First in his year at Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

E. Munby, a Scholarship of 40*l.* a year at the Agricultural College at Cirencester; with Certificates of Honour in four separate subjects, and two prizes of books.

Adolphus St. Clair (C. and M. Dept.), a First Class Certificate, and the First Prize at his last Royal Naval Examination.

1865. Herbert Tomlinson, open Mathematical Studentship at Christ Church, Oxford.

Christopher John Hayden, open Minor Scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge.

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Arnold William Reinold, Junior University Mathematical Scholarship, at Oxford.

Percival Beevor Lambert, open Mathematical Scholarship at Queen's College, Oxford.

Thomas Kilner Clarke, First in the First Class at the College Examinations at Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

J. W. W. Taylor, Second in the First Class at the College Examinations at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

Tempest Anderson, Third Exhibition at the Matriculation Examination of the University of London: First Exhibition at the Entrance Exhibition Examination in the Faculty of Medicine at University College, London, where he has also gained the Second Silver Medal for Chemistry.

York.—Archbishop Holgate's Free School.

Mr. J. G. Fitch's Report.

This foundation was established by Robert Holgate, Archbishop of York, under a licence from King Henry VIII. The same general arrangements which were made by the testator for the government of his two schools at Malton and at Hemsworth were laid down for the guidance of the trustees, who were to consist of the Dean and Chapter of York, the lord mayor and aldermen, and 12 of the most substantial inhabitants of the parish in which the school should be situated. In 1824 the school was described by the Commissioners as having fallen into a melancholy state of decay. A master who had recently died had let the school house to a tenant and permitted the school to be wholly disused. A new master had then recently been appointed, who kept the school in some inconvenient premises in a bye street called Ogleforth. He had then 17 scholars, of whom one had claimed to be admitted as a free scholar on the foundation, for instruction in grammar and classical learning only; and the remainder, though including some who learned Latin, paid fees for English, geography, writing, and accounts.

The school continued to be conducted on a small scale in the old premises, until in 1857 a new scheme for its management was obtained from the Court of Chancery. A large proprietary school had been built by a company of gentlemen about eight years previously, under the name of the Yeoman's school. It contained accommodation for 70 boarders, and was designed to offer a useful and economical education to the sons of farmers and country tradesmen. The trustees had hoped to secure some educational advantages by placing it in part under the management of the Diocesan Training College, and on a spot adjacent to that institution.* The experiment was not permanently successful, and the trustees and subscribers, with the view of promoting the joint interests of their own school and of the charity established by Archbishop Holgate, proposed to the governing body of that charity to convey to them the site and buildings of the Yeoman's school, on the understanding that a sum sufficient to pay the debts of that institution, then estimated at about 900*l.*, should be paid by the charity to the trustees. It was further stipulated that certain of the trustees and subscribers of the Yeoman school should be appointed trustees of the charity. These arrangements received the sanction of the Court of Chancery, and were duly carried into effect. The governors sold the site of the old premises and the perpetual presentation to the living of Beswick hitherto in their gift; and with the money thus raised they paid about 1,000*l.* on entering on their new premises, and a large sum for law expenses. They subsequently erected a large and convenient house for the

* See the evidence of Mr. H. S. Thompson, one of the chief promoters of the Yeoman's school.

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Head Master; and at the time of this inquiry no debt remained on the premises,* and the charity possessed an unencumbered income of about 450*l.* per annum.

The new scheme enlarges the area of residence for trustees, abolishes the freehold rights of the Head Master, and places in his hands the nomination of the second and other masters, subject to the approval of the governors. It further prescribes that the boarding establishment shall be under the direction of a steward or matron; and that the head master or usher shall, after receiving a fixed salary for teaching, also be paid a further fee of 2*l.* per head for every boarder under his care. The object of these arrangements is to reduce to a minimum the charge made to parents for boarding, and thus to carry out one of the main objects contemplated by the founders of the Yeoman's school. The scheme provides that the charge for board, lodging, and washing shall not exceed 30*l.* per annum, and within that limit leaves the trustees at liberty to fix any sum which they shall find sufficient to cover the expenses of the boarding establishment. Their experience on this point is quoted at length on p. 193 of my general report, and the present charge is 22*l.* per annum for boarding, and 6*l.* for tuition, a sum which is found by careful economy sufficient to maintain the institution in efficiency.

The school on its present footing has proved to be a very valuable institution. At the time of my visit there were 121 scholars, of whom one fourth proved on inquiry to be the sons of farmers. In all there were 94 boarders and 27 day scholars. The head and second masters are in orders, and there are three other masters, besides a French teacher. Owing to the fact that the Dean and Chapter form an important part of the governing body, it has been found easy to arrange that the same examiners as are employed in S. Peter's Grammar School shall annually conduct a similar examination here. The following is the report presented to the trustees after the examination next preceding my visit:—

"Having examined the senior boys in Archbishop Holgate's school, the classical examiner feels great pleasure in repeating the commendation that he was able to give to the school last year. He examined them, both *vivâ voce* and on paper, in Virgil and Cornelius Nepos, and was much pleased with the readiness and general accuracy of their answers. He feels satisfied that the system of the head master imparts solid knowledge to the pupils under his care, which is especially requisite considering the early age at which the majority of the boys leave the school, and the consequent importance of the manner in which the few years spent in study are employed."

The mathematical examiner reports as follows:

"Having examined in mathematics the two upper forms of your school, it is with pleasure that I submit to you the results of the examination. Two papers were set for written answers, one in Euclid, the other in arithmetic and algebra. In addition to these, both forms were examined *vivâ voce* in arithmetic. Five boys out of nine in the upper form gained more than half the marks assigned for the paper on Euclid; the rest, with one exception only, fell very little short of this standard. In the lower form, four out of 25 gained

* Since that time a further outlay has been incurred in the erection of additional dormitories and other accommodation. The school now contains room for nearly 100 boarders.

more than one third: of the rest five boys gained more than one sixth of the total marks; and it must be remembered that these had to answer the same paper as the one given to the upper form. So far as each boy had read in Euclid, he showed a careful and intelligent acquaintance with it. Two of the boys in the upper form deserve the highest praise for the beautifully accurate way in which their papers were written out; they both approached the sum total number of marks given as closely, indeed, far more closely than I could have conceived to have been possible in boys at school.

"In the other paper on arithmetic and algebra both forms were very successful. These questions required more of original thought for their solution and less of what is merely remembered from a book, so that a much smaller proportion of marks ought to be expected in this paper as compared with the other. Notwithstanding, of the upper form two boys gained more and three scarcely less than half the sum total of the marks assigned, and none did badly. Of the 25 boys of the lower form six obtained more than half the marks, ten of the rest more than one-fourth.

"On the whole, I had ample evidence, not that a few boys had been pushed forward for the sake of display to the neglect of the rest, but on the contrary, that all the boys had been well grounded in the elements of mathematics. What they knew they knew well; nor had this general drilling of the whole school into sound mathematical training prevented the cleverer few from attaining what I may fairly call unusual excellence."

These reports refer mainly to the upper forms of the school, in which alone it has been possible at present to make any perceptible advance in classical or mathematical learning. My own examination proved that in the lower classes, the methods of instruction were not less judiciously planned or thoroughly carried out. The teaching of elementary subjects is characterized by much intelligence, and the boys showed a commendable interest in their work, and a desire to distinguish themselves. The lesson given in my presence by the French master to the highest class was very skilfully conducted; and the arrangements made by the Head Master for maintaining discipline appear to be exceedingly well devised and effective.

It appears on the whole that Latin forms the staple of the instruction, although, owing to the want of previous training on the part of many of the boys, their classical work is not very finished or accurate. Yet the large proportion of time devoted to classical study necessarily diminishes the teaching power and attention available for those English studies which generally occupy a prominent place in modern secondary schools of a high class. Some of these studies are being pursued with success, though perhaps with less completeness than if they were understood to be objects of primary importance. Since the majority of the boys are destined for shops, warehouses, and farms, it is probably in the further development of the school's usefulness in this direction that its hopes of increased reputation lie. As a superior middle-class school in which the classical element was duly subordinated to efficient discipline in English, French, writing, arithmetic, and practical science, this institution would be calculated to render specially important services to the neighbourhood, and would probably attract into it a much larger proportion of day scholars from the city of York itself. The existing arrangements appear to be designed rather to encourage

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

boarders than day scholars. A very slight modification of its present scheme of instruction would greatly enlarge the sphere of its usefulnesss.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xii. 638, A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Founded (under licence given by letters patent of Henry VIII., dated 24th October 1546) by Archbishop Holgate, 10th January 1546-7, and by him endowed with an estate at Snainton, and the rectory, advowson of the vicarage, and some land at Beswick, and some houses in Ogleforth. A school formerly existing in York, called the York Yeoman School, was, by scheme of 1857, merged in this school, the buildings, erected at a cost of 5,000*l.*, being transferred to this charity for about 900*l.* Advowson of vicarage of Beswick sold in 1858 by order of Court of Chancery.

School Property.—Farm of 44A. 2R. 22P. at Beswick, tithes of Beswick, and farm of 76A. 1R. 24P. at Snainton. Consols 108*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* forming Repair Fund. Total income 438*l.* 9*s.* gross, 270*l.* 12*s.* net, subject to debt of 600*l.* on loan, besides unpaid debts 783*l.**

School buildings in fair condition. Alterations and additions having been lately made, under sanction of Charity Commissioners. A residence for head master.

Objects of Trust.—To teach grammar and other knowledge, and godly learning, without taking any stipend or other wages of scholars. (Founder's rules.) All boys aged 7 years or upwards able to read and write, and having some acquaintance with the first four rules of arithmetic, children of parents of all religious tenets are admissible. Are to pay fees not exceeding 6*l.* a year, unless specially exempted on ground of extreme poverty. Boarders to pay cost of boarding, which is not to exceed 30*l.* a year besides. No boy to remain after 18 years of age. The boarders are to attend church on Sundays.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar, other knowledge, and godly learning. (Foundation). The principles of the Christian religion, classics, writing, arithmetic, land surveying, book-keeping, geography, mathematics, drawing and designing, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, and principles of chemistry and physical science, with power to the trustees to add or vary. The Catechism and Articles of the Church to be taught to all boys whose parents belong to the Church or do not object. (Scheme of 1857).

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* ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year 1867.

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
Tithe rentcharge	281	3	10
Rent of Beswick and Snainton estates	152	0	0
Dean and chapter (customary payment)	2	0	0
Dividend on 108*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* consols	3	5	2
Income tax returned	6	19	4
Loan	600	0	0
From scholars, *i.e.*—			
Boarders' fees hostel (average 91 boys) 2,019 0 0			
Capitation fees, boarders and day scholars (average 120 boys) 711 0 0			
Arrears of fees and boarders' payments 1866 30 10 0			
	2,760	10	0
	3,805	18	4
Balance due on this account	783	4	0½
	£4,589	2	4½

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
Income tax	7	4	4
Repairs	65	14	7
Insurance (school, &c.)	6	3	0
Rates (Beswick Farm)	30	1	10
Tithes	2	18	0
Interest on loan (600*l.*), ½ a year	14	0	3
Interest to bank	13	18	0
Repair fund, 1867 10 0 0			
Interest on consols 3 1 1			
	13	1	1
Law expenses	7	2	2
Clerk and sundries	27	19	2
Masters' salaries	1,101	15	0
Expenses of hostel, *i.e.*, food, coals, servants' wages, washing, &c.	1,562	3	2
Surgeon	17	19	6
School sundries	188	12	6
	3,058	12	7
Balance due on account 1866	1,530	9	9½
	£4,589	2	4½

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 19th December, 1857. Head master a corporation sole, but by scheme of 1857, bound to exercise all corporate powers by direction of the trustees appointed by that scheme. School estates vested in 13 trustees, of whom the Dean, Canon in residence, Lord Mayor of York, the Recorder, and senior Alderman are trustees *ex officio;* the rest are elected, as vacancies occur, by the Archbishop, Dean, and Lord Mayor. All trustees must be solvent, and resident in Yorkshire. Trustees frame general rules. Internal discipline in hands of head master.

Head and second masters must belong to Church of England.

Head master appointed by the Archbishop of York. The second master and all assistants required by the trustees, to be appointed by the head master, subject to their approval. Head master removable by trustees, after certain formalities, and with consent of Archbishop. Second and other masters removable by head master.

In default of head master, second master to take charge of the boarding school.

The head master to have 200*l.*, and 2*l.* for each boy; the second master 100*l.*, and 1*l.* for each boy. The master in charge of boarding house to have 2*l.* for each boy.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master, with income from endowment 200*l.*; from capitation fees 154*l.* 10*s.*; also from boarders' payments 120*l.*; total income 474*l.* 10*s.* Second master, with income from endowment 100*l.*, from capitation fees 77*l.* 5*s.*; total 177*l.* 5*s.* with board. Third, fourth, and fifth masters receiving 60*l.*, 40*l.*, and 25*l.* respectively, with board and lodging. French master, 25*l.*, without board or lodging.

Day Scholars.—18 [28 in 1867] day boys, sons of professional men and tradesmen in York. School fee, 6*l.* Drilling, 5*s.* No extra fees.

Boarders.—60 [97 in 1867], paying for board, 22*l.*; for schoolwork, 6*l.* drilling, 5*s.* Boarding establishment (by Scheme) to be suitable for persons of limited means.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified by a group of subjects.

Religious instruction daily. Work begins and ends with prayers from Liturgy.

On Sundays, senior boys prepare abstract of sermon, and learn collect and gospel; juniors learn collect. All attend cathedral twice.

Promotion acording to general proficiency. Examinations half-yearly; at Midsummer by a graduate of an English University appointed by trustees; such examiner not to be connected with city of York. At Christmas by head master.

Punishments: caning on hand (rarely), and impositions.

Library open to all under, supervision of third master.

Playground, one acre adjoining; open to all. There are school bounds.

School time, 39 weeks per annum, 30 hours per week.

[One undergraduate at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

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LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of York, the Deanery, York.
The Canon in Residence, the Residence, York.
The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of York, the Mansion House, York.
The Recorder of York, (E. P. Price, Esq.,) the Temple, London.
William Richardson, Esq., Senior Alderman, Micklegate, York.
The Hon. Payan Dawnay, Beningbrough Hall, York.
Thomas Barstow, Esq., Garrow Hill, York.
John Robert Mills, Esq., York.
William Rutson, Esq., Newby Wiske, near Thirsk.
The Rev. Wm. Hey, Clifton, York.
William Whytehead, Esq., Clifton, York.
Joshua Oldfield, Esq., York.
George John Yarburgh, Esq., Heslington, York.

Clerk to Trustees:
Jno. James Gutch, York.

Head Master:
Rev. Robert Daniel.

Other Foundation Master:
Rev. George Henry Hewison.

York. St. Crux.—Haughton's Free School.

Mr. J. G. Fitch's Report.

In 1773, William Haughton, of York, bequeathed various sums for loans to poor tradesmen, for annuities to tradesmen, for the Blue Coat and Grey Coat charity schools, for the county hospital, for doles to the poor and for other similar purposes, including the maintenance of a free school for children residing in the parish of St. Crux. The trustees appointed were the archbishop, dean, lord mayor, and recorder of York, but the minister, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor of the parish were added to them, for the administration of that portion of the income which belonged exclusively to St. Crux. In 1824, the Commissioners, who investigated the charity accounts, found that a sum exceeding 20,000*l.* had accumulated in the funds, and that the annual income of 629*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, was distributed as follows: 277*l.* 6*s.* to the two charity schools, 138*l.* 6*s.* to the county hospital, 180*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* to the schoolmaster of St. Crux, and the rest to the minister and churchwardens of that parish and that of St. Michael-le-Belfry. The sum originally bequeathed for the maintenance of the free school was 1,300*l.*, but by the death of certain annuitants, the capital was from time to time augmented until it reached 6,000*l.* three per cent. stock, which produced an annual income of 180*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

This sum is still regularly paid to the master through a bank, without the intervention of the trustees. Since the charity possesses no schoolroom he is bound to provide one; and the only other obligation to which he is subject is that of giving to 40 children of the parish gratuitous education. Before his appointment, in 1838, the mastership had been held for many years by a clergyman, who instructed at his own house out of the parish such children of parishioners as applied to be taught; and also gave instruction in Latin to those who required it. But, on the occasion of his death, the parishioners represented to the trustees that the school ought to be placed on a better footing; and the Recorder, together with the incumbent and officers of the parish, elected the present master on the distinct understanding that he should provide at his own cost a suitable schoolroom with proper furniture, that he should receive all children of the parish brought to him, not exceeding 40, and that he should devote his whole time and energies to them, and not accept any paying scholars.

At the time of my visit there were 34 boys admitted on this footing. They are assembled in a small room rented by the master at 7*l.* 7*s.* per annum. There are two or three clumsy double desks, but otherwise the furniture and school apparatus are poor and insufficient. There is no playground, or classroom, or suitable outbuildings. The children appear to have been conscientiously but not very efficiently taught. In reading, writing, and arithmetic they are much below the level of an ordinary

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

elementary school; while in the knowledge of grammar, geography, and the meanings of words, they are especially deficient. Twelve boys only could work correctly a sum in simple addition or in compound subtraction, seven had advanced as far as weights and measures, and none could work out a very simple question in practice. The order was very good, and the work of the children, though pervaded with very little intelligence or animation, was done in a serious and careful way. When it is considered that the master is practically irresponsible, and without any other supervision or control than that implied by an occasional public examination in the evening, in the presence of the vicar and the parents, and that his income is wholly independent of the educational merit or success of his work, it is much to his credit that he still sustains the school with so much regularity and diligence, and that in respect both to the number of scholars and to the quality of the instruction the school continues to fulfil so honestly the modest intentions of the founder.

Nevertheless there can be no doubt that the whole of the money spent in sustaining the school is absolutely wasted. St. Crux is a little parish in the centre of York, containing barely 800 inhabitants, who are chiefly shopkeepers or respectable artizans. It has no need for a separate parochial school, and if it had, the need would not be supplied by this endowment, for the school is not in any way connected with the church or under the supervision of the clergyman. Within a quarter of a mile of the miserable little room in which this school is carried on, there are several elementary schools of unusual excellence, under regular inspection and well equipped with all modern appliances. Nothing is done for the inhabitants of the parish of St. Crux by this school which would not be much better done if the endowment did not exist. Nobody who attends it belongs to the pauper class or requires gratuitous education. Its influence, as far as it extends, serves rather to keep down the standard of instruction and intelligence in the city than to confer any educational advantage whatever.

York is a city which at the last census contained 40,433 inhabitants. It will be seen that it is exceptionally fortunate in the provision which it enjoys for purposes of education. It possesses a grammar school of the highest rank, and of increasing repute; a secondary or intermediate school, which is capable of still further development as a day school for the sons of tradesmen; and a third endowed school, which, though not at present very efficient, might easily, under an improved scheme, be made so. Besides this, there are two well endowed charity schools, in which children are boarded and clothed as well as educated; and several other educational charities lying beyond the purview of the commission, to one of which, the Dodsworth trust, special attention has been called in my general report. The charities of the city are unusually numerous, no less than 224 distinct trusts for eleemosynary purposes being enumerated in the Charity Commissioners' Report. These include 14 different groups of almshouses, loans, pensions, apprentice premiums, gifts in coals and bread, fees for

annual sermons, and various doles in money or in kind. However carefully these trusts may be administered, it is notorious that many of them are calculated, if not to create, at least to increase the pauperism they seek to relieve; that many of them are obsolete in form or mischievous in practice; and that they are wholly out of proportion to the necessities of the poor in such a city in York. It is probable that many of them might be appropriated to educational purposes not only without loss, but with great advantage to the poor, and with a truer regard to their moral and social needs.

In the prospect of any measures which may legalise a change in the disposition of these resources, it should be remembered that no one of the existing foundations offers any encouragement to the higher or secondary education of girls. None offer any facilities in the form of scholarships or exhibitions for taking a boy from a lower school to a higher. There is no way open whereby the son of a poor man, on evincing special aptitude for study, can entitle himself to a superior education. A sum equal to that now devoted to the school of St. Crux would suffice to keep six or eight boys gratuitously at S. Peter's, and to pay for all their books. If this privilege were open to competition among the *élite* of the scholars from the various primary and private schools, on a principle similar to that adopted in Doncaster, an effective stimulus would be afforded to the elementary education of the city; and the great boon of a higher education, and of access to the university, would not, as at present, be withheld from all but the sons of rich men.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xii. 642, A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of William Haughton (dated 23rd July 1770, proved 12th June 1773), who, among other charitable bequests, bequeathed 1,300*l.* to certain official persons, on trust to pay a master to educate 20 poor children of St. Crux parish. He further bequeathed on the same trust thirteen thirtieth parts of his residuary personal estate after satisfying certain annuities.

School Property.—A share of 1,300*l.* consols and of 7,992*l.* 2*s.* reduced annuities, standing in the names of Archbishop, Dean, and Recorder of York. The school share of the dividends is 180*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* a year. No residence for master. No buildings.

Objects of Trust.—To pay some schoolmaster of or near the parish of St. Crux for or towards the education of 20 poor children of the said parish (will). Number increased to 40 by order of trustees in 1838. Admission when six years old.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Writing and reading English.

Government and Masters.—The Lord Mayor and Recorder of York, and the Minister, Churchwardens, and Overseers of the Poor of the parish of St. Crux, as trustees, can appoint and (for neglect of duty or other misbehaviour) dismiss master, and admit foundation boys. They do not control the interior management of school.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—One. Total income 180*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* No school fees.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Day Scholars.—40 boys, of whom 25 under 10 years of age. Age of leaving, 14 years. All reside in St. Crux parish.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission boys must read monosyllables (not enforced). School classified by reading chiefly. All lessons learnt in school, except grammar, geography, and some arithmetic learnt at home.

Master responsible for Bible knowledge. No prayers.

Examinations yearly. Examiners appointed by trustees. Prizes occasionally given.

Punishments: extra work and corporal punishment (public).

Library, 100 volumes. Admission given as reward for industry.

No playground.

School time, 44 weeks per annum, 30 hours per week.

MASTER:
Joseph Matthews.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Bookseller.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Butcher.
,, ,, - 2	Butcher.	,, ,, - 2	Porter.
,, ,, - 3	Dealer in Shoes.	,, ,, - 3	Engine Driver.
,, ,, - 4	Hosier.	,, ,, - 4	Sawyer.
,, ,, - 5	Bricklayer.	,, ,, - 5	Pork Butcher.
,, ,, - 6	Butcher.	,, ,, - 6	Clog and Patten Maker.
,, ,, - 7	Plumber and Glazier.	,, ,, - 7	Plumber.
,, ,, - 8	Hosier.	,, ,, - 8	Confectioner.
,, ,, - 9	Flour Dealer.	,, ,, - 9	Tallow Chandler.
,, ,, - 10	Shoemaker.	,, ,, - 10	Labourer.

All reside in the parish of St. Crux in the city of York.
None reside more than 50 yards from schoolhouse.

[For tabular digest of returns, &c. relating to the City of York, see p. 472.]

COUNTY OF YORK.—EAST RIDING.

1. REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

Barmby-on-the-Marsh.—Parish of Howden.

Mr. J. G. Fitch's Report.

Endowed Grammar Schools.

The endowment here was designed to be partly ecclesiastical and partly scholastic in its character. Barmby is an outlying portion of the parish of Howden; and in 1712 John Blanchard left a small estate, and willed that his trustees and the inhabitants should elect a discreet and well qualified minister "to preach twice every Sabbath day in Saint Helen's chapel" and also to "teach a grammar school." The testator did not say to which of these conditions he attached more importance; nor in what proportions the income arising from his estate was to be appropriated to the school and to divine worship respectively. The history of the endowment shows that these proportions have varied from time to time, and that its advantages have gradually been absorbed by the church. In 1827 the income amounted to 60*l.* per annum, and the incumbency and mastership were held by the Vicar of Howden. It is true this gentleman did not keep a school; but he had made a compromise with the inhabitants at the time of his election, that he would pay 8*l.* per annum to the village school, on condition that the inhabitants would excuse him from residing among them, and that the schoolmaster was to teach reading, writing, and accounts. A new vicar succeeded, who modified the arrangement, and agreed instead of paying a fixed sum, to provide for the education of eight scholars, and to keep them gratuitously at the parish school, although it does not seem that the will makes any mention of free scholars. Afterwards, owing to the difficulty of selecting these free boys, he commuted his obligation into the form of an annual payment of 5*l.*

Meanwhile the income derived from the charity has increased, and the present incumbent of Barmby, the Rev. G. W. Robinson, receives 97*l.* per annum from the estates. He contributes 2*l.* per annum to the village school; but this is a voluntary subscription; and he does not admit that he is bound to do this by the terms on which his office is held. He is "Blanchard's Lecturer," and he states that in his opinion, "none "of his stipend is available for educational purposes, that no "subsidy is due out of it to the school, nor any equivalent for "the payments of free scholars." Thus, in the course of years, though the income of the charity has doubled, the proportion of it employed for education has been gradually reduced to nothing.

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The village school is not in receipt of annual grants from the Committee of Council, and consequently is not subject to annual inspection. It derives a small revenue of about 10*l.* per annum from another fund called Garlthorpe's Charity.* This trust is at present encumbered with a debt incurred a few years ago in enclosing the lands, &c. When this debt shall have been paid off, its annual revenue will amount to 120*l.* 20*l.* of this is paid to the minister, a further portion is set apart for church repairs, one third is to be distributed among the poor, and the rest is available for the maintenance of the school. The trustees testify that the distribution of the dole fund causes them much annoyance, that the poor are discontented and pauperized, and that they would gladly see the fund appropriated to educational purposes.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xviii. 538, A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—John Blanchard in 1712 settled certain copyhold lands in Howden upon trust to maintain a minister appointed by his trustees for ever to perform Divine Service at St. Helen's Chapel in Howden twice every Sabbath day, and to teach a grammar school in the town of Barmby, and for the relief of the poor. No further endowment.

School Property.—35A. 0R. 24P. of land with two cottages, built at expense of Lecturer. Gross income (1861) 93*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*, of which 2*l.* paid to poor, and 7*l.* 12*s.* for inclosure and drainage. Nett income 83*l.* 15*s.* 7½*d.*

Objects of Trust.—To maintain school in Barmby township, and other purposes above mentioned. Same objects defined in Scheme of 1862.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar.

Government and Masters.—The scheme of 1862 provides that 40*l.* yearly of the net income shall be allotted to the poor, and that the residue shall be paid to a minister to perform the duties prescribed by founder.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

No grammar school has been established.
There is a National school in the parish.

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*GARLTHORPE CHARITY.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for Year ending 31 Dec. 1868.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Rents - - - -	180	13	7	Property Tax - - -	4	3	2
				Land Tax - - -	0	5	4
				Tithe Rent-charge - -	38	11	5
				Interest on 160*l.* (less Property Tax) - - -	7	16	0
				Receiver's Commission - -	8	16	2
				Solicitor's Bill - - -	2	2	0
				One-third of Net Income for use of Poor (N.B. 20*l.* only paid) -	39	13	2
				One-third for Minister and schoolmaster (N.B. 20*l.* only paid) -	39	13	2
				One-third for Repairs of Chapel, staiths, jetties, &c. (N.B. 61*l.* 1*s.* spent) - - - -	39	13	2
	180	13	7		180	13	7

Beverley.

Mr. J. G. Fitch's Report.

The Grammar School.—This school appears to have enjoyed considerable repute in 1823, the date of the Charity Commissioners' report. At that time its resources were greater, since the corporation added 70*l.* to the endowment as a customary annual gift. The Municipal Corporation Act of 1845 rendered it impossible to continue this payment, and the school possesses no other property than the 10*l.* annual rent accruing to it under Dr. Metcalfe's will.

The present school-room, with an acre of playground, is the property of the Mayor and corporation, who are the governing body of the school. There is no dwelling house for the use of the master. The premises are dirty, and the school furniture out of repair. There are only 15 scholars, of whom seven are the sons of freemen, admitted at a reduced payment of 6*l.* 6*s.* per annum; the remaining eight pay fees varying from 10*l.* to 15*l.* per annum. The six boys who are in the third or lowest class read and spell fairly, but are in arithmetic and general knowledge below the average standard of knowledge in national schools at a similar age. Of the remaining nine, two have begun Greek, and all translated simple Latin sentences fairly, and evinced a respectable elementary knowledge of the Latin grammar. In writing, arithmetic, geography, and history there was less accuracy and not much evidence of care or intelligence. The general aspect of the school is lifeless and disheartening.

It appears that the present master, who has held office many years, once had two assistant masters and more than 50 scholars, of whom 15 were boarders. He has now no boarders and no assistants. There are several exhibitions of insignificant amount belonging to the school, viz., three of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* under Metcalfe's gift, one of 6*l.*, Coates's gift; two of 8*l.* each, Lacie's gift; one of 10*l.*, Bishop Green's gift, and one of 4*l.*, Darcey's gift. At the time of the former inquiry (1823) one exhibition from each of these gifts was enjoyed by a scholar from Beverley Grammar School, who was then an undergraduate in St. John's College, Cambridge. Owing, however, to the failure of suitable candidates and to the smallness of the amounts, these exhibitions have long been in abeyance, and the money has been distributed in doles to the poor. These and other doles are now very numerous, are out of all proportion to the necessities of the town, and have, according to the testimony of most persons, a demoralizing and mischievous effect on the character of the poor. Indeed it is notorious that most of these funds are generally administered in the interests of a particular party, and are made subservient to a political purpose. It is much to be regretted that the property designed for educational purposes should be wasted in so unsatisfactory a way while the school languishes in poverty. On this point the Mayor, Mr. H. E. Silvester, who

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

takes an active interest in all schemes for the advantage of the town, gives me the following testimony:—

"There are several funds originally designed for scholarships and exhibitions in our grammar school, which, in consequence of the failure of their primary objects, have come to be distributed by the Charitable Trustees and others among the poor. I think it would be both just and advantageous to restore these objects more in accordance with the intentions of the donors. So long as the school remains in its present depressed condition there can be no candidates for scholarships or exhibitions. No improvement can be hoped for until something like an adequate remuneration is provided for the master, and in my opinion these several funds might very properly be applied for that purpose. If this were done, and the corporation were empowered to provide and keep in repair the master's house and school room out of the borough fund, I think on the next vacancy we might secure a competent and efficient master."

The Foundation School.—The town contains another endowed school of recent origin. An ancient charity endowed by Lady Archer for the relief of decayed tradesmen having become useless, the Court of Chancery on the petition of the inhabitants sanctioned in 1854 a scheme for establishing in its stead a new endowed school. It was opened in 1861 and is called the Beverley Foundation School. It is under the management of a body of trustees, including two of the clergy of the town. The fees are fixed at 10*s.* per quarter; and the scheme of instruction, though including the rudiments of Latin, is designed to meet the requirements of children of the lower middle class. The premises, playground, and master's house are well situated, and admirably adapted for the purpose. The number of scholars is limited to 40, and 34 were present on the day of my visit. These were arranged in two departments under the care of two certificated masters; the head master holding a high certificate and having been trained at St. Mark's. In the lower of these departments there were 13 pupils who passed a good examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The 21 boys in the elder class have made good progress in English grammar in arithmetic, mensuration, and in the Latin accidence. The school is conducted in an orderly and serious spirit; and the boys are working diligently and seem pleased to give evidence of their improvement.

The head master receives 100*l.* a year from the endowment and one half of the fees, besides the use of a good dwelling house; the second master receives 20*l.*, and one fourth of the fees. It may be doubted whether that provision of the scheme which makes it incumbent on the trustees to appoint a second master is worth retaining. So long as the number is limited to 40 boys the income will not suffice to retain an usher of any ability, and the aid which the master requires would probably be more economically and efficiently given, if the pupil teacher system were adopted and the ordinary organization of a good national school were introduced. The limitation of the right of admission to the children of certain parishes seems unnecessary and unfair. The

school, however, on its present footing is very useful, and is calculated to render great future service to the town.

A scheme for the amalgamation of these two schools would probably place the education of the town on a still better footing. There is no practical difficulty on the score of religious teaching, for the catechism is not insisted on in the Grammar school, and biblical teaching is included in the scheme of the foundation school. The elementary schools of the town are so good that an excellent education is obtainable in them, not only for the children of the labouring class, but for those of the class immediately above them. The Foundation school, if it incorporated with itself the name and the resources of the older establishment, might aim at a higher curriculum and occasionally send a pupil to a high school or to the university, by the help of the funds which could easily be rendered available for an exhibition. It is unlikely that in a town of the size of Beverley there will ever be a demand for two distinct institutions, each clearly above the rank of the national school, yet each taking its pupils from a different social *stratum*. A thoroughly efficient public school on a comprehensive basis would probably serve the purpose better, and the resources for its due establishment already exist.

Grammar School.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. x. 677 A.D., 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Foundation unknown. Dr. Robert Metcalfe, by will dated 9th October 1665, endowed it with a rentcharge of 10*l.* (as hitherto supposed), or ten forty-seventh parts of the rents of 101 acres of land devised by him to the corporation of Beverley (as might be held on a different construction of the will, Ch. Com. Rep. x. 678). Dr. Metcalfe founded three scholarships worth together 20*l.* yearly, for sending poor boys to the University of Cambridge, or in default to be distributed to poor, as has been done for many years. William Coates, by will dated 5th November 1681, founded another exhibition to said University of 6*l.*, and two others, each of 8*l.* yearly value, were founded by will of William Lacie dated 7th September 1670. All these sums are distributed among the poor in default of scholars and exhibitioners. Another of 10*l.*, for the son of a freeman, was founded by will of John Green, Bishop of Lincoln, dated 17th August 1778. Margaret Ferrers, by will dated 18th August 1669, devised 150*l.* to be laid out in land of the value of 10*l.* a year 5*s.*; to be paid out of the proceeds thereof to 12 poor widows, 20*s.* to a minister for a sermon, 40*s.* for the schooling of a boy, and the residue for an exhibition to the University. In default of exhibitioners, Green's and Forster's gifts are accumulated for the next appointed exhibitioner (Ch. Com. Rep. A.D. 1824.)

School Property.—Income 10*l.* a year. School buildings and master's residence are rented by the master of the Town Council for 30*l.* a year.

Objects of Trust.—By reputation, a free school for instruction of sons of burgesses in grammar and learning.

Government and Masters.—School governed by Mayor and Corporation of Beverley *ex officio*, who appoint master and regulate school fees for sons of burgesses, but do not otherwise interfere with management. Master usually required to be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge.

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State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—One: receiving from endowment 10*l.*, from school fees (stated as) 90*l.*

Day Scholars.—19 boys: sons of professional men and tradesmen, of whom five are foundationers, paying 6*l.* 6*s.* for school work; the rest pay 10*l.* 10*s.* under age of 14; 12*l.* 12*s.* above 14. All pay 10*s.* for fire; 7*s.* for stationery. German or drawing 4*l.* 4*s.*

Boarders.—None at present.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission boys must read and write fairly. Not ascertained by master, but taken on statements of friends. School mainly classified by proficiency in classics. School work begins and ends with prayers from Liturgy. Religious instruction specially on Monday morning. Sunday work prepared at home.

Promotions by half-yearly examinations, or as master thinks expedient. Prizes sometimes given by him.

Punishments: corporal (rare), publicly, impositions, and detention in school.

Playground: about one acre, adjoining school, open to all.

On average of last five years four to five boys go yearly to other schools; none to a University.

School time, 39 weeks per annum, 28½ hours per week; play time 21 hours per week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Gentleman.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Widow.
,, ,, - 2	Clergyman.	,, ,, - 2	Gentleman.
,, ,, - 3	Do.	,, ,, - 3	Bank Cashier.
,, ,, - 4	Do.	,, ,, - 4	Gentleman.
,, ,, - 5	Gentleman.	,, ,, - 5	Merchant.
,, ,, - 6	Do.	,, ,, - 6	Widow.
,, ,, - 7	Merchant.	,, ,, - 7	Do.
,, ,, - 8	Governor of Gaol.	,, ,, - 8	Gentleman.
,, ,, - 9	Brewer.	,, ,, - 9	Postmaster.
,, ,, - 10		,, ,, - 10	

All live at Beverley within a mile of the School. Three are sons of the masters.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

Two scholarships at the University of Durham.
First place in competitive examination for War Office.
2nd Class Oxford Local Examination (Seniors).
Do. Cambridge do.
9th place, 1st Class Oxford Local Examination (Juniors).

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (for Highest) Class in each Subject.					Number of Boys in the Second Class.
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Names, and Precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	
			GS.		Y.		H.		
Religious Knowledge.	19	3	—	10	13·9	1	½	Gospel of St. Luke; Acts of the Apostles, 1 to 17; I. Epist. Corinthians.	5
Greek	8	3	—	2	14	11	½	Homer's Iliad, Bks. 1-6; Extracts from Odyssey contained in Dalzell's Analecta.	3
Latin	19	4	—	2	14	5	½	Euripidis Medea. Herodotus, 2 books.	8
French	19	3	—	3	15·3	4	½		7
German	1	1	4	1	15	1	1	Tac. Germania and Agricola, chap. 1–30; Horace, Lib. 1; Epist. Cicero de Senectute.	
Arithmetic	19	4	—	4	15·75	3	1	Guizot's Alfred the Great. Smith's and Colenso's Arithc.	8
Mensuration and Surveying.	10	2	—	3	15·3	3	1		7
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	10	2	—	2	14	6	1	Colenso's Algebra. Hudson's Trigonometry. Euclid, Lib. i., ii., iii.	7
Geography	19	3	—	11	13·9	1	½	Hughes' Geography and Cornwell's do.	4
English Composition.	14	3	—	3	15·3	2	—		
Reading	15	2	—	8	13·12	—	—		
Writing	15	2	—	8	13·12	6	½		
Drawing	3	1	4	3	14·3	1	2		

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FOUNDATION SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. x. p. 701. A.D. 1823.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Susannah Archer, widow, conveyed by indenture of bargain and sale dated 24 June 1740, certain messuages and lands at Halton Holgate near Spilsby in Lincolnshire, to certain persons, in trust for doles. By decree of the Court of Chancery 26th January 1852, the annual proceeds of the charity and of the accumulations were directed to be applied to the maintenance of a school called the Beverley Foundation School.

School Property.—71 acres 2 roods 11 perches of land at Halton Holgate (Ch. Com. Rep.) Income from school lands (in 1864) 160*l.* 16*s.* gross; 119*l.* net. Buildings in good repair.

Objects of Trust.—To distribute the clear yearly rents and profits among decayed and distressed housekeepers and inhabitants of honest repute, men or women, not receiving alms of the parish, of and in the town of Beverley (deed 1740). Maintenance of school for all boys of all religious denominations entering between ages of 9 and 13 of the parishes of St. Mary, St. Nicholas, and St. Martin, Beverley, and, if there be further room, for boys of adjoining districts. No boy to remain after attaining age of 16 years. All to pay fees not exceeding 10*s.* a quarter (Scheme 1854).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Religious instruction, grammar, reading, writing, mathematics, arithmetic, mensuration, land surveying, and other practical branches of science, geography, and rudiments of Latin, with power to trustees, with consent of Court of Chancery, or notice to the Attorney General, to add other languages, arts and sciences (Scheme 1854).

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery, 1854. Six trustees, who must be solvent, and resident within five miles of Beverley Market Cross, manage the school property, appoint agents and receivers, keep accounts, repair buildings, appoint master and under master, and regulate school fees, within certain limits. Vacancies filled up by the Court of Chancery.

Subject to the aforesaid powers of the trustees, the school is managed by the head master, who must be a layman professing the Christian religion.

School to be examined yearly by examiner appointed by trustees.

State of School during Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master, receiving 100*l.* salary, and 40*l.* from fees for instruction. Under master receiving 20*l.* from school fees.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the year ending 31st December 1867.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance	90	3	9
Rents of property at Halton Holgate, Lincolnshire	160	16	0
Interest on banking account	1	3	3
Capitation fees, 1 year, (trustees' fourth paid in advance to Oct. 1864)	21	3	4
	£273	12	4

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Land tax, rates, tithe, and taxes				6	19	10
Insurance				1	0	0
Repairs and trade account				10	5	8
Sinking fund				5	0	0
Management, *i.e.*:—	£	s.	d.			
Collecting rents, stamps, &c.	5	2	0			
Printing, stationery, advertisements, &c.	7	11	5			
Clerk; salary and special expenses	7	9	4			
				20	2	9
School.						
Master's salary				100	0	0
Under master do. (¾ year)				15	0	0
Examiner				2	0	0
Prizes				1	13	0
Cleaning school				5	0	0
Gas				2	0	0
				169	1	3
Balance				104	5	1
				£273	6	4

Day Scholars.—39 boys, of whom three are under 10 years, and 28 between 10 and 14 years of age; chiefly sons of tradesmen. All boys pay 10*s.* per quarter for a school fee. No "extra" subjects taught.

Boarders.—None. [Some since 1864.]

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission boys must be able to read and write. School classified generally in two divisions, in separate classes for Latin and arithmetic. School work begins and ends with prayers from Liturgy and hymns. Bible lessons are given, and the Collect and Gospel for the week learnt. No lessons on Sundays.

Promotions by quarterly examination held by head master, and marks for good attendance.

Prizes given at yearly examinations.

Punishments: caning and detention in school.

Playground, 31 yards by 22 yards, adjoining. The boys play cricket and football on a neighbouring common.

No library.

School time, 44 weeks per annum, 27½ hours per week; play time 12 hours per week.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Charles Brereton, Esq., Beverley.
James Mowld Robinson, Merchant, Beverley.
Rev. Boulton Brander, Vicar of St. Mary.
Rev. John Burton Birtwhistle, Incumbent of Beverley.
Thomas Cussons, Tanner, Beverley.

Clerk to Trustees:

Frederick Hobson, Beverley.

Head Master:

John Ambrose Ridgway.

Table A.—Profession, &c. of Parents.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Builder - -	Beverley -	½ mile.
,, ,, - 2	Accountant -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 3	Farmer - -	Woodmansey -	2¾ miles.
,, ,, - 4	Do. - -	Storkhill -	2¼ miles.
,, ,, - 5	Innkeeper -	Beverley -	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 6	General Agent, &c.	Do. - -	1 furlong.
,, ,, - 7	Draper - -	Do. - -	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 8	This boy is a brother of No. 4.		
,, ,, - 9	Surveyor and Land Agent.	Do. - -	½ mile.
,, ,, - 10	Leather Cutter -	Do. - -	3 furlongs.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Draper - -	Do. - -	1 furlong.
,, ,, - 2	Paymaster Serjeant, E.Y. Militia.	Do. - -	¾ mile.
,, ,, - 3	Brewer - -	Do. - -	3 furlongs.
,, ,, - 4	Civil Engineer -	Molescroft -	1½ miles.
,, ,, - 5	Farmer - -	Weel -	2½ miles.
,, ,, - 6	Builder - -	Beverley -	3 furlongs.
,, ,, - 7	Farmer -	Woodmansey -	2¾ miles.
,, ,, - 8	Tanner - -	Beverley -	3 furlongs.
,, ,, - 9	Attorney -	Do. - -	½ mile.
,, ,, - 10	Farmer - -	Do. - -	100 yards.

(Beverley Foundation School.) Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
				Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	36	1	36	12	5	¼	1	2¾	The Bible is read and explained and the Collect and Gospel for the week learnt by heart.														
Latin - -	24	5	7	13¼	5	1	5	5	Dr. Smith's Principia Latina, part i. and ii.	7	12	5	1	5	5	Dr. Smith's Principia Latina, part i.	2	11	5	1	5	5	Dr. Smith 's Principia Latina, part i.
Arithmetic -	36	5	12	13	5	1	5	5	Colenso's Arithmetic.	9	12½	5	1	5	5	Colenso's Arithmetic.	3	10½	5	1	5	5	No text book used.
Euclid - -	4	1	4	13	2	½	2	1	Euclid in Gleig's School Series.														
History - -	None done this year.																						
Geography -	36	2	23	12¾	2	¾	2	1½	Philip's Atlas for Beginners; John's Geography.	13	11	2	¾	2	1½	Nelson's British Isles in connection with the Continent of Europe, with map.							
English Grammar.	36	2	23	12¾	—	—	—	—	Taught chiefly with reading.	13	11												
Reading - -	36	2	23	12¾	5	¾	—	3¾		13	11	5	¾	—	3¾								
Writing - -	36	2	23	12¾	4	¾	—	3		13	11	4	¾	—	3								
Music - -	36	1	36	12	1	¾	—	¾															
Drawing -	36	2	23	12¾	1	¾	—	¾		13	11	4	¾	—	¾								

BRIDLINGTON.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

The school possesses no freehold premises, and is held in a small room for which the master pays 5*l.* per annum rent. It is inconveniently situated, up a steep flight of stairs, and is very insufficiently furnished for school purposes. Over the door is inscribed "Mr. Perritt's Academy," and the master evidently considers himself a private teacher, receiving the 40*l.* from the endowment as an equivalent for teaching 20 free scholars, but at liberty to make his own charges for the rest.

Twenty-three boys and one girl were present on the day of my visit, of whom 13 were free scholars. The instruction is very meagre; only nine scholars could set down a simple addition sum dictated in words, and only two were able to work compound subtraction. There were a few testaments in the school and four copies of Murray's Reader; the children read very badly and without the least perception of the meaning of the words. A few of the elder boys have spelling books from which they learn tasks by heart at home. The copy books were filled with small-hand writing, mostly careless and scarcely legible. There is no evidence of teaching beyond the simplest rudiments, or of intelligent discipline or mental exercise of any kind

The nomination to the mastership is in the hands of Mr. Hustler, the heir to the founder.

The free scholars are nominated by the vicar; the rest pay fees graduated according to the subjects taught, e.g., for reading and writing 6*s.* per quarter, and for arithmetic an additional sum of 1*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.

It is evident that the school in its present state hinders rather than promotes the civilization of the place. There is an excellent national school; and the vicar, the Rev. H. Barnes, who takes an earnest interest in the welfare of the town, is most anxious to supersede the grammar school by one adapted for the trading classes and the farmers of the neighbourhood. In the following extract from his letter it will be seen that ample resources for such an undertaking exist in the place, and are now entirely wasted:—

"What I want to do is to shut up a knitting school which I consider superseded by machinery, and take the endowment of 40*l.* a year and add it to the 40*l.* of the grammar school. From a great dole in my hands I could, if authorized, take 50*l.* for the same purpose, making 130*l.* a year.

I would let the present master die out,* because it would be a hardship to remove him; but I would make a sinking fund to provide a suitable building, and when the time came for making the school a proper grammar school for the trading and farming class, I would have a capitation fee to fetch up the income. I am sure that such a school is greatly needed here and would soon flourish, whereas the present form of it is perfectly useless, now that national schools for the poor are so good and so cheap."

* The master is since deceased.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

A scheme to this effect is at present under the consideration of the Charity Commissioners, and will doubtless receive their sanction. It is well calculated to meet the most urgent want of the district; and the three sums which the Vicar proposes to combine, viz., the income of the grammar school, the endowment of the knitting school, and a portion of the dole fund, are at present worse than wasted.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ix. 721, A.D. 1823.)

Foundation and Endowment.—William Hustler, of Bridlington, by deed dated 27th September 1636, gave a rentcharge of 40*l.* out of his manor of Broughton for the maintenance of a free school in Bridlington.

School Property.—Annual income 40*l.* No school buildings.

Objects of Trust.—To pay two-thirds of said rentcharge to a schoolmaster, and one-third to an usher to teach children in the parish (by foundation deed). Office of usher abolished. Whole rentcharge paid to master. Foundation limited to 20 poor children of parish (decree in Chancery 1819).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Art of grammar and other learning (foundation deed). Grammar, reading, writing, and common arithmetic (decree of 1819).

Government and Masters.—No trustees. Master appointed by heir of founder. Foundationers elected by minister and churchwardens. Scheme proposed by incumbent now under consideration of Charity Commission.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—One. Total income from endowment 40*l.*

School fees from children not on foundation.

Day Scholars.—20 free foundation boys, besides other day boys from the town.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Nothing required to be known on admission. No religious instruction or prayers. No examinations.

Punishments: corporal, by master.

No playground.

School time, 46 weeks per annum, 30 hours per week.

Heir of founder, Thomas Hustler, Esq., of Acklam Hall, near Middlesboro'.

Master (1864), John Perritt (since dead).

There is in Bridlington another charity, which it has been proposed to unite with the free school. Wm. Bower, by deed, 7 July 1647, gave a house, with 59 acres 0 roods 28 perches of land at Birdsall, in trust to apply one-third of the proceeds to a master, who was to keep a school for teaching the art of carding and spinning wool, and knitting all manner of woollen ware, to at least 12 children, nominated by the overseers of the poor of Bridlington; the remaining two-thirds to be applied to the weekly maintenance of the children. The house and land was in 1864 let for 40*l.* a year. Bower also gave a house in Bridlington for the master to live in.

Howden.

Mr. J. G. Fitch's Report.

This school continues to be held in an ancient apartment adjoining the church, and apparently part of the original fabric. Its whole resources derived from endowment appear to be 30*l.* per annum, of which the greater portion is derived from a rentcharge of 21*l.* on the property of the Rev. Canon Jefferson of Thicket Priory, who is lord of the manor of Howden, and the representative of Robert Jefferson, Esq., the original testator. The meadow in Saltmarsh bequeathed by Mr. Nelson produces 10*l.* per annum. The vicar of the parish is nominally the head master, but the school is conducted by a substitute who is appointed by him, and who is an undergraduate of Dublin. Twelve of the boys are admitted gratuitously and are selected by the head master; the remaining 14 scholars pay capitation fees varying from 1*l.* 1*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.* per quarter, according to age.

The teacher has only recently entered on his duties, but is evidently discharging them with skill and care. About half of the boys have made fair progress in compound arithmetic, six have advanced as far as proportion, and three have commenced the study of algebra. Nine are learning the Latin graumar, and of them six have advanced as far as the 22nd exercise in Arnold's first book. The vicar himself attends regularly, and gives lessons in French to ten of the elder boys. The free scholars are divided from the rest, and sit in another part of the room. It does not appear, however, that the instruction they receive is inferior to that of the paying scholars.

The vicar pays out of the entire income of the school a fixed salary of 60*l.* to his assistant, and is willing to permit him the right of taking boarders. This leaves a small surplus, which barely suffices to keep the premises in repair and to provide needful apparatus. The room is in a creditable state, and the almost gratuitous services of the vicar in the instruction have a good effect on the tone of the school. It is to be regretted that there is any obligation to admit free scholars. Such boys would be better provided for at the national school, and the grammar school is impoverished and kept down by their presence.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 762, A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—A grammar school long kept by curates of Howden in an ancient building, apparently part of the Church. Robert Nelson, who died in 1619, gave by will two closes, yielding the yearly rent of 30*s.*, half to the poor of Howden, half to the poor of Thorpe and Belby, until a free school should be erected in Howden. Not applied to school before 1824.

Thomas Cutts, by deed, dated March 22, 1702, created a rentcharge of 2*l.* 8*s.* out of his lands at Saltmarsh for teaching, in the fittest school, six poor children born in Howden to read English, so as to read the Bible well, and to write. Number since reduced to four. The children are taught in the grammar school (1824).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Robert Jefferson, by his will dated 15 January 1803, created a rentcharge of 21*l.* out of his lands in Howden for the education of 12 poor boys of the town of Howden in the grammar school.

School Property.—Nelson's land let for 10*l.* a year. Total income (1867), 33*l.* 8*s.* gross. The master pays for eight children taught in the national school in satisfaction of Cutt's gift. No master's house.

Objects of Trust.—(*See above.*)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English reading, writing (Cutt's deed). Reading, writing, and arithmetic (Jefferson's will).

Government and Masters.—Vicar of Howden, as *ex officio* trustee (Jefferson's foundation), appoints assistant master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—One: receiving from endowment 30*l.*, for which he is bound to teach 18 poor children gratuitously. No house.

Day Scholars.—24 (35 in May 1867) of all ages; of these 12 are on the foundation (in which there are six vacancies), and 12 pay small school fees.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School elementary. Rudiments of Latin and French occasionally required.

Trustee and Head Master: Rev. W. Hutchinson, M.A., Vicar of Howden.

Assistant Master: Frederic Roberts.

Kilham.

Mr. J. G. Fitch's Report.

Since there is no freehold school-house, a portion of the small rentcharge of 30*l.* per annum which constitutes the sole endowment, has to be appropriated as the rent of a hired room. It is a small and poor tenement, without any playground, and with very insufficient fittings and accommodation. It appears that in 1823 there were 90 scholars of whom 10 or 12 were boarders, and about 12 in all were learning Latin. The present master, who has been in his post 38 years, informs me that within this period the school has been still larger. He has had 100 pupils at one time, and two assistant teachers. From 20 to 25 learned Latin, and several learned Greek. He has also had 12 boarders at one time. The numbers in attendance, and the quality of the education have since been much reduced.

The number present on the day of my visit was 22;—17 boys and 5 girls. The number belonging to the school is 32, of whom 20 are admitted free according to the terms of Lord D'Arcy's will; and the remaining 12 pay a small quarterage. There are three boys and two girls at the head of the school who can write an easy sentence from dictation, and work a simple addition sum. None however have advanced beyond the rudiments of arithmetic; *e.g.* no one in the school could add eleven sixpences to seventeen fourpences. None learn Latin or English grammar, but the writing of the elder children is fairly creditable; and they have also been taught to read. The large majority of the children present are very young, and would be much more suitably instructed in an infant school. There is a national school in the parish, to which the vicar, the Rev. E. F. B. Fellowes devotes much attention. It meets the wants of the village in every way, as there is no demand for a secondary school. There is a natural feeling of unwillingness to make any change which would interfere with the tenure of the present master, who has in times past done excellent service, and who is much respected in the neighbourhood. But for this reason, the amalgamation of the national and grammar school, or the suppression of the latter and the alienation of its revenues to some other purpose, would occasion no appreciable loss to the village.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ix. 735, A.D. 1823.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Founded by Lord D'Arcey in 1633, and by him endowed with a rentcharge of 30*l.*, issuing out of his lands in the manor of Kilham. No further endowment.

School Property.—Annual income 30*l.* from rentcharge. No buildings.

Objects of Trust.—Free teaching of children and youths of parishioners and inhabitants of Kilham.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and other books of learning.
Government and Masters.—The Duke of Leeds is trustee by inheritance. He appoints master. No usher for many years.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars. Third grade.
Masters.—One: receiving 20*l.* as master, and 10*l.* salary of usher (by original foundation.) No house.
Day Scholars.—50 boys of all ages, of whom 25 on foundation are taught English free. 25 from neighbouring parishes pay 25*s.* yearly.
Boarders.—None at present. Master may keep boarding house.
Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School merely elementary.

Master: John Stephenson.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

This ancient school continues to be carried on in premises close to Trinity Churchyard. The schoolroom is large, and not inconvenient, although its fittings are old fashioned; and considering the density of the neighbouring buildings it is fairly favoured with light and air; and has a tolerable playground. There is a very convenient residence adjoining for the master, in which however there are no boarders. In 1832 the Commissioners reported that there were 25 boys in the school. There are now 67. The master is not a graduate; but he is an experienced and energetic teacher, specially interested in natural science, which he has introduced with good effect into the school. As no Greek is taught, and elementary Latin is only attempted by two or three of the elder boys, the school has ceased to possess its original character as a Grammar school. But it is a very useful institution of the "commercial" or secondary class; and the scholars passed a creditable examination in English grammar, history, geography, and the usual subjects of a middle-class school. Algebra and Euclid are not attempted; but the principles of arithmetic are sensibly taught. There are two boys learning French, and three learning German. The order of the school, the general intelligence of the scholars, and their interest in their work are very satisfactory.

The endowment is very small. Besides the house, there is an income of 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* from the Crown; 24*l.* are paid to the master by the Charity Trustees of the town; and the sum of 6*l.* is annually paid by the Corporation of Hull. It appears that before the passing of the Municipal Corporation Act, 60*l.* were customarily paid from this source. It is difficult to say who are the trustees or the governing body of the school. The Mayor and Corporation are rather visitors than trustees; they have not been accustomed to exercise any control over its management, and their interest in the school is practically limited to the administration of their own small contribution to its funds. The school building is vested in the hands of another corporation—the Charity Trustees of Hull; and the largest part of the income from the endowment is paid by this body.

An effort has recently been made by a number of gentlemen in Hull to establish by voluntary subscription a college for the higher education of the town. This institution was opened in January 1867 by the Lord High Steward, the Earl de Grey and Ripon with encouraging prospects of success. Its promoters were desirous to effect an amalgamation of the grammar school with this college. They argued that the present grammar school had ceased to give the sort of education contemplated by its founders; and that a transference of its name and revenues to an institution capable of doing the work well, would be of

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

advantage to the town. They therefore proposed, "that the Charity Commissioners should be asked to sanction the sale of the present grammar school, which is in a crowded locality, and out of repair; that the proceeds should be invested as capital in the college; that the property invested should be secured to the corporation by a mortgage on the site and buildings of the college; that the right of nominating scholars in proportion to the capital invested should be placed in the hands of the corporation or a committee of that body; and that the Cambridge scholarship attached to the grammar school, which has been frequently vacant owing to the want of properly qualified candidates, should be thrown open during the union of the college and grammar school to pupils of the amalgamated institution."

This plan, which at once secured the property of the grammar school, and was believed to be well calculated to advance education in Hull, by placing the college on a sounder and better basis, was sanctioned by the corporation, and would in all probability have been confirmed by the Charity Commissioners, but was rejected by the local Charity Trustees.

The Metcalfe scholarship thus referred to is of the value of 50*l.* per annum. It would obviously be a great boon to the new institution, if it could be rendered available for its scholars. The following extract from a letter I received from the master of Clare College shows the present state of the trust:

"No pupil of the Hull Grammar School has held the Metcalfe scholarship since the year 1848, when it was vacated by a pupil of the school who was elected to it in the year 1845. Two pupils only of the Hull Grammar School have claimed the scholarship since the year 1848, one in the year 1852 and the other, according to the best of my recollection, in the year 1862; but neither of these was considered qualified, in point of learning, for the scholarship, and in both cases the master and fellows felt it to be their duty on that ground to refuse to elect the candidates.

"Whenever the Metcalfe Scholarship is vacant the proceeds are paid into the General Scholarship Fund of this College."

There is another exhibition of similar value under the will of T. Ferries and T. Bury which is awarded by the Charity Trustees, but which is not connected with the grammar school. It is not open to competition; and the trustees elect any native of Hull whose testimonials to character appear to be most satisfactory.

A third exhibition of the value of 50*l.* was established by subscription in 1840 in honour of Mr. Dykes, the incumbent of St. John's Church, who was long honoured in the town, and who died in 1850 at an advanced age. The trustees give preference in their selection to youths intending to take holy orders, but otherwise desire, as a rule, to throw it open to competition.

There are no free scholars in the Grammar school; but sons of voters for the borough are admissible at a reduced fee of 4*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.* per annum; the ordinary charge exclusive of extras being six guineas.

It seems desirable that the very slender resources available for higher education in this important town should be concentrated, and administered by one body. At present, the corporation, the charity trustees, the authorities of Clare College, the trustees of the Dykes' scholarship, and the governors of the new Hull and East Riding College, have separate interests, and are in no necessary *rapport* with each other.

No large educational endowment exists in the East Riding of Yorkshire except at Pocklington, which is 27 miles from Hull. In any future reconstruction of the educational charities of the East Riding, it may be desirable at least to render the rich grammar school of that little town more accessible to scholars from a distance, and especially from Hull.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxv. 605, A.D. 1832.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Founded by Bishop Alcock in 1486, afterwards suppressed, in reign of Edward VI., at the dissolution of chantries and soon after restored, when it was ordered that the master should receive his ancient salary of 13*l.* 2*s.* 2½*d.* Order confirmed by Queen Elizabeth. In 1563 John Smith, then mayor, enlarged schoolyard, and in 1583 a new schoolhouse was built by Alderman William Gee and others, at a cost of 600*l.* By letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, in 1587, several tenements, by the churchyard and the old schoolhouse, were granted to the corporation in trust for the school. William Gee, by his will dated 22nd October 1600, devised two houses, then worth yearly 6*l.*, "towards the schoolmaster's fee." This has ever since been treated as a bequest of an annuity of 6*l.* by the corporation, who have taken the surplus rents. Other property thought to have been lost.

An exhibition founded by Rev. A. Metcalfe (will dated 1680) at Clare College, Cambridge, for four years. Scholarship established 1724.*

In 1840 a sum was raised by subscription, in honour of Rev. — Dykes, incumbent of St. John's, Hull, and a scholarship of 50*l.* a year was founded. On Mr. Dyke's death in 1850, the fund now (1869), consisting of a corporation bond for 1,250*l.*, a dock debenture for 100*l.*, a Hull and Selby 50*l.* share, and a small balance, was vested in the seven incumbents of Holy Trinity, Sculcoates, Drypools, Christchurch, St. Mary's, St. James's, St. John's.

School Property.—13*l.* (less 1*l.* fees) from Woods and Forests; 6*l.* from corporation; 17*l.* for rooms belonging to the school. Total income, gross 36*l.*, net 35*l.* Metcalfe's exhibition endowment consists of a farm at Oustwick let at 50*l.*, and of a sum of 135*l.* bank stock. The holder is entitled to the net income. No candidate has been sent from the school for many years.

One Dykes' exhibition of 50*l.* a year, limited to communicants of the Church of England intending to take orders in the same, natives or long residents of Hull, or, in default, of East Riding, candidates subjected to competitive examination with a *cæteris paribus* preference for poverty and boys educated in Hull.

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* Thomas Bury, (by will 1657) gave a house in Scale Lane (after the determination of two suits) the rents to be bestowed in the maintenance of a native of Hull or Beverley, at school, and afterwards at Cambridge.

Thomas Ferries (by will 1630) left a house in High Street, Hull, of which 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to be paid to the poor of Hull, 1*l.* to the poor of Howden, and the clear residue to the maintenance of a scholar from the town of Hull at the University of Oxford or Cambridge. (Ch. Com. Rep. ix. 791.) These two endowments are in practice consolidated.

Bury's house let for 22*l.*; Ferries's for 55*l.*; Balances invested in new 3 per cents. amount to 105*l.* Total gross income of both in 1868, 81*l.* One scholar receives 50*l.* appointed by the municipal charity trustees.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of free grammar school in Kingston-upon-Hull for sons of burgesses and others.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar.

Government and Masters.—Government vested (by letters patent of James 1., 1610–11,) in Mayor and Corporation, who appoint head master, and by whom all rules are made. The schoolhouse is vested in the trustees for municipal charities of Hull.

State of School during Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master, receiving from endowment 35*l.*, from school fees 200*l.* Two assistants appointed and paid by him.

Day Scholars.—55 day boys, sons of tradesmen in Hull. Of these 30 are under 12 years of age. Terms for sons of voters for the borough four guineas per annum, for all others six guineas. Extra subjects, French, German, drawing, each two guineas. Fires 2*s.* Library 4*s.*

Boarders.—None at present.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified separately for each subject.

School course systematically modified in case of boys intended for certain professions.

Work begins with prayers, Bible and Knight's Selection.

Promotions by marks. Examinations weekly and half-yearly. 30 prizes each half-year. [No scholar at Oxford or Cambridge in May, 1867.]

Punishments: corporal, by head master only, and impositions.

Playground, 900 square yards, adjoining.

School time, 42 weeks per annum, 33 hours per week; playtime, 18 hours per week.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

56 boys receive instruction in religious knowledge, arithmetic, English grammar, reading and writing; 20 in Latin (5 learning Virgil), natural history, English literature; 10 in drawing and in physics; 6 in book-keeping and mensuration; 4 in French and German.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) One fifth wrangler of his year.

Pocklington.

Mr. J. G. Fitch's Report.

The details given by the head master respecting the history and present organization of this school are very complete. Before his appointment, the school was in a scandalous state of neglect, and was the subject of considerable and loudly expressed dissatisfaction in the neighbourhood. Mr. Gruggen has effected a most beneficial improvement in the state of the property and in the external condition of the school. The present buildings are neat and in excellent order; the head master's house and all the arrangements for boarders are commodious, and the house of the second master, which is at a short distance, is also well adapted for the reception of a small number of boarders. The boys possess unusual advantages for healthy recreation; as there is much land belonging to the school. The master cultivates 34 acres of this land himself, and is thus able to furnish the establishment with excellent provisions.

Of the 4,000*l.* which have been spent during the present mastership in the improvement of the estates, it appears that 300*l.* were borrowed for an enclosure, 1,200*l.* were advanced from St. John's College, and the remainder was furnished by the head master himself. This investment has probably not yielded so speedy a return as he expected, as the number of boarders is still small in proportion to the accommodation provided. But it will be seen that the income he enjoys as landlord of the estates, and from the fees of pupils, is exceptionally high for so small a school.

There are at present 44 boys in the school, of whom 15 board in the house of the head master and 11 in that of the second master. All these are on the footing of private pupils, paying fees amounting, as will be seen from the returns, to the sums usually charged in expensive private schools. There remain 18 boys who reside in the town and who are on the foundation. But of this number, six are sons or nephews of one or other of the masters. Thus there are only 12 of the boys in the town who come in as free scholars, and derive advantage from the endowment. But even to them a charge of 5*l.* per annum is made until they have resided three years in the town; and to all town boys alike, French, German, drawing, and music are the subjects of extra charges.

The state of instruction throughout the school is very satisfactory. The Rev. E. B. Slater, the second master, is a laborious teacher, and the foreign master also teaches with skill and success. 20 of the boys are learning French, six have begun German, and the attainments of the boys in modern languages are above the average usually reached in grammar schools. The classical papers of the boys were very creditable, but the mathematical work did not strike me as so good in quality. The

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

success which the school has attained at the University and at various competitive examinations suffices to show the soundness and intelligence of the general teaching.

Several of the leading inhabitants of the town desired an opportunity of conveying to me their opinion as to the present state of the school. It was urged that the constitution of the trust is in some respects unfavourable to the full development of the institution. Since the master and usher form a corporation, and since the entire management of large and somewhat scattered estates thus devolves upon the head master, it is impossible for him to devote the necessary time and thought to the internal administration of the school. It was urged also that the whole establishment partook too much of the character of a private school; that boys were attracted from a distance and induced to pay high terms for admission as boarders, by the promise of the four valuable exhibitions to St. John's College, which are open exclusively to those who have been educated at the school. During a period of 20 years, no one of these exhibitions had ever been won by a Pocklington boy, with the single exception of the Vicar's son. A general feeling was expressed to me that it was the interest of the masters to discourage the town boys. Yet on questioning several of the parents I could obtain no definite testimony to this effect. It was admitted to me that the town boys were not less diligently taught than the rest, and that all were permitted to compete on equal terms for the exhibitions. The true *gravamen* appeared to be that the town produced so few boys whose home advantages and the duration of whose stay at school enabled them to compete on equal terms with the sons of richer people, who had come to reside in the houses of the masters, and in whose success those masters naturally had a more direct interest.

Without enumerating in detail the objections which were urged against the present management of the school, some of which appeared to me to be founded on conjecture only, and others to be petty and unimportant; it may be admitted that the educational advantages derived are very inadequate when compared with the splendid revenues of the foundation, and that its present constitution offers no inducement to the masters to develop it beyond the capacity of their own boarding houses. It seems that the number of town boys likely to need an education to fit them for the university is very small and is not likely to increase. So long, therefore, as the school maintains its character as a high class grammar school exclusively, it cannot well render greater local services than at present. Some of the inhabitants seem to desire the establishment of a lower or commercial department to meet the necessities of tradesmen and farmers for whom no adequate provision now exists.*

It appears that legally the nomination of the usher rests, not with the head master exclusively, but with the master in conjunction

* On the policy of such a measure, see my General Report, p. 171.

with the Vicar and churchwardens. A desire was expressed that in future the parishioners should exercise this right; and it was stated to me that at the last avoidance of the second mastership, the head master had caused himself to be appointed churchwarden in order to secure the right of nomination to the vacant office. It is, however, very unlikely that the parochial authorities could ever interfere in the appointment of an usher, without positive detriment to the school; and it is certain that Mr. Gruggen's selection of the present usher was most judicious, and has been amply justified by the result.

The income of the school is increasing, and as soon as the debt incurred for various improvements shall have been liquidated, will amount to nearly 1,500*l.* per annum When it is considered that this is the only well endowed scholastic foundation in the East Riding, and that at present its advantages are limited to a very small number of scholars, it is manifest that a wider and more comprehensive scheme for its management is imperatively required.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xix. 541, A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By writ of Privy Seal. dated 4th May 1514, licence was granted to John Dowman, LL.D., to found within parish church of Pocklington a fraternity, and to endow such fraternity with lands or rents to the yearly value of 20 marks, for the payment of a schoolmaster to teach all scholars resorting there. Dr. Dowman, by deed of composition dated 1st December 1525, conveyed certain lands in Yorkshire and Derbyshire to St. John's College, Cambridge, for the maintenance of five scholars sent there by the guardians of the said fraternity, preference being declared for founder's name and kin and scholars from his grammar school. The fraternity being dissolved in 1547, an act of Parliament was passed in 5 Edward VI., incorporating the head master and usher, and confirming the deed of composition with St. John's College. In pursuance of the act, Thomas Dowman, nephew of the founder, then seised in fee of the estate purchased by Dr. Dowman for the grammar school, granted them to the master and usher by deed of feoffment, dated 9th January 1558. Other lands in York and Bridlington had by the original foundation been settled to the same use. The school was further endowed 16th October 1564, by the Rev. Thomas Mountforth, with copyhold lands in the manor of Wetwang. An annual payment of 1*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* has long been made to the head master out of a small copyhold estate at Wetwang, said to have originally belonged to the school. Various changes have taken place. The five scholarships have been, under the powers of the Cambridge University Act commuted for four exhibitions.

School Property.—About 811 acres of land let at a rental of 1,266*l.*, besides rentcharge of 1*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Also houses and gardens of head master and usher, and 24 acres of land occupied by the former, free of all charges. The net income in 1867 was 947*l.* But after that year the estate was free from debt. Good school buildings, lately restored and partly rebuilt at cost of present head master. Four exhibitions of 40*l.* a year each for three years, tenable at St. John's College, Cambridge. Candidates must have been at least two years at the school. Electors, the master and fellows.

Objects of Trust.—To find a fit man, sufficiently learned in grammatical science to instruct and teach all scholars resorting to the town of Pocklington, according,

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

to the statutes and ordinances of John Dowman (Writ 1514). Statutes apparently never made. A free grammar school, with master and usher (Act 1552).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammatical science.

Government and Masters.—The school and its property are managed by the head master and usher, who by foundation are incorporated for that purpose. There are no trustees. The shares of the master and usher in the income from endowment apparently not fixed by any authoritative instrument.

The head master states that "the school is practically conducted according to regulations made by the visitor (master of St. John's College, Cambridge,) in 1818." Head master is to be appointed by the master and fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. He must be discreet and well learned. The usher is to be a sufficiently learned man appointed by the head master and churchwardens. All assistants are appointed by the head master alone.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master, receiving from endowment 331*l.* on the average and free from all deductions. No school fees. Holds 54 acres of land rent free. Usher receiving (from endowment) on the average, and free from all deductions, 176*l.* Assistant master receiving (partly from school fees) 40*l.*, paid by headmaster. Head master and usher have houses and gardens rent free, and the assistant master board and lodging.

Day Scholars.—Average number of day boys 25 (sons of professional men and tradesmen), of whom about half are under 14 years of age. Of these 18 are resident in Pocklington, and receive a gratuitous education in classics and English subjects. The others pay for English and mathematics five guineas yearly, but no school fee for classics. Fees throughout school for French, German, and drawing (each) four guineas; for music and dancing (each). six guineas; drilling one guinea; stationery 10*s.*; fires 7*s.* yearly.

Boarders.—26 boys in houses of head master and usher (sons chiefly of professional, men) of whom 7 are above 16 years of age. School fee for boys of all ages ten guineas. For "extra" subjects same fees as paid by day boys. Use of playground, swimming bath, and gymnasium 10*s.* Special diet (usually) between two and three guineas. Four meals a day, meat once. Terms for board, in head master's house (under 12) 42*l.* Above 12, 52*l.* 10*s.* In usher's house (under 12) 36*l.* 15*s.* above 12, 42*l.* Washing 4*l.* 4*s.* Fires 7*s.* Stationery 10*s.* Library, 4*s.* Highest bill, 94*l.* Average 77*l.* Lowest 61*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms at present 1,245 feet to each boy, but when school is filled, 500 feet to each. Hours 7·30 a.m.; 9 p.m. to 10·30 p.m. according to age.

No boarding houses kept by strangers, but head master and usher would have to give *classical* instruction to any boys desirous of it, whether boarding with themselves or with strangers.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission boys must write and spell fairly well from dictation.

School classified chiefly by classical work. The school course is modified by excusing boys from parts of the ordinary work who are intended for certain lines in life or who show an aptitude for particular studies. School work begins and ends with prayers from Liturgy. All boys present. Religious instruction on Sunday before breakfast, and on Sunday afternoon for boarders.

Promotions by marks gained in quarterly examinations, held by the masters sometimes, also by examiners appointed by the head master.

Punishments: corporal (rarely used), by head master only, detention in school and impositions by all masters. Monitors assist in maintaining discipline and make reports to head master.

Playground, two acres, adjoining. A cricket ground of seven acres with a swimming bath for boarders only. There is a gymnasium. Cricket and football played. There are school bounds.

On average of last five years, two boys yearly have gone to some university, and four to some other place of education. [Seven undergraduates from this school at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, 39 weeks per annum, 26 hours per week, besides 12 hours preparation and Sunday lessons. Playtime 28 hours per week, excluding hours of recreation given to seniors after evening school.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the year ending 31st December 1867.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Rents (including 3*s.* 8*d.* previous arrears)	1,268	0	4
Consols (sold by order of Charity Commissioners to defray part of certain legal expenses)	21	17	3
	£1,289	17	7

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Arrears on this year's rental	68	5	11
Income tax	26	6	7
Insurance	4	6	7
Tithes, rates, and taxes	46	10	0
Repairs (estate)	50	10	0
Do. (school)	10	0	0
15th instalment of 1,200*l.* building loan	60	0	0
Interest (4 per cent.) on part unpaid	12	19	7
	72	19	7
Donation to Acklam church	10	0	0
„ Pocklington church organ	25	0	0
Law	32	13	2
Usher (less income tax)	195	16	8
Balance for master	747	9	1
	£1,289	17	7

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse.
Boys highest in School - 1	Clergyman	Pocklington	300 yards.
„ „ - 2	House Painter, &c.	Bridlington and Pocklington.	Do.
„ „ - 3	Barrister	Temple, London, and Pocklington.	100 yards.
„ „ - 4	Clergyman	India and Barmby Moor.	3 furlongs.
„ „ - 5	Do.	Do.	Do.
„ „ - 6	Corn Merchant	Pocklington	250 yards.
„ „ - 7	Clergyman	Bishop Wilton	4½ miles.
„ „ - 8	Dissenting Minister	Pocklington	500 yards.
„ „ - 9	Station Master	Do.	150 yards.
„ „ - 10	Clergyman	Do.	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Farmer	Allerthorpe	1½ miles.
„ „ - 2	Postmaster	Pocklington	300 yards.
„ „ - 3	Clergyman	Barmby Moor	3 furlongs.
„ „ - 4	Land Agent	Do.	1½ miles.
„ „ - 5	Farmer	Allerthorpe	Do.
„ „ - 6	County Court Bailiff	Pocklington	250 yards.
„ „ - 7	Dissenting Minister	Do.	500 yards.
„ „ - 8	Farm Bailiff	Kilnwick Percy	1½ miles.
„ „ - 9	House Painter, &c.	Pocklington	150 yards.
„ „ - 10	Clergyman	Do.	200 yards.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS—*continued.*

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	M.D. in H.E.I.C.S.	Thrybergh, near Rotherham.	The Master.
" " - 2	Wine Merchant -	London - -	Do.
" " - 3	Cloth Manufacturer	Holmfirth -	The Usher.
" " - 4	Clergyman -	Ely - -	Do.
" " - 5	Deputy Commissioner in the	Punjaub -	The Master.
" " - 6	Medical Practitioner	Hull - -	Do.
" " - 7	Merchant -	St. Petersburgh -	Do.
" " - 8	Wine Merchant -	London - -	Do.
" " - 9	Assessor of Taxes	Beverley -	The Usher.
" " - 10	Farmer - -	Selby - -	Do.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Merchant - -	Liverpool -	The Master.
" " - 2	Do. -	London -	Do.
" " - 3	Clergyman -	South Kelsey, Lincolnshire.	Do.
" " - 4	Architect - -	York - -	Do.
" " - 5	Clergyman -	South Kelsey, Lincolnshire.	Do.
" " - 6	Merchant - -	Hull - -	Do.
" " - 7	Timber Merchant	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 8	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 9	Farmer - -	Bridlington -	Do.
" " - 10	Do. - -	Brandesburton, Yorks.	The Usher.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

1856. S. S. Walton, Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge.
J. H. Stock, Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge.
A. W. Gruggen, Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge.
J. R. Lumby, Scholar of Magdalene College, Cambridge.
G. S. Gruggen, Exhibitioner at St. John's College, Cambridge.

1857. S. S. Walton, 5th Wrangler.
J. H. Stock, Honours in both Triposes.
A. J. H. Wilkinson, Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge.
E. Bouluois, Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge.
G. S. Gruggen, Exhibitioner at St. John's College, Cambridge.
A. W. Gruggen, Exhibitioner at St. John's College, Cambridge.

1858. J. R. Lumby, 9th in the First Class, Classical Tripos.
A. J. H. Wilkinson, Honours in Classical Tripos.
E. H. Lamplugh, Scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge.
F. R. H. H. Noyes, Mathematical Scholar of Durham University.
G. S. Gruggen, 22nd Wrangler.

1859. D. Hornby, Foundation Scholar of Pembroke College, Cambridge.
S. S. Walton, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

1860. A. A. G. Morris, Choral Scholar at Magdalen College, Oxford.

1861. F. R. H. H. Noyes, Fellows Prize for best English Essay at Durham University. Degree in Mathematical Honours.
D. Hornby, 21st Wrangler.
A. Smallpeice, Foundation Scholar at St. John's College, Cambridge.
R. Levett, Exhibitioner by open competition at St. John's College, Cambridge.
1862. H. M. Hewett, Sizar by open competition at St. John's College, Cambridge. Dolman Exhibitioner at St. John's Coll., Cambridge.
R. Levett, Hare's Exhibitioner at St. John's College, Cambridge.
A. Smallpeice, Hare's Exhibitioner at St. John's College, Cambridge.
1863. R. Levett, Foundation Scholar at St. John's College, Cambridge.
H. M. Hewett, Proper Sizar at Midsummer Examination.
A. Smallpeice, Exhibitioner at St. John's College, Cambridge.
M. C. F. Morris, Choral Scholar at New College, Oxford.
W. H. Green, Sizar by open competition, and Dolman Exhibitioner at St. John's College, Cambridge.
1864. A. Smallpeice, 25th Wrangler.
R. Levett, Exhibitioner at St. John's College, Cambridge.
R. J. Ellis, Sizarship by open competition at St. John's College, Cambridge, and Dolman Exhibitioner at St. John's College, Cambridge.
R. Bower, Sizarship by open competition at St. John's College, Cambridge, and Dolman Exhibitioner at St. John's College, Cambridge.
1865. R. Levett, 11th Wrangler.
(*b*)1858. R. F. Morris, 10th in Competitive Examination for Admission to R. M. Academy, Woolwich.
1860. R. F. Morris, Commission in Royal Engineers.
1865. E. L. Levett, 10th in Competitive Examination for Admission to R. M. Academy, Woolwich.
(*c*)1859. A. Smallpeice, in the first twelve in Honours, Cambridge Local Examination.
J. Phillips, do. do. do.
1860. R. Levett do. do. do.
1865. W. H. Mercer, passed Examination for Indian Service.
1862. H. P. Henderson, gained the *Second* of 16 Scholarships at Marlborough College, *open to all comers* under 15 years old.
1864. E. B. Henderson do. do. do. do.

Pocklington Grammar School. Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Midsummer 1864.*	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Midsummer 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Midsummer 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	50	6	—	7	17½	4	½	—	4	Homer's Iliad, II., 681 to end, III. to end. Herodotus V., the whole.	6	16	4	⅖	—	4	Herodotus, I., c. 1-60. Orestes, latter half of play.	8	12	6	⅛	—	5	Jacob's Latin Reader, about 12 pages. Latn. Gr., Eton, the accidence and part of the syntax.
Greek - -	27	4	—	—	—	5	½	2	8	Thucydides, II., 47 to end of book. Soph. Electra, 558-1382, Dindorf's edition.	—	—	8	⅕	2	8	Ajax, former half of play. Horace, Satires, book I. Livy, book II.							Goldsmith's Geogy., about 35 pages.
Latin - -	50	6	—	—	—	5	½	3	10	Æneid, VI. Horace, Odes, Book II.	—	—	8	⅕	3	10	Gr. Test., about 20 chaps. (Acts.)	—	—	10	½	6	12	Histy. Engd., S.P.C.K., the whole.
French -	24	4	4 gs.	—	—	4	½	2	4	Tacitus II., c. 1-68. Juvenal Sat., X. to XIII., 120.	—	—	4	½	2	4	*French*—Moliere's Bourgeois Gent. and part of L'Avare. Hamel's Gr. and Exercises.	—	—	4	½	2	4	Allen's Select Poetry, about 20 pages.
German -	5	2	4 gs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gr. Test., about 20 chaps. Acts.	—	—	3	½	3	4	*German.*—Eulenstein's Gr. and Exs.							Sinclair's Church Catm., the whole.
Arithmetic -	50	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*French.*—Moliere's Bourgeois Gentilhomme, L'Avare. Hamel's Gr. and Exercises.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Euclid, I.—IV., Arithc., Alga., Trigy., Conics, and Elem. Mechs.	—	—	4	2	—	8	Keightley's Mythology, about 80 pages.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	24	3	—	—	—	4	2	—	8	Euclid, I.-VI. and XI., 1 to 21. Alga., Trigy., Conics, Elem. Mechs.	—	—	4	2	—	8	Burton's Histy., half the work. Blunt's Refn., half the book.							*French.*—Havet's Class Book, about 25 pages. Reading. Writing.
History -	50	5	—	—	—	2	½	—	4	Burton's Histy., 3 centuries (half the work).	—	—	3	⅓	—	4	Histy. Engd., S.P.C.K., the whole.	—	—	3	½	—	4	Arithc., &c.

* Midsummer is inserted instead of Christmas, as the half-year ending at Christmas was broken by illness.

Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Numbers of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Midsummer 1864.*	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Midsummer 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Midsummer 1864.
Geography -	50	3	—	—	Y. —	1	H. ½	1	H. 3	Gleig's Histy. Engd., (about 80 pages.) Whately's Logic, to end of bk. II., chap. III. Bushby's Introduction to Scrips.	—	Y. —	1	H. ½	1	H. 3	Schmidt's Histy. Rome, 60 pages. Bushby's Introd., the whole. Paley, pt. I., c. 1., without sectns.	—	Y. —	3	H. ½	—	H. 4	
English Grammar.	21	2																						
English Composition.	50	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Paley, pt. I., c. I. to IX., without Sectns. Adams's Roman Antiqs., about 40 pages. Butler's Geogy., about 60 pages. Keightley's Mythology, the whole. Articles, Latn. and Eng., about half.	—	—	—	—	2	2	Butler's Geogy., about 60 pages. Keightley's Mythology, the whole. Articles of the Church of Engd., about half.	—	—	3	½	—	4	
Reading -	26	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	2	½	—	1	
Writing -	28	1																						
Music -	3	3	6 gs.																					
Drawing -	7	1	4 gs.	—	—	2	1¼	—	2½		—	—	2	1¼	—	2½		—	—	2	1¼	—	2½	
Dancing -	8	1	6 gs.																					

* Midsummer is inserted instead of Christmas, as the half-year ending at Christmas was broken by illness.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SANCTON.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

The premises are situated in the churchyard, and are old and out of repair. The school-room has a brick floor and is almost destitute of proper teaching apparatus. 30 children were present, 22 boys and 8 girls; nearly half of whom were mere babies, sent by their parents rather to be taken care of than to be taught. Of the rest six were able to work a sum in simple addition, and three of them had advanced as far as subtraction. Only one child in the school could write a short sentence composed of monosyllables without a mistake. The five or six copy books which were to be seen were dirty, and contained no writing even moderately good. A few reading books have just been supplied by the kindness of the vicar; but the children have hardly yet learned how to use them.

The master receives no other stipend than the 20*l.* derived from the endowment. He is somewhat deaf, but officiates as parish clerk on Sunday. No fees are paid by the children, as the school has been from time immemorial a free school. It is said that the inhabitants regard free admission as a vested right, and claim to send children without a fee and at any age. Thus they pay nothing and receive instruction which is worth nothing. There can be no doubt that this endowment places the village at a very serious disadvantage. The squire of the parish is a Roman Catholic: he has built a small school, to which children are also admitted without payment. The master says that the only effect of any attempt to impose payment on the scholars would be to drive them to the Catholic school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 742, A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Founded by will of Marmaduke Langdale in 1610, who endowed it with a rentcharge of 20*l.* No further endowment.

School Property.—Annual income 20*l.* No residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a free school erected by him at Sancton, with power to his heirs or devisees to change it to Wighton-on-the-Wold. A goodly learned and virtuous man to be chosen, to teach and instruct in learning and virtuous exercises such scholars as should come for that purpose, without anything to be required of them or their friends for teaching (founder's will).

The schoolroom is in a ruinous state. [The master is collecting subscriptions for its repair, 1867.]

Government and Masters.—The owner of land subject to rentcharge appoints master, but does not act otherwise as trustee.

Master (by foundation) should be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge willing to preach every Sunday in the church at Sancton. These qualifications not required at present.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary school.

Masters.—One. Total income 20*l.*

Day Scholars.—In winter about 40 boys and girls from 3 to 16 years old, in summer about 20. No charge for instruction. Attendance very irregular.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School course modified to suit special cases. No prayers. Master is responsible for religious instruction.

No examination or prizes. No library. [Reading books and a small library are now provided, 1867.]

Punishments: corporal, very rarely.

No playground.

The school is open all the year except 6 weeks in harvest.

Patrons: Trustees of late W. V. Norman, Esq., High Street, Hull.
Master: Matthew Foster.

YORKSHIRE.—City and East Riding.

2.—TABULAR DIGEST

OF

Returns furnished by the Trustees and Head Masters of Endowed Grammar Schools in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

[See Explanatory Note on page 307.]

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowments: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
								£	£	£	
CITY OF YORK. *Classical Schools*— St. Peter's	40,433	Trading, mining, farming.	With dean and chapter.	No	Varied occasionally by original authority.	Good	Dean and Chapter.	1,420	976	976	Inc.
Holgate's School	40,433	Trading, mining, farming.	Copy with trustees.	No	Scheme, 1857	Fair	Trustees	443	418	418	Varies with tithes
Non-classical School— St. Crux	40,433	Trading and agricultural.	- - -	Yes, copies.	- - -	Not good	Trustees	180	180	180	Stat.
EAST RIDING. *Classical Schools*— Beverley (Grammar School).	9,654	Agricultural.	Non	—	- - -	Good	Annuity	10	10	10	Stat.
Pocklington	2,671	Trading and agricultural.	With masters	Yes	*See Digest, p.* 462.	Good	Masters	987	536	536	Inc.
Semi-classical Schools— Beverley (Foundation School).	9,654	Agricultural.	With clerk of trustees.	No	Scheme, 1854	Good	Trustees	160	160	160	Stat.
Howden	2,376	Agricultural.	- - -	—	- - -	—	Rent-charge.	30	30	30	Stat.

(*Continued on p.* 482.)

...ENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed, Classical Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
	£		£											
3	150	None	—	All ex-off.	Members of Chapter.	Dean and chapter.	Yes	Open to all.	Boys	Merit in examination pref.	Examination and election by Dean and Chapter.	Stat.	Classical -	—
None	—	None	—	County	Residnce. in cnty.	Trstees	Yes	Open to all.	Boys	None - -	- -	—	Classical -	None
—	—	—	—	An ex-	None	Master	Yes	Parish -	Boys	Poverty, residence pref.	Election	Inc.	Non-class.	—
7 *	52	1	2	All ex-off.	Members of corporation.	Partly by trstees.	—	Sons of burgesses.	Boys	To be sons of burgesses pref.	Claim -	Dim.	Classical -	—
4	160	None	—	—	To be master or usher.	Masters	—	Boys resorting to Pocklington.	Boys	None - -	Claim -	Inc.	Classical -	None
None	—	None	—	Local	Residnce.; solvncy.	Trstees	Yes	Town -	Boys	Age between 9 and 13; poor pref.	Election	Stat.	Semi-class.	—
—	—	—	—	One	Vicar ex-off.	Vicar	—	Poor of Howden.	Boys	Poverty pref.	- -	—	Non-class.	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

* *See Digest*, p. 443.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
CITY OF YORK. *Classical Schools*—										
St. Peter's	H.M. and 7 assistants.	Dean and Chpter.	Dean and Chapter.	Dean and Chpter.	Dean and Chpter.	None by foundation.	H.M.	105 B. 91 D.	Neither	6
Holgate's School.	H.M., usher, 3 assistants.	Abp. of York.	Trustees	H.M.	Trstees.	Member of Ch. of England.	H.M.	60 B. 18 D.	Neither	—
Non-classical School—										
St. Crux	One	Trstees.	Trustees	—	—	Must be from St. Crux or neighbourhood.	None	35 D.	Neither	½
EAST RIDING. *Classical Schools*—										
Beverley (Grammar School).	One	Trstees.	Trustees	None	—	None; usually a graduate.	M.	19 D.	-	
Pocklington	H.M., usher, and assistants.	St. John's Coll. Camb.	-	H.M. and churchwrdens.	—	Present H.M. and usher late fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge.	H.M. and usher.	26 B. 24 D.	Neither	
Semi-classical Schools—										
Beverley (Foundation School).	H.M. and assistant.	Trstees.	Trustees	Trstees.	Trstees.	Layman	H.M.	39 D.	Neither	
Howden	One	Vicar	-	—	—	-	None	24 D.	Now elementary.	—

(*Continued on p.* 484.)

SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.									
Occupation of Parents, (The Numbers indicate the Proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) A. Independent Professional Mercantile B. Farmers, Shop-keepers, Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Yr. who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills. (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising, (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per Cent.	Per Cent.							£	£	£				
Nearly all A.	Nearly all A.	5	4	Dean and Chapter.	H.M., mathematical and preparatory masters.	Dean and Chpter.	Yes	60	56	52	(*a*) 7 (*b*) 8½ to 10½.	Master and monitors	Average 525	Class-rooms
								In H.M.'s house.						
40 A. 60 B.	20 A. 80 B.	⅔	6	Trustees	H.M.	Trs-tees.	Yes	34	32	28	(*a*) 7½–7 (*b*) 8½–9	By prefects	474	—
—	95 B. 5 C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	90 A. 10 B.	None	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80 A. 20 B.	50 A. 50 B.	2	4	—	H.M. and usher.	H.M. and ushr.	Yes	94	77	61	(*a*) 7½ (*b*) 9 to 10½	Assistants and senior boys.	1,245 *	4
—	15 A. 85 B.	None	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	B. and C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

* *See Digest*, p. 462.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction										
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform, *i.e.*, by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Lan-
CITY OF YORK.											
Classical Schools—											
St. Peter's	38	30	Spelling and elementary English.	By classics chiefly.	All combined.	Mostly out of school, boarders (*b*), day boys (*c*).	170	154	180	12	—
Holgate's School	39	30	Reading, writing, easy arithm.	By group of subjects.	Marks and examination.	All (*b*)	66	6	54	1	—
Non-classical School—											
St. Crux	44	30	Easy reading	Mixed	Combined	(*c*) Grammar, geography, and arithmetic, the rest (*a*).	1	—	—	—	—
EAST RIDING.											
Classical Schools—											
Beverley (Grammar School).	39	28½	To read fairly	By classics chiefly, other subjects subord.	Examination	All (*a*) except written exercises.	19	8	19	1	—
Pocklington	39	38	Spelling, writing.	Chiefly by classics, others subord.	Marks obtained in quarterly examination.	⅔ in school (*c*) by day boys. ⅓ (*b*) by boarders.	50	27	24	5	—
Semi-classical Schools—											
Beverley (Foundation School).	44	27½	Reading and writing.	Separate	Marks and examination.	All (*a*) except written exercises.	24	—	—	—	—
Howden	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Seldom any	—	Seldom any	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 486.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Without aid, a few (*b*).	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All three	196	—	All three	6	6	1	—	—	Lectures in chemistry occasionally given.
Tutor	P.	P.	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	80	36	All three	24	6	—	—	8	Text books
	1	—	—	—		27	1	All three	—	1	—	—	—	
Tutor, and without aid.	P.	P.	P.	P.	Short sentences rarely (*b*).	19	10	Text books chiefly.	—	10	—	—	—	
Without aid in general.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All three	50	24	All three	—	—	—	—	—	
Tutor	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	36	4	All at various times.	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		2[illegible]	—		—	—	—	—	—	

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*											
	Number of Scholars who learn								Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
CITY OF YORK. *Classical Schools*— St. Peter's	196	196	100	50	50	196	196	40	16	All but T.M.	-	Christmas, H.M.	Midsummer appointed by Dean and Chapter.
Holgate's School.	80	80	80	36	13	80	80	23	12	All	Dancing, 6 chronology, 13.	At Christmas.	Yearly, exam. appointed by trustees.
Non-classical School— St. Crux	15	20	20	—	4	40	36	—	—	-	-	-	Yearly, by trustees.
EAST RIDING. *Classical Schools.* Beverley (Grammar School).	—	19	—	—	14	15	15	3	—	D.F.	-	Half-yearly	-
Pocklington	50	50	21	—	50	26	28	7	3	All but D.M.	Dancing, 8	Quarterly	Occas. by exam. appointed by H.M.
Semi-classical Schools— Beverley (Foundation School).	—	36	36	—	—	36	36	36	36	G.D., P.M.	-	-	Yearly, exam. appointed by trustees.
Howden	—	24	24	—	—	24	24	—	—	-	-	-	-

(*Continued on p.* 488.)

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
—	Yes in Civil Department.	Sometimes, according to circumstances.	196	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Selection from Prayer Book morn.	All	H.M.	Scripture lessons for Monday m.	Allboarders in chapel.
—	Yes		80	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Selection from Prayer Book morn.	All	H.M.	Collect, &c., abstract of sermon (for seniors).	All in cathedral twice.
—			—	Ch. of Eng.	Master.	None	—			
—			19	Open to all.	Master.	Selection from Prayer Book m. and even.	—	Incumbent of each parish.	Scr. history and Gr. test. prepared at home.	Optional
es	Yes	Yes	50	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Selection from Prayer Book m. and even.	All	Vicar; masters for boarders.	Collect, Ep., Gosp., and some of Articles, aftrn. lessn. (boarders).	All morn. even. serv. optional for day boys.
—		Yes, in case of Latin only.	36	Open to all.	Master.	Selection from Prayer Book and hymns m. and even.	—	Question never arisen.	None	Optional
—			24	Ch. of Eng.	—	Out of Common Prayer Book at opening.	—			

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders or Day Boys, or both.
City of York.									
Classical Schools—									
St. Peter's	Yes	Public (private by H.M.)	Flogging and expulsion.	To maintain displine and report to H.M.	By monitors.	18	4 acres.	Close	All
Holgate's School.	Yes	Public	Rarely except by H.M.	Cannot punish	Seldom alone.	22	1 acre	Close	All
Non-classical School—									
St. Crux	Yes	Public	All	—	—	—	None	—	—
East Riding.									
Classical Schools—									
Beverley (Grammar School).	Yes	Public	All	—	None	21	1 acre	Close	All
Pocklington	Yes	Private	Corporal	Report to H.M.	None	20	2 acres	Close	All
Semi-classical Schools—									
Beverley (Foundation School).	Yes, (expulsion by trustees).	Public	All, except detention in school.	—	None	12	31 × 22 yds.	Close	All
Howden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 490.

- - - Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
None -	Drilling. Athletic sports annually.	Must not go into town.	To boarders for small subscription.	Classics and espec. mathematics.	Some desire omission of Greek.	No alteration required.	Both, during a few months before leaving.	Too little known on admission.
None -	Drilling -	Yes	Open to boarders.	Those in present scheme.	Same - -	No alteration required.	Not expedient, hardly possible.	Too little known on admission and early age of leaving.
- - -	- - -	—	Open to all.	Elementary.	Elementary -	Expedient -	Both -	Bad buildings, irregular attendance.
None -	Drilling occas.	—	None -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
Yes -	Both -	Yes	Open to all on payment of a small subscription.	Classics, mathematics, modern lnguages., English.	Some desire Latin without Greek.	By St. John's College, Cambridge.	Both to a limited extent.	None.
- - -	Military drill.	None	None -	Latin and commerc.	Same, with book-keeping.	By University.	Not expedient, hardly possible.	None.
- - -	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endo…							
			Deeds and Ordinances.		Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income.		
			Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.				Gross	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or sta…
								£	£	£	
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Bridlington	5,775	Agricultural.	Refer to Charity Commissioners.			None	Rent-charge.	40	40	40	Sta…
Kilham	1,252	Agricultural.	- - -	—	- -	—	Rent-charge.	30	30	30	Sta…
Kingston-upon-Hull.	97,661	*See Digest, p. 457.*		—	- - -	Old	- -	36	35	35	Sta…
Sancton	476	Agricultural.	- - -	—	- - -	Very bad.	Rent-charge.	20	20	20	Sta…
School in Abeyance—											
Barmby-on-the Marsh.	456	Agricultural.	- - -	—	- - -	—	- -	95	95	*See Dige… p. 440.*	

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only, or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Masters at discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of profitable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual value.	Number.	Total annual value.											
None	—	None.	—	Local	—	Partly by trstees.	—	Town of Bridlington.	Both	Poverty pref.	Election by trustees.	Stat.	Semi-class.	None.
—	—	—	—	One hereditary.	—	—	—	Parishioners and inhabitants of Kilham.	Boys	Residence abs.	Claim -	Inc.	Semi-class.	—
—	—	—	—	All ex-off.	Members of corporation.	By-Master.		Sons of voters for borough.	Boys	Residence and freedom of parent pref.	Claim -	Inc.	Classical and general.	—
—	—	—	—	One. hered.	Ownership of land chgd.	Master	No	Poor of Sancton.	Both	Poverty abs.	Residnce. claim.	Inc.	Class. - -	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Township by Barmby.	—	- - - -	- -	—	- - -	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D).	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—										
Bridlington	One	Patron		None.		Residence in Bridlington.	None	D.	Useless as at present conductd.	—
Kilham	Ought to be one, but late master dead.	Hereditary trustee.		—	—		None	50 D.	Neither	—
Kingston-upon-Hull.	H.M. and 2 assistants.	Trstees.	Trustees	H.M.	H.M.		H.M.	55 D.	In usefulness.	2
Sancton	One	Trstees.		—	—		None	30 D.	Increased numbers.	—
School in Abeyance—										
Barmby-on-the-Marsh.		*See Digest, p. 440.*		—	—		—	—		—

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents, (The Numbers indicate the Proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shop-keepers, } B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Yr. who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest,			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
No scholars at present.		None	All	None		—	—	—	—	—			—	—
	B.C.	—	—			—	—	—	—	—			—	—
	All B.	—	—			—	—	—	—	—			—	—
	20 B. 80 C.	—	—			—	—	—	—	—			—	—
		—	—			—	—	—	—	—			—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction										
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform, *i.e.*, by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority, or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Bridlington	46	30	None	Uniform, reading.		All in school	—	—	—	—	—
Kilham	*See Digest p.* 454.						—	—	—	—	—
Kingston-upon-Hull.	42	33	Reading and writing.	Separate	Marks	¼ out of school without supn.	20	—	4	4	—
Sancton	30	—	None				—	—	—	—	—
School in Abeyance—											
Barmby-on-the-Marsh.	*See Digest, p.* 440.						—	—	—	—	—

Instruction.																
Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry, by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Bookkeeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
. . .	—	—	—	—	. . .	—	—	Text books .	—	—	—	—	—	. . .
. . .	—	—	—	—	. . .	—	—	. . .	—	—	—	—	—	. . .
Tutor . .	P.	—	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	56	4	Text books .	6	6	10	20	4	Text books and lectures.
. . .	—	—	—	—	Weekly letter writing on subjects given by master.	—	—	All . .	—	4	—	—	—	. . .
. .	—	—	—	—	. . .	—	—	. . .	—	—	—	—	—	. . .

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed either by H.M. Trustees, or others.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—													
Bridlington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	None	None
Kilhain	*See Digest, p. 454.*					—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-
Kingston-upon-Hull.	20	56	56	20	35	56	56	10	—	G.D., P., D.F., D.M., C.	Short hand	Weekly	-
Sancton	4	4	3	—	3	40	30	3	1	T.M., P.M., P.	-	-	-
School in Abeyance—													
Barmby-on-the-Marsh.	*See Digest, p. 440.*					—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.							
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
No	No	No	None	Ch. of Eng.	—	None	—	—	None	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yes	Yes	—	56	Ch. of Eng.	None	Prayers from Knight's Selection morn.	Whle	—	None	Optional
Yes	Yes	Yes	All	None	Master.	None	—	Vicar	Sunday school conducted by vicar.	No rule
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors..	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play-ground.	Distance of Play-ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—									
Bridlington	Yes	Public	All	—	None	—	None	—	—
Kilham	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kingston-upon-Hull.	Yes	Public	Corporal	Cannot punish	—	18	900 sq. yds.	Close	All
Sancton	No rule	Public, rarely.	All	—	—	—	None	—	—
School in Abeyance—									
Barmby-on-the Marsh.	*See Digest p.* 440.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

- - - Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
ymnasium.	Drilling or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
- -	None -	—	None -	Element.	Elementary -	- - -	- - -	None.
- -	- -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
Vone -	None -	None	To all on small payment of 4*s.* per annum.	Commerc. with modern lnguages.	Same - -	Not expedient	Both -	None.
- -	Yes -	—	Open to all the village at ½*d.* per week.	Elementary.	Elementary -	Expedient -	Both -	Want of rules, and reasonable salary.
- -	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—

YORKSHIRE, City and East Riding.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

[See Explanatory Note, page 379.]

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment 1866.			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction	
				Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
York. Wilson's Charity.	40,433	Mrs. Dorothy Wilson.	1717	955 Mixed Charity.	125	151	For master.	None	Poor of working classes.	50	20
York. Dodsworth Schools.	„	J. Dodsworth	1799	33	(As returned in 1825). No further information.						
Beverley: BlueCoat School.	9,654	Subscription	About 1709	152	22	128	Yes	None	Artizans	6	—
Minister's Girls' School.	„	J. Graves	1804	—	30	—	No	1s. 6d. per quarter.	Labourers and mechanics.	—	137
Infant „	„			—	30	—	No	1s. per quarter.	Labourers and mechanics.	175	
Beckside Infant School.	„			—	30	—	No	1s. per quarter.	Labourers and mechanics.	109	
Brandsburton	784	F. Barker	1729	22	22	—	—	Not more than 1s. per quarter.		*20 or 30	
Buckton (par. Bridlington.	181	Unknown	—	2	(As returned in 1823). No further information.						
Burton Agnes	344	Rev. Richd. Green.	1563	50 Mixed Charity.	17	None	No	Farmers and tradesmen 6d. labourers and operatives 3d.	Chiefly labourers.	36	—
North Cave	976	Inclosure	—	—	—	—	Cottage.	—		†	—
South Cave	894	Inclosure	—	(Land demised at a nominal rent for 30 years from 1797, in considera							

* Taught at school belonging to governors of Emmanuel Hospital, Westminster.
† Children instructed at National School.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N. Sc.)						
50	—	—	—	6 boys, M.B.	Three apprenticed, four gifts.	Seven	Trustees	Mast. cert.	No	Two mast. one mist.
6	—	6	—	6 M.B.	Two, 1*l.* each.	Ten	Trustees	No	No	One
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Committee	Mist. cert.	Yes	Mist. and two pupil teachers
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	Do.	Yes	Do.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	Do.	Yes	Mist. and one pupil teacher.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Rector and Churchwardens.		—	No	—
—	—	—	—							
—	—	—	—	—	None	Nine, with vicar and churchwardens.	Trustees and four ancient men.	Present master only temporary.	Yes	One
—	—	—	—	—	None	Five	Managers of Nat. school.	Nat. school inspected.	—	—

300*l.* laid out in building a market house and school.) Return in 1823. No further information.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment 1866.			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
CLIFFE WITH LUND (par. Hemingbrough).	615	Mary Waud -	1708	33	33	—	Yes -	None, for foundationers.	Chiefly day labourers.	20	10
COTTINGHAM -	3131	Unknown - Mark Kirkby.	— 1712	61	32	—	No -	None	Labourers, chiefly agricultural.	10	—
EASINGTON -	600	R. Pattinson	1811	13	13	—	Yes -	3*d.*, 2*d.*, 1*d.*, some children of poor widows free.	Labourers -	50	24
EASTRINGTON -	432	Joseph Hewley	1727	24	24	—	House	20 free, others 3*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* per quarter.	Agricultural -	—	—
ELSTERNWICK (par. Humbleton.)	130	T. Thompson	1817	20	20	—	Yes -	3*d.* for other than free scholars.	Small farmers, village tradesmen, and labourers.	1	2
GATE FULFORD -	2443	John Key -	1771	10	10	—	House and garden,	20 free, others 6*d.*, 3*d.*, 2*d.*	Farmers, labourers, mechanics, and petty shopkeepers.	38	30
HALSHAM - -	265	Sir J Constable, Bart.	1579	80	20	20	Yes -	None	Tradesmen and labourers.	18	—
HESSLE - -	1625	Rev. J. Wilson. L. Chamberlaine.	— 1716	20	20	—	Yes -	None	Day labourers and widows.	20	—
HOLLYM-WITH-WITHERNSEA.	625	G. C. Pape -	1813	13	13	—	Yes -	2*d.* & 4*d.*	Artizans, &c.	37	45
KELFIELD -	388	Mrs. M. Stillingfleet.	1802	12	12	—	Yes -	2*d.*	Farm labourers.	34	24

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N. Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	10 boys, M.B.	None	One legally appointed, two nominated.	The trustees.	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	-	-	Four	The parishioners.	No	No	One.
—	—	—	—	-	-	Five	The clergyman.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Master and sewing mistress.
—	—	—	—	1 M.B.	-	Three	The trustees.	No	Yes	One.
—	—	—	—	-	-	One	Trustee	No	No	One.
—	—	—	—	-	-	Six	The trustees.	Cert.	Yes	Three.
—	—	—	—	2 M.B.	None	One	Sir C. Constable.	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	-	None	Four	The ratepayers.	Cert.	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	-	-	Four	The trustees.	No	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	-	None	Two; vicar and churchwarden.	Vicar of Stillingfleet.	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment 1866, Gross.	Income from Endowment 1866, Net applied to Education.	Income from Endowment 1866, Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Girls.
				£	£	£					
KINGSTON-UPON-HULL (Marine school).	97,661	Trinity House	—	218, average annual amount paid out of funds under control of Corpo. Hull and to a small extent by fees. (Return 1868.)							
,, Charity Hall school.	,,	Guardians of the Poor.	—	(About 150 children maintained and taught reading, writing, and permanent charitable endowment. School, usual workhouse school							
,, Cogan's girls' school	,,	W. Cogan	1753	568	144	331	Yes	None	The labouring class.	—	55
,, Vicar's school.	,	Subscription	1734	67	67	—	Yes, mast.	2*d.* and 3*d.* weekly.	Seafaring and labouring.	139	150
RICCALL	783	R. Turie	1720	5	5	—	Yes	3*s.* 3*d.* each pr. annum on an avrage.	Chiefly agricultural.	63	40
SHIPTON (par. Market Weighton).	411	John Hutchinson. E. and J. Barker.	1717 1742	8	8	10*s.* for caps.	No	10 free scholrs.	Chiefly labourers.	9	1
SIGGLESTHORNE	818	M. Constable	1810	11	—	—	Hse. for mast.	labourers 1*s.* 6*d.* pr. qr. tradesmen 3*s.* ,, ,, farmers 6*s.* 6*d.* ,, ,,	Agricultural labourers and small shopkeepers.	44	35
SKIDBY (par. Cottingham).	384	J. Marshall	1803	10	10	—	School house.	8 free, rest 2*d.*	Farmers, tradesmen. and labourers.	35	35
SKIPWITH	299	Mrs. Wilson, J. Nelson.	1710 1813	954	39*	—	Yes	28 free, rmndr. from 3*s.* to 8*s.* per quarter.	Tradesmen, farmers, and labourers.	30	25

* 25*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* Mrs. Wilson. 13*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* Mr. Nelson.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number in (1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (B.M.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N. Sc.)						
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
ration of Trinity House. (Return in 1823.) Supported mainly by an annual grant from funds of Trinity House of										
accounts). Return in 1823. Incorporation for the poor does not derive any source of support whatever from any under control of Poor Law Board. (Return in 1868.)										
—	—	—	—	- - - -	Ten received gifts.	Fifteen	Municipal Charity trustees.	Neither	No	ne.
—	—	—	—	1 boy, M.B. - -	None	Four	The trustees.	Mast. and mist. both cert.	Yes	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	- - - -	- - -	Four	The trustees.	No	No	
—	—	—	—	- - - -	None	Two	The trustees.	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	4 boys M.B. - -	None	Three	The trustees.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Three.
—	—	—	—	- - - -	None	Minister and churchwardens.		Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	*5 boys, M.B. -	None	Seven for Mrs. Wilson's and two for Mr. Nelson's.	Trustee	No	No	Mast., and wife as sewing mistress.

* Not of Wilson's Charity.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment 1866.			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls.
SPROATLEY Boys' School.	455	Bridget Biggs	1733	*165 mixed	80	24	Yes	Fndrs. free, others 5s. to 8s. a qrtr.	Farmers, small tradesmen, and farm labourers.	45	6
,, Girls' School.								Fndrs. free, others 2s. 6d. to 5s. a quarter.	Do.	12 little boys.	38
p BRIDGE (ton.)	613	C. Wharton -	1787	19	19	—	Yes -	None	Agricultural labourers.	12	6
,, Cogan's girls' school											
,, Vicar's school.	407	R. Blythe, T. Dunnington, and others.	1733	16	16	—	Yes -	None, rmndr. of salary supplied by Mr. J. Jefferson.	Farmers and agricultural labourers.	31	21
RICCALL -	7 219	Rev. J. Graves	1804	10 dividends (as returned in 1823). No further information.							
SHIPTON-KINGTON -	618	Inclosure Act	1794	4	4	—	Yes	From 2d. to 6d.	Labourers, tradespeople, and farmers.	46	34
WHELDRAKE -	631	T. and J. Scawen.	1761	11	11	—	Yes -	1s. 6d. per quarter.	Farmers, tradesmen, and labourers.	45	27

* One-third of charity paid to Onesacre School.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Clothing. Girls.	Board. Boys.	Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N. Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
2	—	—	—	4 boys E.A., 6 M.B. 2 N.Sc.	2 boys	Five; Rector, Churchwardens, and Overseers.		No	No	One mast.
—	—	—	—	- - -	None (1866.)			- -	- - -	One mist.
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	One -	Trustee -	Neither -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	One -	J. Dunnington Jefferson.	Mast. cert.	Yes -	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	Three -	The trustees.	Neither, but trained.	No -	Mast. and wife.
—	—	—	—	2 boys, E.A.; 2 boys M.B.	None -	No acting trustee.	Rector and parishionrs.	Neither -	No -	One.

YORKSHIRE.—NORTH RIDING.

1.—REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

ARKINGARTHDALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

THIS little school is in a remote part of the valley of the Swale, and in the midst of a mining population. There is no demand for higher education; and the lord of the manor, Mr. G. Gilpin Brown, has sought to make it an efficient elementary shool, adapted to the wants of the neighbourhood. The premises are neat and fairly furnished; and properly adapted, in the arrangement of playground and offices, for the reception of boys and girls.

There were 32 boys and 14 girls present at my visit. They are admitted without any other payment than that of a shilling per quarter for books and stationery. The wife of the master gives regular instruction in sewing to the girls. Otherwise he has no assistance. I applied to the several classes the usual tests which would be employed in examining a primary school under the Revised Code. The children are not forward, and not more than one-third of them could have been passed for a grant. But they seem to be conscientiously and carefully taught; and are in a fair state of discipline. In the highest class there are five boys, of whom two are the master's sons; they are learning a little history and grammar, and one, who is nearly 18 years of age, is doing a little Latin. In all other respects it is a village school of a humble type, which only needs periodical examination, and improved methods, to make it suffice for the needs of the population. The Church catechism is taught, and all the children are expected to go to church, but the Vicar has no share in the management.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxv. 607. A.D. 1832.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of John Bathurst, M.D., 23d April 1659, who directed his trustees to settle manors, lead mines, and other real estate in parishes of Marsk, Arkingarth, Kirby Hill, and Richmond, to certain uses, subject, as to the manor and premises in Arkingarth, to an annual payment of 20*l.*, viz. 16*l.* to a schoolmaster, and 4*l.* for apprenticing a poor boy of parish, &c. The owners of the manors of Arkingarthdale and New Forest have for a long time contributed to the support of the school (*see New Forest, p.* 553.)

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

School Property.—16*l.* from rentcharge. Buildings well adapted to their purpose. Master has residence, but not suited for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—16*l.* for a schoolmaster in the parish of Arkell (Arkingarthdale), to teach freely all the children of the tenants of the manor of Arkingarthdale; and for apprenticing one poor boy of the parish every year, or in default for putting forth one poor maiden, or for Bibles for tenant's children going to school there. (Bathurst's will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.— Reading, writing, accounts, with the rudiments of the Latin tongue, and grammar. (Bathurst's will.)

Government and Masters.—The lord of the manor as patron and sole trustee appoints the master, who is only removable "for misdemeanor or misgovernment."

State of School First Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Mixed elementary school.

Master.—One, receiving 16*l.* from endowment and 34*l.* from the present patron.

Day Scholars.—Fifty-five, of whom 40 under 10 years of age; the rest under 14 years.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—At admission must read words of three letters. All lessons learned in school. School work begins and ends with prayers from liturgy. There is a Sunday school.

Playground; one rood adjoining.

School time, 40 weeks per annum, 27 hours per week.

Patron:

George Gilpin Brown, Esq., Sedbury Park, Richmond, N.R.

Master:

Christopher Hind.

Askrigg (Yorebridge) School.

Mr. J. G. Fitch's Report.

The sole property of this school consists of the freehold of an old established inn,—the Black Swan in the city of York. Such property is liable to many vicissitudes; at present the income derived from this source is reduced to 100*l.*, and there seems no probability of speedy improvement. The right of nominating the head master is still retained by the representatives of Anthony Besson, the founder; and as these gentlemen are not trustees, and live in Westmoreland, there is no concert between them and the body which manages the funds. The trustees feel precluded by the nature of their duty from any interference with the instruction and management of the school. It appears that in 1848, when the present buildings were erected, and when the school estate yielded a larger rent, it was designed that there should be two separate departments, the one purely classical, and the other English or commercial. Two school rooms were built, and it was hoped that the services of two clergymen might be obtained, each of whom, in addition to the care of the school, would act as the incumbent of one division of this large and scattered parish. This scheme, however, has not been carried out; and it does not appear that the second school room has ever been used.

The present master is unassisted. He is a clergyman, and has charge of a portion of the parish.

There are 32 scholars in the school. The lower division, consisting of 20 boys, was attempting to read from the New Testament. It was evident however, that they were not *taught* to read; as they blundered on without care or discipline, making sounds which were as unintelligible to themselves as to me. No boy could tell the meaning of the word "Acts," nor of the commonest words occurring in the Gospel narrative; nor could I obtain one reply when I asked for the name of one of the Apostles, or for some of the simplest facts in Bible history. The rest of the instruction is at the same low level. Only 6 out of the 20 could set down a little addition sum, without serious mistakes in notation, and only four could work a short sum in subtraction. The copy-books are filled with mere scribble,—small-hand copies done hastily and with little or no supervision—and are disgracefully dirty.

In the upper class, consisting of ten boys, the attainments are as inexact, and not much further advanced. Only one wrote a short sentence from dictation with moderate accuracy. Their knowledge of English grammar was confined to a small number of technical terms; and that of history to a few sentences from "Ince's outlines," which they were reading in a slovenly manner, without intelligence or any interest in the subject. Some of the elder boys have gone through Walkinghame's arithmetic, but only two could work an easy sum in reduction or practice. It appears that seven of the scholars profess to learn Latin. All except two are mere beginners. These two lads took papers, and

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

attempted, but without success, to answer some simple questions in geography, history, and Latin grammar. It will suffice to quote the Latin translation, worked by the best boy.

"Avaritia pecuniæ studium habet, quam nemo sapiens concu-
" pivit. Ea semper infinita, insatiabilis est; neque copia, neque
" inopia, minuitur."

"The avarice of money has its leisure, which no one is wise,
" desires it. These infinite things is insatiable; neither is plenty,
" neither is desirous to be destroyed."

It is difficult to conceive a lower state of intelligence in a school. Not only are the boys unable to answer questions; but none of the humbler routine work of writing, or learning lessons by heart, appears to be well done. The list supplied in the returns of books used, and subjects learned by the scholars, bears no intelligible relation to the actual condition of the school.

It is not likely that the plan of having two departments would ever have succeeded here even if it had been carried out. The population is small, and there are no social objections in a district like this to the union of farmers' sons with others, for purposes of instruction. The number requiring classical instruction will probably be very small, and those who do will always need a sort of elementary training which is at present unattainable in this school. For the rest who do not wish to learn Latin, the humblest primary school, if properly conducted, would be preferable to this.

There is a good dwelling house, with accommodation for ten boarders. No boarders, however, are now in the school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 684. A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By gift of Anthony Besson, Esq., of Gray's Inn, of two houses in Cony Street, York, in the 43rd year of Queen Elizabeth. Further endowed with lands in parish of Aysgarth in 1683.

School Property.—House in city of York, called Black Swan Hotel, let at 100*l.* per annum; and a small field (2a. 3r. 26p.), valued for township purposes at 3*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, the proceeds of which field are applied to repairs of master's house. Total income, 103*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* gross; 100*l.* net. Rent diminished in value one half by neighbourhood of railway. There is a good residence for master capable of receiving a few boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a sufficient master to teach a free grammar school.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar.

Government and Masters.—Thirteen trustees, of whom the Vicar of Aysgarth is one by virtue of his office, manage the property, but have never interfered with the government of the school.

Master appointed by heirs of founder.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—One, head master, M.A., and clergyman, receiving 100*l.* from endowment, and 30*l.* from school fees. He has also a small living in the neighbourhood. In 1867 there was also an assistant master.

Day Scholars.—Thirty-six boys, of whom 32 are under 14 years old, sons chiefly of farmers in the neighbourhood. Classics are taught gratuitously.

No charge for fire and lights. Fee for English instruction, 5*s.* per quarter; for books and stationery, 5*s.*

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission boys must be able to read the New Testament. School classified in upper form by classics. About one fourth of whole number learn Latin or Greek. School work begins and ends with prayers from Bishop Blomfield's selection.

Promotions; by marks and examination, conducted by master only.

Prizes awarded at expense of master.

Punishments; corporal (slight) and impositions.

Playground; about 30 yards square. School not near any dwelling house.

School time; 43 weeks per annum, 30 hours per week.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

All the boys learn religious knowledge, reading and writing; 4, Greek; 8, Latin; 27, arithmetic; 4, bookkeeping; 3, mensuration and surveying; 26, history and geography; 24, English grammar and English literature; 4, English composition.

The boys are divided into six classes. Average age in the first, 14 years; in the second, 11 to 12 years; in the lowest, 8 to 10 years.

Names of authors read and text books used :—

1st class.—*Latin:* Eton Latin grammar; Anthon's Cæsar (two books); Virgil's Æneid (two books). *Greek*: Græcæ Grammatices Rudimenta by Wordsworth; first Greek book; Greek Testament. Colenso's *Arithmetic;* Lund's Easy Algebra; Scripture History; Wakefield's class book of History and Geography.

2nd class.—*Latin:* Eton Latin Grammar; Latin Exercises; Ahn's Second Latin Book; Allen's Eutropius. Scripture History. Walkinghame and Colenso's Arithmetic; English Parsing; Murray's Exercises; Geography (Irish Com.); Ince and Gilbert's English History.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees :

John Thomas Wharton, Aberford, Yorkshire.
The Rev. Richard Wood, Wood Hall Park, Askrigg.
The Rev. James Metcalfe, Askrigg.
John Chapman, Thornton Rust, Askrigg.
George Winn, Askrigg.
John Hammond, West Burton.
John Thwaite, Lower Fows, near Bainbridge.
Rev. Thomas Lodge, Skirton, near Lancaster.

Ex-officio :
The Rev. John Winn, Vicar of Aysgarth.

Head Master :
Rev. Wm. Balderstone, M.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BEDALE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

The very small endowment of this school is paid to the master without any obligation to admit free scholars. The charges are from 8*s.* to 15*s.* per quarter, according to standing. Besides this the boys pay for their writing and other books. There were 24 boys and 2 girls on the day of my visit. They are arranged in three classes, of which the lowest has hardly made any perceptible advance even in the elements of instruction. The second contained twelve boys, of whom four only knew anything of the notation of arithmetic, and two only could work a sum in simple subtraction. The copy-books in this class were all filled with small hand, of a careless and illegible kind. In the highest class seven pupils were reading Goldsmith's English History. They evinced a slight knowledge of dates and outlines, but none of the language used in the book. In spelling, arithmetic, and the rudiments of English grammar the work of the scholars was very unsatisfactory. Two boys are making a beginning with the Latin accidence. The Church catechism is taught to some of the children, but is not enforced; and the school, according to the testimony of the Rector, has ceased to possess the distinctively Church character which it once enjoyed.

It appears that there is a good national school under inspection in the town; and the so-called grammar school is in every respect inferior to it. At one time six boys were learning Latin under the present master; but a scholar able to advance so far is now rarely admitted. It is difficult to see what useful purpose is served by this school, which, though bearing the name of a public institution, is essentially a private adventure school, and is subject to no control on the part of trustees. It is believed that a good secondary school would, if established, be very popular, and be attended by the children of the farmers and tradesmen.

The circumstances under which the interest of Lady Warwick's bequest is temporarily alienated from the grammar school are detailed in a letter addressed to the Commissioners by the rector of the parish.

It appears from this communication that the Countess of Warwick's bequest of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly, was made to the grammar school; but that for some years it has been applied in aid of the funds of the national school instead. Mr. Beresford adds:—

"At what period and on what grounds this portion of the endowment was first diverted I am unable to say, but I find a memorandum among the records of the proceedings of the select vestry (with which body the appointment of master rests) to the effect that, when in the year 1843 the present master accepted the appointment, he did so upon the understanding that he should receive only the more ancient endowment of 7*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*

"When I became rector of this parish, and thereby chairman of the select vestry, in the year 1861, I found the larger of the two sums above named placed at my disposal for the use of the national schools which necessarily fall under my management. But having no distinct information as to the grounds upon which my predecessors felt justified in so applying the money, I have thought

it better to hold the annual receipts from Collow Grange in reserve, until such time as I should be able to satisfy myself on the subject. These are in the savings bank, and amount, with the addition of interest to this date, to 55*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*"

There is no playground; and there are no funds available for the repair and maintenance of the premises. The schoolroom is kept in order at the master's expense; and is fairly, though clumsily, fitted up.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 679. A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Date unknown. Supposed to have been founded by Queen Elizabeth, and endowed with stipend from Crown of 7*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, payable by auditor of Exchequer at his annual audit at Richmond. The Countess of Warwick in 1628 gave a rentcharge of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, issuing out of lands at Leggesby, in Lincolnshire, to maintain the school. For some years previous to 1861 this sum was applied to National school in Bedale. It is now being accumulated until it shall be settled to which schoolmaster it is to be paid.

School Property.—Stipend from Office of Woods and Forests, 7*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* The accumulations of Lady Warwick's gift amounted in June 1865 to 55*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* School building small, situated in churchyard.

Objects of Trust.—To teach the children of Bedale in a convenient house, or "in some aisle of the parish church there." (Lady Warwick's gift.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin and English. Master to catechize children in principles of religion. (Lady Warwick's gift.)

Government and Masters.—The Rector and 24 of the most influential inhabitants are trustees, but exercise no control over the school, which is apparently considered as a private school. Lady Warwick's gift directs master to be appointed and displaced by her heirs.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—One, receiving Crown stipend of 7*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* besides profits from school-fees.

Day Scholars.—Thirty-five boys, from 7 to 16 years of age.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Punishments: caning and impositions.

No playground.

Schooltime, 30 hours per week.

No further information.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Rev. John G. Beresford, Rectory,
Robert Fothergill, Esq., Surgeon, &c.,
G. A. Herring, Esq., Solicitor,
W. Breaks, Esq., Banker,
John Plews, Esq., Wine Merchant,
Mr. Shepherd, Draper,
Mr. Morton, Innkeeper,
} All of Bedale.

Clerk to Trustees:

Mr. Wm. Knowles, Wycar, Bedale.

Head Master:

S. Alingill.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BOWES FREE SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

This school and hospital were founded by William Hutchinson in 1693. Some of the provisions in his will for the administration of the educational part of the trust are unusually minute and curious:—

"I will that the master of my school be from time to time elected by my trustees and governors, and that he be a person of an honest, religious, and good conversation, well reported of, a Protestant, a man learned in the Latin tongue, so that he understands to teach the grammar, Cicero's works, Ovid, Cato, Horace, Erasmus, Corderius, and other books usually taught in grammar schools, and to turn English into Latin, and to make verses.

"I will that for ever there shall be one from the chiefest forms of the school, or some other fit person, to assist the master, to teach as an usher the scholars to write and cast accounts, the better to fit them for apprentices at London or elsewhere, and to train up young beginners in the A. B. primer and catechism, with such other books, whereby they may attain to the perfect reading of the English tongue; and such usher shall continue a single man upon pain of deprivation, and may lodge over the school-house if he pleases, and so may the master rent free; neither of whom I will shall give themselves to gaming, nor to haunt ale-houses or taverns, places unbecoming such persons, governing others, lest their evil example bring not only discredit to the school, but infection to the scholars, to whom I would have them patterns of virtue.

"And whereas I bought the corn-mill at Bowes, which cost me 420*l.*, I have been informed that divers of the inhabitants of that parish have for 15 years last past since I set up the said school withdrawn their custom from the said corn-mill, and grind their corn at other mills, by which means a third part or thereabouts of the rent it was usually let at before is fallen, I will that none of the children of such people, deserters, shall for the time to come be received into my school during the time that the parents do decline and forsake my mill, where I desire that those persons may be well used and despatched as other customers to it are."

"If the master or usher painfully discharge their duties, shall happen to fall sick of any ordinary disease by God's visitation, not occasioned through lewdness of life or reproachful to the school, or infectious to the scholars, I require that the visited shall have his wages and allowance, so that his place be supplied by sufficient deputy. If it shall happen that the master or usher, after a long time so in the school, shall become impotent, and unable by infirmities or age to sustain the travail of teaching, I require that he be favourably borne withal, so that his office be discharged by a sufficient deputy, though he himself be not present.

"I will that the governors do once in every year, on or about S. James's Day, visit the said school, and make choice of some neighbouring minister, or some other good grammarian scholar, to prove and exercise the scholars of all the forms, for which his pains I will he shall have paid to him ten shillings yearly.

"I will that every free scholar admitted by the governors shall, upon his admission, pay unto the schoolmaster 6*d.*, and the usher 4*d.* for his admission.

"That on Saturday the master shall appoint two of the discreetest scholars to be monitors to all the rest, and observe the offences of the week, committed either in the school or in the town, especially if they game at dice, loiter, or fight, or use incivility to their betters, or such like; and every Friday, at 4 o'clock, present the names of the offenders to the master of the school, to be sharply and severely punished.

"I will that the scholars shall play twice a week, viz., on Thursdays and Saturdays after dinner, and never without the license of the master, or, in his absence, of the usher; unless the governors come thither and think it meet, or some worshipful person present require it; which thing I charge upon his conscience to observe with all carefulness, and upon such play-days, especially

in summer time, to appoint the boys to get bows and arrows, for their better exercise in their bodies.

"Forasmuch as it becomes children especially trained up in virtue, nature, and civility, according to Cato's rules to be clean and neat in their bodies and garments, I do charge the master and usher of my school to have a care that the faces and hands of their scholars be washed, their heads polled, and their garments kept clean.

"And because God is the author of all goodness and the foundation of wisdom, grace, and virtue, and nothing can prosper without his special blessing, I will and strictly charge that the master and usher of my school with the scholars shall daily through the week (Sundays and feast-days alone excepted) resort to the school at seven o'clock in the morning, and first of all humble themselves in prayer, to go upon their knees, and at their departure at four o'clock in winter, and five in the summer, using the prayers in the Liturgy, with such others as to the master and usher shall seem meet."

A new scheme was established for the management of the school, and sanctioned by the Court of Chancery in 1845. There is an hospital or alms-house at Romaldkirk, under the same trust. The income from the endowment is increasing, and is sufficient to pay two masters. The schoolroom is divided into two separate compartments, and the ushers' or lower school is almost independent of the other. The premises are substantially built, and are well fitted with desks. The walls, however, are of roughened stone, which harbours much dust, and has an unseemly appearance. The general aspect of both departments is dirty and disorderly. Some of the hats and caps of the children are strewn about the floor.

It appears that the Parkin exhibition of 60*l.*, tenable at Pembroke College, Cambridge, is now held by a pupil from this school; and one great object of the master and trustees is to produce in succession pupils competent to avail themselves of this boon.

Two boys in the school, of about 17 years of age, are reading Virgil, Homer, Herodotus, and the Greek Testament, and either of them will probably be qualified at the next vacancy to proceed to college. The master, though not a graduate, is reputed to be an excellent classical scholar, and is competent to give instruction to the more advanced boys. Below the highest class, however, the state of the school is very discreditable. I examined the scholars; and found their work slovenly and incorrect, and their intelligence much below the average for boys of a similar age in primary schools. The reading is particularly bad. A neighbouring clergyman, however, the Rev. G. Pritchard, had recently held a detailed examination of all the classes at the request of the trustees; and I prefer to give his testimony. He says:

"I examined the two first boys in the first class in the subjects they had prepared, viz.: in Euripides, Homer, Horace, Cicero, Virgil, algebra, Euclid, arithmetic, geography, reading, Greek History, and Scripture History, and a very creditable examination they passed. These two boys are, I suppose, ambitious of the Cambridge scholarship which belongs to this school.

"I also examined the second class, consisting of only two boys, in Cæsar, geography, history, Church catechism, Scripture, dictation, reading, writing, and arithmetic; they are quite little boys, and did well for their ages.

"The third class, so called, had only one boy in it; then the 4th class and last in the upper school consisted of 13 children, two of them girls, the rest boys; they brought up reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, catechism, and

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

the disparity between them and the two boys in first class was such as to cause surprise that they should be found in the same school.

"I also examined the lower school, 34 present out of 44, in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, and catechism; they were very little children, and most of them such as you generally find in infant schools."

Since this is the only school in the village the inhabitants pay a heavy price for the occasional distinction of a Cambridge exhibition. It is manifest that the provision for elementary instruction is wholly inadequate. Except the four boys who may be regarded as possible candidates for the Parkin exhibition, no child can be said to derive the least benefit from the handsome and increasing property possessed by this school. Indeed, every other scholar is much worse taught, and is acquiring worse habits, both of thinking and of behaviour, than if an ordinary national school existed in the village.

In the upper school 18 boys and 2 girls were present, and in the lower 25 boys and 3 girls. There is no arrangement for teaching sewing to the girls. The Church catechism is taught to all the children, and the masters accompany the scholars to church on Sunday.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 616. A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—William Hutchinson, Esq., by his will dated 30th September 1693, devised lands in Streethead (purchased by him, and which were already charged with a rent of 20*l.*, payable to the free school of Romaldkirk) to trustees upon trust to pay the said rentcharge to the said school, deducting all rates and taxes for so much of the land as should be worth yearly 20*l.*; and he devised to his trustees a schoolhouse in Bowes, built by him, and a farm and farm house at Sleightholme, upon trust to repair the said school house, and to provide coals for the scholars out of the rents and profits, paying also to a master and usher respectively the sums of 10*l.* and 5*l.* yearly; and he created a rentcharge of 5*l.* on his lands called Annams, to be laid out by his trustees on the foregoing trusts. The residue of his personal estate, after certain bequests, was to be expended on Romaldkirk Hospital, and on increasing the salaries of the masters in his school at Bowes. By will, dated 17th June 1759, the Rev. Charles Parkin founded several scholarships at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, one of which was for scholars from Bowes school. By decree of Court of Chancery in 1845, a new scheme was established for the management of the Bowes and Romaldkirk charities; and it was ordered that a new schoolhouse should be built and furnished at a cost of 300*l.*, and that the hospital should have 104*l.* a year, the Bowes free school 150*l.*, and the surplus be divided at the discretion of the trustees; the school, however, not to have less than one half.

Property of Charities.—About 620 acres of land and 432*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* consols. Gross rental and dividends in 1868, 542*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* Usual amount applied to Bowes school 150*l.*, to hospital 104*l.*, as directed by Chancery scheme. School buildings good; rebuilt in 1845. No residence for the master. One scholarship at Pembroke College, Cambridge, of the value of 60*l.* a year, tenable for seven years during residence, by a boy educated at least two years at the school.

Objects of Trust.—An almshouse for six poor people to be chosen from certain specified townships; and a master and usher to teach freely 50 or 60 children of poor inhabitants of Bowes, or children of governors' or founder's kin or relations; all children to pay an admission fee of 10*d.* (Will of founder.)

Boys of the parish of Bowes to have a claim to admission, and to pay yearly fees of not more than 10*l.* nor less than 2*l.*, except in cases of extreme poverty, when trustees may reduce fee to 5*s.* Boys within an area

of 20 miles from Bowes to be admitted, to the number of not more than 40 (in default of boys from the parish), and to pay yearly fees of not more than 20*l.* and not less than 2*l.* (Scheme 1845.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—By implication, subjects taught in grammar schools, and reading, writing, and accounts (will of founder). English, geography, history, arithmetic, mercantile accounts, Bible, catechism, and classical course usually taught in grammar schools (scheme 1845).

Government and Masters.—Scheme confirmed by Court of Chancery, 1845.

By the scheme the Romaldkirk Hospital is governed by nine trustees, the free school at Bowes by nine trustees, who respectively elect to fill vacancies in their own bodies; and the lands by six trustees, elected by the trustees of the hospital and this school in equal proportions. Trustees to be honest and substantial men, residing within 10 miles of either of parishes of Bowes or Startforth. The heir of the founder, if willing, shall be appointed a trustee of the school (scheme 1845). A committee of the trustees annually visit and inspect the school, and admit or remove children according to founder's will.

Master to be an honest religious man, a Protestant, learned in the Latin tongue, so that he understands teaching of grammar, the works of Cicero, Ovid, Cato, Horace, Corderius, Erasmus, Virgil, and other books taught in grammar schools, and to turn English into Latin, and to make verses. The usher is to be capable of teaching reading and writing and casting accounts. Both to give a bond that they will leave if expelled, but entitled to a quarter's warning (Founder's will). An examiner to be appointed by the bishop of the diocese to examine the school publicly every year (scheme 1845).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master, receiving from endowment 90*l.* per annum. Usher, receiving 50*l.* per annum.

Day Scholars.—Forty-one boys, of whom 37 are under 14 years of age. Sons of farmers pay 10*s.* yearly; sons of labourers 5*s.*, and have free use of books and paper.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified by reading, chiefly; by classics in highest form. School work modified to suit particular cases. School opens and closes with prayer from liturgy. There is a Sunday school.

Examination annual, with prizes worth altogether 3*l.*

Punishments: corporal (rarely) and tasks. Playground, a back-yard; boys play cricket on green set apart for recreation of the villagers.

[No scholars from the school at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, 45 weeks per annum; 35 hours per week. Whole holiday on Saturday.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ending December 1868.

RECEIPTS.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rental one year	529	10	6
Arrears	23	1	0
Dividends	12	19	8
Capitation fees	21	1	7½
From steward	2	4	0½
From bank	98	18	1
	687	14	10½
Balance, and due to steward	27	3	11¼
Error in account as sent to Charity Commissioners	0	10	0
	715	8	10

EXPENDITURE.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Arrears made this year	16	2	0
Romaldkirk School	20	0	0
Half rent of allotment to do.	2	15	0
Estate repairs	260	11	8
Drainage interest	64	17	4
Insurance	2	3	9
Rentday expenses, stamps, &c.	3	19	0
Steward	25	0	0
Allowance to tenant	5	0	0
Hospital	84	0	0
Medical attendance in Hospital (two years)	20	0	0
Custos of hospital	10	0	0
Bowes School:—			
Repairs	5	4	3
Cleaning and coals	6	2	2
Books	7	13	6
Headmaster	90	0	0
Usher	50	0	0
Examiner	2	2	0
	161	1	11
	675	10	8
Paid to bank	39	18	2
	715	8	10

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

List of Trustees, &c. 1867.

Trustees of Bowes Free School:
Peter Dent, Innkeeper and Farmer, Barnard Castle, Durham.
William Dent, Farmer, Clint, Bowes, Yorkshire.
Robert Thomas, Farmer, Startforth, Yorkshire.
Henry Dent, Farmer, Bowes, Yorkshire.
Mark Sayer, Innkeeper and Farmer, Bowes.
John Lamb, Esq., Solicitor, Barnard Castle, Durham.
Rev. Henry Cleveland, Romaldkirk, Yorkshire.
Joshua Coke Monkhouse, Eggleston, County Durham.

Clerk to Trustees:
William Dent, Bowes.

Head Master:
W. Atkinson.

Usher:
J. R. Long.

Table A.—Profession, &c. of Parents.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Bowes - -	220 yards.
,, ,, - 2	Teacher - -	Parish of Bowes -	1¼ mile.
,, ,, - 3	Farmer - -	Lartington -	2 ,,
,, ,, - 4	Tailor - -	Bowes - -	100 yards.
,, ,, - 5	Farmer - -	Parish of Bowes -	1¼ mile.
,, ,, - 6	Plate Layer -	Bowes - -	220 yards.
,, ,, - 7	Farmer - -	Parish of Bowes -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 8	Do. - -	Bowes - -	100 yards.
,, ,, - 9	Do. - -	Parish of Bowes -	1¼ mile.
,, ,, - 10	Shoemaker - -	Bowes - -	100 yards.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Plate Layer -	Bowes - -	220 yards.
,, ,, - 2	Labourer - -	Do. - -	150 ,,
,, ,, - 3	Farmer - -	Parish of Bowes -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 4	Do. - -	Startforth Parish	2¼ ,,
,, ,, - 5	Do. - -	Parish of Bowes -	1½ ,,
,, ,, - 6	Do. - -	Do. - -	½ ,,
,, ,, - 7	Do. - -	Do. - -	1½ ,,
,, ,, - 8	Smith - -	Bowes - -	¼ ,,
,, ,, - 9	Labourer - -	Do. - -	100 yards.
,, ,, - 10	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.

Table C.—Distinctions.

List of Distinctions gained within the last ten Years by Boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Two have taken their B.A. degree; one at Cambridge, and one at Dublin.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		M.		H. M.			Y.		M.		H. M.			Y.		M.		H. M.	
Religious Knowledge.	33	5	—	2	16		15	—	0 30	Scripture Hist.; Dalton's Chr. Instr., Step 3.		13	3	15	—	0 45	Scripture Hist.; Dalton's Chr. Instr., Step 2.	12	7	3	20	—	1 0	
Greek -	2	1	—	2	16	5	30	—	2 30	Eurip. Hecuba; Homer iii.; Acts, 12 ch.														
Latin - -	4	2	—	2	16	5	30	—	2 30	Cicero de Senectute; Horace i., ii.; Virgil vii.	1	14	5	15	—	1 15	Cæsar, Bk. i. iii.	1	12	5	15	—	1 15	
Arithmetic -	28	5	—	2	16	—	—	1	2 0	Calder, Barnard Smith, and Pix's Examples.	5	13	—	—	5	12 30	Colenso's, McGauley's, Walkinghame's.	12	9	—	—	5	12 30	First Book of Arithmetic, Dublin.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	2	1	—	2	16	—	—	4	8 0	Colenso's Algebra; Euclid.														
History -	8	2	—	2	16	—	—	—	—	Farr's History of England.	6	13	2	30	—	1 0	Outlines of History of England.							
Geography -	8	2	—	2	16	—	—	—	—	Cornwell's School Geography.	6	13	2	30	—	1 0	Cornwell's Geography for Beginners.							
English Grammar.	14	2	—	4	13	4	20	—	1 20	Cornwell's and Irish N. S. Grammar.	10	12	4											
Reading -	43	7	—	5	13	15	20	—	5 0	E. History, Geography, Grammar, Bible, &c.	10	12	10	20	—	3 20	Third Book of Lessons, Dublin.	7	5	20	20	—	6 40	First Book of Lessons.
Writing -	33	3	—	12	13½	5	20	—	1 40	- - - -	12	9	5	20	—	1 40	- - - -	9	7	5	20	—	1 40	

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BURNESTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

The report of the Charity Commissioners shows the manner in which the trust fund is distributed between the school and the hospital. The school endowment is only 16*l.*, but the master and his wife are placed nominally among the almspeople in order to provide them with a residence, and to increase their joint income by 6*l.* The rector, the Rev. H. Vane Russell, contributes largely to the support of the school, and watches over it with great solicitude. It is an excellent and well ordered national school. The head master and mistress are not certificated, but they have been trained, and are well qualified in every way for their work. The manners, cleanliness, and general behaviour of the children are very commendable. In neatness, order, and in the serious but business-like way in which the work is done, little is left to be desired. The attainments of the children, though limited to elementary routine, are sound and respectable. In Bible history and catechism, they are especially well drilled. There is some lack of intelligent explanation in connexion with the reading exercises, but none of watchful diligence in superintending the lessons. The reading, writing, spelling, and needlework are good, and the arithmetic is of fair quality.

A grant was obtained from Government for the building of the present schoolroom, the old grammar school having been converted into a very good class room, with a gallery for infants.

28 boys and 18 girls were present on the day of my visit.

There is now no Latin teaching. When the present head master retires, a certificated master will probably be obtained, and the school placed under inspection. Under the Revised Code it will, if it continues as efficient as at present, obtain a very fair grant.

Practically the whole endowment under this trust is wasted. That portion which supports the almspeople merely relieves the poor rates, for as each township acquires in turn the right to place one on the list, care always is taken to choose a person who would be chargeable to the parish. And that portion which is enjoyed by the school will probably be deducted from the sum to which it would otherwise be entitled from the Parliamentary Grant.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iv., 403. A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Matthew Robinson, by deed 14 August 1688, gave a farm of 190 acres at Scabbed Newton to one, upon trust to pay thereout 43*l.* 5*s.* a year to be applied as follows: 16*l.* a year to chief master of grammar school, 9*s.* monthly to usher, 6*s.* to each of five almspeople monthly, and 5*s.* each at Midsummer; 2*l.* 5*s.* for clothing, and 6*s.* for a dinner. An estate at Carthorpe, containing 12a. 3r., was purchased in separate parcels with moneys arising from gifts, legacies, and voluntary contributions, at various times from 1795 to 1818.

School Property.—Rentcharge, 43*l.* 4*s.*; and Carthorpe estate let (in 1865) at 30*l.* Total income, 73*l.* 4*s.* gross; 70*l.* 10*s.* net.; of which about 28*l.* applied to school.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of master for free grammar school for parish of Burneston, and one other for teaching English scholars free in the said parish, and five poor persons.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and English.

Government and Masters.—The school is governed by the 24 principal inhabitants, or the churchwardens acting for them.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary school under Government inspection since 1852.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

CATTERICK.—SYDDALL'S SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

Under a scheme sanctioned by the Court of Chancery in 1849, 50*l.* out of the property of this charity are annually appropriated to the school, the rest being devoted to the maintenance of a hospital and to the payment of annuities to the six inmates. The school is wholly elementary, and has long ceased to furnish classical teaching. The children of parishioners are admitted free, paying only a shilling per quarter for copybooks and pens. Out-parishioners are charged 6*s.* per quarter; at present the master has only one pupil of this class, although at one time he received nine or ten.

Fifty-four children were present, of whom 32 were boys and 22 girls. The girls receive instruction in sewing from a mistress. As an elementary school it cannot be called efficient, since only 12 children at the top of the school are able to read and write tolerably; and the efforts made to interest them in the elements of grammar and geography have been very feeble and unsuccessful. The rest of the scholars are described by the master as too young, or too irregular in their attendance to learn anything. The low rate of charge causes parents to be very indifferent about the attendance of their children, and to undervalue their instruction.

The catechism is taught, but is not enforced on the children of Catholics or dissenters, some of whom attend the school.

An infant school appears to be much needed in the village, as the present school is encumbered with mere babies, the parents claiming the right to send scholars at any age, because it is a free school.

The endowment serves no other purpose than to prevent the maintenance of a good elementary school in the village; and to supersede the necessity both for the parent's payments, and for the superintendence of a managing committee. Since the school receives no grant from the Privy Council it is not under regular annual inspection; although the scheme provides that it shall be examined by Her Majesty's Inspector.

The schoolroom, and outbuildings, master's house, and garden, are moderately neat, and in fair repair. There is a small play-ground.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vi. 618. A.D. 1821.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Rev. M. Syddall vicar, of Catterick, by will dated 3 Jan. 1658, gave a house, certain lands, and 500*l.* to trustees, with directions out of the profits thereof to build a free school, a hospital, and a little chapel, and to pay yearly 20*l.* to the schoolmaster, and 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to six poor widows for their maintenance in the hospital, and any overplus to be applied to the clothing of the widows; the schoolmaster to conduct daily prayer morning and evening in the chapel. A school, schoolhouse, and hospital were erected

by the trustees on a site purchased by them in 1688. No chapel was ever erected. Hospital repaired in 1808 by Rev. George Chamberlain, then vicar of Catterick.

School Property.—21a. 3r. 8p. of land in York and Hudswell. Annual income, 151*l.* 4*s.* gross; 143*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* net (in 1868). Applied to Catterick school, 60*l.*

Objects of Trust.—As regards the school, the scholars to be children of inhabitants of parish of Catterick, and to pay nothing except 5*s.* on entrance (founder's will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin and Greek (founder's will). A plain English education is prescribed by the scheme of 1849.

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery, 4 June 1849. The vicar, *ex officio*, and four residents in parish of Catterick or within ten miles of Catterick, are trustees, and manage the property of the school.

Master must be a member of the Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Mixed elementary school.

Masters.—One, receiving 60*l.* from endowment. No fees or profits from any other source.

Day Scholars.—Eighty-two boys and girls, of whom 41 are under 10 years of age, chiefly children of artisans and labourers. They pay each 1*s.* per quarter for books, stationery, fire, and other necessaries.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required on admission. Age of admission five years. Instruction in English subjects. Six learn mensuration, and one bookkeeping. School work does not begin or end with prayers. There is a Sunday school.

Punishments.—Tasks and caning.

Playground.—Two hundred and eighty square yards, close to school.

Library.—Open to all gratuitously, and on payment of 6*d.* per quarter, after leaving school.

School time, 45 weeks per annum; 30 hours per week.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for Year ending 31st Dec. 1868.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	62	0	2
Rents one year	151	4	0
	213	4	2

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Six widows (at 9*l.* each, less vacancy)				53	5	0
Schoolmaster at Catterick				60	0	0
" " Tunstall				21	0	0
" " Hipswell				12	0	0
Receipt stamps				0	0	6
Repairs fund:						
Salary	2	2	0			
Repairs	3	8	10			
Due to Treasurer last year	1	13	1			
Insurance	0	5	3			
Balance	2	10	10			
				10	0	0
Balance in hand				56	18	8
				213	4	2

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Rev. John Croft, Vicar of Catterick, ex-officio.
The Rev. Richard Wilson, Incumbent of Hipswell, Catterick.
John B. Booth, Esq., Killerly, Catterick.
William Cockroft, Surgeon, Catterick.
Joseph Carter Squire, Esq., Catterick.

Secretary to Trustees:

Rev. Richard Wilson.

Head Master:

Wm. Kay.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

COXWOLD FREE SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

The statement of the nominal head master, who is the vicar of the parish, explains how the sum of 36*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, bequeathed by Sir John Harte in the form of a rentcharge on the manor of Nether Sylton, is now distributed. In 1818 Carlisle reported "that "the school was in a flourishing state; and that Latin and "Greek were regularly taught by the learned master," who was the vicar of the parish. The present vicar bears the title of head master, but there is now no school. The house is used as the vicarage. It is a commodious dwelling, with a large and productive garden. The now disused schoolroom has been a handsome apartment, and its oak fittings are covered with the names of old pupils; some of whom belonged to the leading families of the county. The vicar testifies that during an incumbency of 21 years no boy entitled to the advantages of the foundation has offered himself to be taught Latin and Greek. It appears that during the last two or three years the vicar has placed the whole income of the school, with the exception of the small stipend designed for the usher, in the hands of the national schoolmaster of the village, on condition that 25 children should be taught free. The usher's stipend of 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* he hands over to a curate, who gives private instruction in the house to two little lads, of whom one is the son of the master. Thus the vicar cannot now be said to enjoy personally any portion of the revenue; the dwelling-house, however, is the most valuable portion of the school property, and makes an important addition to the value of the living, as there is no parsonage attached to the incumbency.

The present arrangement is felt by all parties to be very unsatisfactory. The resources of the trust are divided between the national school and the church; of which the one is not entitled to any share of a purely educational endowment, and the other is none the richer or more efficient for it. The national school has been erected by Sir G. Wombwell, is handsomely equipped with all needful appliances, and derives from his own generous and kindly supervision, and from the Government inspection, advantages which render all endowment superfluous. Both Mr. Fowler, the present owner, and Captain Crompton, the intending purchaser of the estate on which the income is charged, express great regret, that they should be in the position of patrons or trustees to a merely nominal charity. The vicar also would willingly be relieved of his present disagreeable and thankless responsibility; and all parties would be glad if, by any arrangement sanctioned by the Charity Commissioners and by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners jointly, a suitable house could be obtained for the vicar, and the entire income of the charity could be devoted to purposes akin to its original intention. The village is, however, too small and sequestered to be a suitable centre for a secondary school, even if the funds sufficed to establish one.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep, vi. 593. A.D. 1821.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Sir John Harte, 3rd January 1603, charging his manor of Nether Silton with a payment of 36*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in favour of a free school in Coxwold; 20*l.* yearly for master, and 26*s.* 8*d.* for his livery; 10*l.* for usher, and 13*s.* 4*d.* for his livery; for a master for teaching "pettyes" in Coxwold, 53*s.* 4*d.*; for a sermon, 20*s.*; and 20*s.* for visitors drinking. The owner of the manor was also to repair the school. The manor charged with those payments was sold in 1866, by Marshall Fowler, Esq., to Mr. Crompton. It is not known whence the schoolhouse and premises were obtained.

School Property.—Rentcharge, 36*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* A good dwelling house, garden, and orchard, with schoolroom adjoining. (Ch. Com. Rep.)

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of free school for children of Coxwold, with master and usher, also assistant to teach "pettyes," or younger children.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—By implication grammar; a separate master to teach English to "pettyes."

Government and Masters.—The head master is appointed by the lord of the manor from which the rentcharge issues.

State of School in 1865.

The following statement is made (1865) by the head master, who is vicar of Coxwold.

"The school has been always kept up as a grammar school, and for nearly a century has been held by the successive incumbents of Coxwold, who, without it, could have had no house of residence in the parish. The master's house is not large enough to accommodate more than one or two boarders, and there are no houses near which can be made available for boarding houses. The advantages of the foundation are confined to the inhabitants of Coxwold, which contains about 360 people who are small farmers and labourers, and who do not seem to value the privilege of a classical education. During the 21 years I have been master, no boy entitled to the advantage of the foundation has offered himself to be taght Latin or Greek.

In order to make the foundation of some use to the inhabitants of Coxwold, I have hitherto given to the village schoolmaster, in addition to the 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for teaching pettyes, the whole stipend due to me as head master, in consideration of his giving a free education in reading, writing, and arithmetic to 25 children of Coxwold. The usher, who is also my curate, and assists me in the education of two boarders, receives the usher's stipend."

Patron: —— Crompton, Esq., Lord of Manor of Nether Silton.

Head Master: Rev. G. Scott, Vicar of Coxwold.

Usher: The Curate of Coxwold.

Master of Pettyes: The Village Schoolmaster.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

EASINGWOLD FREE SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

Though the numbers of children receiving free instruction under the will of Mrs. Westerman have not diminished, the proportion has become altered in the course of years; so that, instead of the 30 boys and 30 girls provided for in the will, there are now 50 boys and 14 girls. These children are well cared for and fairly instructed, as the master has a very competent assistant, who takes the main charge of them. Beside them, there are, however, 24 children, who are regarded as the private pupils of the master, and who pay quarterly fees, graduated as follows;—6*s.* for reading only; 8*s.* 6*d.* for reading, writing, and arithmetic; 10*s.* if geometry and grammar are taught; and 15*s.* for learning Latin. These paying scholars sit on one side of a high partition which completely prevents intercourse between them and the free boys during school hours, although some of the lessons are given from a lofty desk to both classes of scholars together. Since the testatrix did not contemplate the admission of private pupils, all her directions are presumed to apply to the foundation scholars. These are obliged to learn the church catechism, and to attend the services of the Church, the paying scholars being exempt from both obligations. The master explained to me that as his income depended largely on the number of private pupils he could obtain, it had become necessary for him to erect the partition, and to make arrangements for separating the scholars in the playground. The paying parents would be displeased if he were not to do this; or if he imposed upon their children religious teaching, or the duty of attending regularly at church. The trustees have no control over these arrangements, and have done nothing to limit the number of these favoured pupils; although the schoolroom, as at present arranged, possesses inadequate accommodation for the free scholars. The master has been in his post 39 years, and appeals to a usage older than the memory of any one of the trustees in favour of his present practice. He is also placed in a singularly independent position; as the room in which the school is held is his own private property, having been built by an uncle who afterwards bequeathed the freehold to him. As the trustees possess no school building, they are practically without any power over the school, except that of nominating the free scholars.

The disproportion in numbers between the boys and girls is not justified by the foundress's will. It happens that the only Church school in the town is for girls only, while the Wesleyan school, a very useful and well ordered institution, receives both boys and girls. Hence when the trustees elect a larger number of boys to the endowed school, the effect of the arrangement is to weaken the Wesleyan school; and the managers of that school complain that the inducement of free education often withdraws their most promising lads just at the time when they are beginning to do credit to their teachers. The trustees do not elect the number

of girls prescribed in the will, because this would only be to withdraw them from the Church school. Since no provision is made in the endowed school for teaching sewing, this arrangement is not much to be regretted; but it certainly exposes the trustees to the suspicion of partiality, as well as of disobedience to the plain injunctions under which they profess to act.

These anomalous arrangements constitute the chief grounds of complaint against the present state of the school. It is true that the room is small, the furniture somewhat rickety, and the general equipment of the school barely sufficient; but it is better in this respect than the majority of village schools possessing an endowment. The master is a painstaking man, who displays real ability as a teacher; and who, with the aid of his assistant, has brought the instruction in both departments of the school up to a fair average level. It is not in any sense a grammar school. No free boys ever learn Latin; and only two of the paying scholars have made a humble beginning in the grammar of that language. But in reading, writing, arithmetic, and English grammar the scholars passed a fair examination; and it is right to say that the free scholars answered as well, for their ages, as the rest.

Yet a school of this kind, which simulates the character of a public institution, and is yet essentially a private speculation; which professes to offer the boon of a classical education to the poor, and yet insults them by arrangements intended to remind them perpetually of their inferiority, does great harm to the whole community. And at present, while its moral influence is necessarily bad, its general instruction is, in no single particular, better than that which is obtainable in the National and Wesleyan schools of the town. It is difficult to believe that anything short of an entirely new constitution would make this trust of the least use to the neighbourhood.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vi. 601. A.D. 1821.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Eleanor Westerman, dated 24th August 1781, endowed with sum of 2,500*l.* reduced annuities.

School Property.—Total yearly income from school stock in funds, 75*l.*; of which 54*l.* 12*s.* is paid to master; 10*l.* for house rent, coals, and candles; 8*l.* 8*s.* for books and stationery; and 2*l.* to vicar for preaching. No residence or school buildings.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of charity school at Easingwold; education of 30 poor boys and 30 poor girls, and providing books and stationery for their use; payment of rent of school house, and fees to incumbent for preaching special sermons. Ages of children to be admitted must be between 7 and 11 years; nomination to rest with trustees. Children of the families of Westerman and May to have preference, except children of Joseph May. (Foundress' will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—For boys, Latin, English grammar, reading, writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping. For girls, reading, writing, and arithmetic. (Foundress' will.)

Government and Masters.—The vicar, churchwardens, and overseers are trustees of the school; they appoint, and for neglect of duty or other just cause, can dismiss, master; but do not interfere with internal management of school.

Master must be a member of the Church of England.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—One, receiving from endowment 54*l.*; from school fees, 28*l.*

Day Scholars.—Eighty-five boys and girls, children of the poor in Easingwold. Foundationers pay about 3*s.* 6*d.* per quarter; others about 5*s.* per quarter.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School not classified. Work begins and ends with prayers from liturgy.

Boys are taught Bible and catechism on Sunday. All children must attend church on each Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, according to founder's will.

No promotions.

Punishments: corporal (slight), detention, and tasks.

No playground.

School time, 44 weeks per annum; 27½ hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. Henry Ainslie, Vicar of Easingwold.
Robert Turton, } Churchwardens.
John Lawson, }
William Morfod, } Overseers.
William Gibson, }
Mr. R. Turton goes out of office on 17th June, and will be succeeded by Mr. Thomas Jones.

Head Master:

Wm. Barton.

TABLE. A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Journeyman Currier	Easingwold -	Resides in the town.
" " - 2	Farmer - -	Do. - -	1½ miles.
" " - 3	Schoolmaster -	Do. - -	Resides in the town.
" " - 4	Carrier & Innkeeper	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 5	Tailor - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 6	Farmer - -	Do. - -	1½ miles.
" " - 7	Agricult. Labourer	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 8	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 9	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 10	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Farmer - -	Yearsley, township of	4 miles.
" " - 2	Do. - -	Do. - -	3½ "
" " - 3	Innkeeper - -	Easingwold -	Lives in the town.
" " - 4	Agricult. Labourer	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 5	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 6	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 7	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 8	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 9	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 10	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge	64	4	—	12	—	10	—	—	—	12 Bibles. 12 Scripture Proofs Church Catechism.	25	—	10	—	—	—	25 Bibles. 15 Murray's Introduc. to the English reader.	27	—	5	—	—	—	8 Bibles. 44 Irish Society's 1st and 2nd Lessons, and Bearcroft's reading easy.
Latin	2	—	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	12 Ince's Hist. England. 12 Watts's 2nd Cat.	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 Irish Society's 4th Lesson Book.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Arithmetic	63	5	—	12	—	10	—	—	—	Cornwell's Young Com. Crossley's Class Book.	25	—	10	—	—	—	22 Lennies and Irish Soc.'s English Gram.	25	—	10	—	—	—	
Book-keeping	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Martin's Natl. Philos. Joyce's Scient. Dialog.	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 Watts's 2nd Catec. 12 Watts's Hymns.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mensuration and Surveying	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 Catesm., Bible, and Gospel History.	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 Irish Society's Geogy. 8 Wilson's Cat. Geogy.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
History	28	3	—	12	—	10	—	—	—	12 Pinnock's Catechism History of England	16	—	10	—	—	—	25 Hornsey's and Markham's spelling books.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Geography	28	3	—	12	—	3	—	—	—	12 Murray's & Lennie's Gram. and Exercises.	16	—	3	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	
English Grammar.	34	3	—	12	—	3	—	—	—	7 Irish Soc. 4th Les. Bk. 8 do. Geograph. 4 Sullivan's do.	22	—	3	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	
English Composition.	10	1	—	10	—	5	—	—	—	Tait's Arithmetic. Walkinghame's do. Irish Society's do.	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	
Reading	81	6	—	12	—	10	—	—	—	Hichie's do. Turnbull's do.	25	—	10	—	—	—		44	—	10	—	—	—	
Writing	48	—	—	12	—	5	—	—	—	Halton's Book-keeping. Nesbitt's Mensura., &c.	25	—	10	—	—	—		31	—	10	—	—	—	

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

GILLING.—HARTFORTH FREE SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

The accounts of this school show that there has been a serious reduction of the available income of late years. It appears that the debt incurred by draining and improving the property will not be discharged, at the present rate, for 18 years, and that the sum of 55*l.* now paid to the master annually from the estate is not likely to be increased until the expiration of that time. There has also been a reduction in the number of the scholars. In 1823 there were 34 free scholars; and the present master once had 17 boarders in his house. But the establishment of national schools, and the withdrawal of population from the spot in which the school is situated, have caused the number of foundationers to decline to 20. Besides them the master has now four boarders, and two day scholars who pay 1*l.* per annum each.

The schoolroom and master's house, though old, are neat and in good repair. The master has been in his post 31 years, and is necessarily unfamiliar with modern methods. But he has a sensible, useful school; his scholars do their work with seriousness and regularity; and his own moral influence is evidently most valuable. I was particularly struck with the excellence of the writing, with the exactness of the boys' answers to questions on grammar and arithmetic, and with the loyalty and affection evinced by the scholars to their master. The upper class was reading from a book on English history with more sympathy and intelligence than usual; and in the lower division all the elementary work was of thoroughly good quality. Three boys at the head of the school are working easy Latin exercises; otherwise the instruction is that of a good secondary school, of an unpretending, but practical and useful character. The Church catechism is taught, and the master accompanies the boys to church on Sunday, but this rule is not so interpreted or enforced as to exclude the children of dissenters.

I was informed by the trustees, who displayed considerable interest in the welfare of the school, that it enjoys and has long enjoyed a high character in the neighbourhood; in proof of which fact it was mentioned that two Dukes of Cleveland have within the present century received part of their education within its walls.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 623. A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed of Sir T. Wharton in 1678, land in Hartforth and West Rounton was conveyed to trustees in trust to pay 20*l.* a year to master, 10*l.* yearly for apprentice fees, and 5*l.* a year to a poor scholar at either university until B.A.; residue to be applied in coals, books, and necessaries for scholars.

School Property.—A farm at West Rounton containing 114a. 3r., besides 2r. 20p. at Hartforth. Rents of school lands, 141*l.* gross, 60*l.* net.

Schoolroom good. Other buildings and master's house require constant repair.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of free school for 30 poor scholars, viz.: from Hartforth, 14; Gilling, 8; Aske, 2; Skeeby, 2; Melsonby, 2; Layton and Carkin, 2; payment of apprentice fees to two poor boys; exhibition of 5*l.* to poor scholar at Oxford or Cambridge, or, if no exhibitioner, gift to a third apprentice.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Elementary; Latin, if required.

Government and Masters.—Lords of manors of Aske and Hartforth, *ex officio*, and 16 other trustees, self-electing, appoint agent to manage the school estates, appoint or dismiss master, and, if necessary, interfere with the internal management of school.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—One, receiving stipend of 55*l.*, besides profits of boarders.

Day Scholars.—Thirty boys (21 in May 1867), children of farmers and labourers in Gilling and the neighbourhood receive a free education, chiefly in elementary subjects.

Boarders.—Four in master's house, which is adapted for taking six. Terms for board and tuition, 30*l.* French, 3*l.* (extra). They have not separate beds.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Day boys on admission must read, write, and work simple rules of arithmetic. School classified by one leading subject (classics). Classics not generally required. Schoolwork begins and ends with prayers.

Lessons before morning service on Sundays. All scholars must attend services in church on Sundays.

Promotions, by marks during half-year. Examination half-yearly by master, who gives prizes at his own expense.

Punishments: corporal, extra lessons, public reprimand.

No playground; boys play upon adjoining village green.

School time; 40 weeks per annum; 35 hours per week.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for Year ending February 2, 1865.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	5	13	6
Rent of farm	100	0	0
Additional for drainage interest	28	9	5½
Do. for third instalment of loan for re-building farmhouse	12	12	9
	146	15	8½

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Drainage interest	28	9	5½
Third instalment of loan	12	12	9
Tithe rentcharge one year	22	19	10
Insurance on farm and school	2	2	9
Farm repairs	8	8	0
School repairs	4	1	6
Receiver	2	10	0
Coals and cleaning school	1	16	0
Headmaster	55	0	0
Balance	8	15	5
	146	15	8½

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

All the boys learn religious knowledge, arithmetic, English grammar, English literature, reading and writing; 4, Latin and French; 5, mensuration and mathematics; 8, history and geography.

The school is divided into four classes. Average age of boys: in first, 14 years; second, 12; lowest, 12.

Authors or text books used by first class:—

Watts's Scripture History; Texts to prove the Catechism, Confirmation, and 39 Articles of Religion; Douglas's Grammar and Exercises and Parsing; Prose Authors and Poets; Goldsmith's, Cornwell's, and Magnall's Geography; Mapping; History, Goldsmith's England; Blair's Preceptor, and Bruce's Science; Latin, Cornelius Nepos, Latina Principia; Ellis's Exercises.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

The Right Hon. The Earl of Zetland.
Mark Milbank, Esq., Thorpe.
George Gilpin Brown, Esq., Sedbury.
Christopher Cradock, Esq., Hartforth.
The Hon. John Charles Dundas.
John Thomas Wharton, Esq., Skelton Castle.
John Michell, Esq., Forcett.
Leonard Lawrie Hartley, Esq., Middleton Lodge.
Richard Machel Jaques, Esq., Easby.
The Rev. William Fitzwilliam Wharton, Barmingham.
The Rev. James Charles Wharton, Gilling.
Edward Rounthwaite Kemp, Esq., East Layton.
Thomas Allison, Esq., White House.
The Rev. John Thompson Easby.
Henry William Wilson Todd, Esq., Halnaby.
The Rev. Henry Ellison, Melsonby.
Leonard Jaques, Esq., Easby.
Henry Cradock, Esq., Gilling.

GUISBOROUGH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

The accounts of this charity show that by far the larger part of the income is appropriated to the maintenance of the almshouses which are contiguous to the school. These houses, though old and inconvenient, are in fair repair, and the 12 inmates are comfortably provided for. The head master of the grammar school is a clergyman, and officiates as master of the hospital. He has a dwelling house, in which he receives five boarders. There are no free scholars, but as classical instruction is presumed to be gratuitous, annual fees of 3*l.* 3*s.* and 4*l.* 4*s.*, according to age, are charged for general English instruction. There are now 30 boys in the school, who are for the most part the sons of respectable tradesmen and farmers in the town.

Twenty-four boys were present on the day of my visit, of whom 11 in the junior class were examined in elementary subjects, and displayed a creditable knowledge of grammar, English history, and geography. In the higher class there were 13 boys, who answered in writing questions in arithmetic, and elementary mathematics, and of whom seven were able to translate an easy Latin sentence and to parse its words with fair correctness. Three boys are learning Greek, and two have commenced the study of French. All the writing books, the map-drawing, and the home exercises were characterized by neatness and accuracy. The Church catechism is taught, but not enforced against the wishes of the parents. The premises are old, but the schoolroom is well fitted with modern furniture, and is clean and well ordered. Though the attainments of the boys are not high, they struck me as being sound and thoroughly useful. A little further development, the enlargement of the buildings, increased teaching power, and the stimulus of examination, or of an exhibition to a high school, would enable this school, under its present management, to fulfil the purposes of its foundation with complete success. It is to be wished that the trustees could be empowered to appropriate a larger portion of the joint resources of the hospital and school to the purpose of increasing the usefulness of the latter.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. viii. 724. A. D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent dated 25th June 1561, Queen Elizabeth gave licence to Rev. R. Pursglove * (the last prior of Guisborough) to found a grammar school and almshouse or hospital for the instruction of youth, and support and relief of poor persons, in the town of Guisburn (now

* Also founder of Tideswell Grammar School, Derbyshire.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Guisborough) in Cleveland, to consist of two wardens, a schoolmaster well skilled in grammar learning, and certain poor persons, who should be a body corporate. School and almshouse established by deed of Robert Pursglove, 11th August 1561, to consist of two wardens, a schoolmaster, and twelve poor, six of each sex; and statutes given. Founder gave lands at Bolam in Durham, Ellerby and Pickton in Cleveland, besides rents issuing out of lands in the same places and elsewhere. Founder's gift augmented by other smaller benefactions, consisting of lands and small rents; and some of the property has been exchanged. (The almspeople receive in addition the rents of a house in York under Rev. R. Lumley's charity (1694), which in 1822 was let at 20*l.* a year.)

School Property.—School buildings confined; master's house well adapted to its purpose.

Property of Charity.—429a. 3r. 8p. of land at Bolam in parish of Gainford in Durham, and Smeaton in Yorkshire; and (in 1865) 2,562*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* consols. Income (in 1864) 466*l.* 14*s.* 4½*d.* gross.; 367*l.* 2*s.* 5½*d.* net. (The income subsequently to 1864 was increased by 13*l.* 8*s.*, dividends on additional consols). Applied to school (in 1864), 50*l.* In 1866, head master received 15*l.* additional; and 5*l.* was allowed for playground.

Objects of Trust.—A priest or unmarried layman with 10*l.* for wages, to teach freely in the free school all scholars coming to learn in the same. Each scholar to pay an admission fee of 4*d.*, and nothing more except of free will, Twelve almspeople to have 12*d.* a week each, and 40*l.* a year among them for clothing; and as the lands increased in value, the profits to be given to the poor people. (Founder's statutes.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Rules of grammar and Latin books in statutes mentioned. Some of the scholars to teach reading to the lowest form. (Founder's statutes.)

Government and Masters.—Founder's statutes not now strictly observed. School property managed, and studies and discipline regulated by a board consisting of patron (heir of the survivor of two first wardens named by founder), two wardens (elected annually from residents in Guisbro' or Cleveland by the board), and school master, who is appointed by patron, or, him failing, by wardens.

Master must be a priest in orders, not a Scotchman or stranger. If no priest can be had, then a layman, unmarried, may be master. He must be well skilled in grammar learning.

Present master is the incumbent of Upleatham.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—One, receiving from endowment 50*l.*, (also in 1866, 15*l.* for other services) from school fees 114*l.*

Day Scholars.—Twenty-eight boys, of whom 25 are under 14 years of age, sons of farmers and tradesmen, some from 3 and 5 miles distance. Fees for schoolwork (under 10 years), 3 guineas for general work, 4 guineas above that age; music and French each 4 guineas, and drawing 2 guineas (these three subjects optional). Fires 3*s.* yearly.

Boarders.—One at present. Terms, 26*l.* for board and schoolwork; washing, 2 guineas.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified separately for each subject. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious education at master's discretion. School work begins and ends with prayers from liturgy.

Promotion by marks and weekly examinations. Prizes given half-yearly.

Punishments: caning, impositions, detention from playground.

Playground: 30 acres rented by master, where cricket and football are played.

[No scholars of the school undergraduates at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, 41 weeks per annum, 28 hours per week, 26 hours play time per week.

Account of Receipts and Expenditure for Year ending 20 Sept. 1864.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Balance	438	7	2
Arrears	50	0	0
Rents, one year	378	0	0
Feefarm rents	25	5	4½
Dividends on 2,115*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* consols	63	9	0
	955	1	6½

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Error in last account	4	6	0
Income Tax (past two years)	0	11	6
Dinner on rent-day	3	5	10
Rent dinner	3	3	0
Warden's journeys and expenses	4	18	4
Solicitor's bill	36	12	8
Repairs to farm	29	15	4
Repairs to hospital	14	11	10
Repairs to school	2	18	11
12 poor people, and nurse at 3*s.* 5*d.* per week	169	0	0
Clothing for same	35	11	8
Schoolmaster	50	0	0
Invested in consols 300*l.*, and banker's commission 15*s.*	300	15	0
Balance	299	11	5½
	955	1	6½

Governors (1867.)

Patron: John Rocliffe Lee, Esq., 30 Colmore Row, Birmingham.

Wardens: Rev. Joseph Ibbetson, M.A., Ayton in Cleveland.
Captain Thomas Chaloner, R.N., Longhull, Guisbro'.

Head Master: Rev. Thomas Harrison Dixon, M.A., Guisbro'.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		M.		M.			Y.		M.		M.			Y.		M.		M.	
Religious Knowledge.	29	3	—	12	13	1	10	—	10	Stillingfleet's Xtn. Rel. half the Book.	10	11	1	10	—	10	1st and 2d Part of Dalton's Xtn. Rel.	7	10	3	10	—	30	Church Catechism.
Greek - -	3	2	—	1	13	4	15	2	80	Xenophon's Anab., Bk. 1st; Wordsworth's Gk. Gr. to Verbs .	2	11	4	15	2	80	Greek Test., Pt. of St. John's Gosp.; Valpy's Greek Gr. to the end of τύπτω.							
Latin - -	17	3	1 g^na p. qr. when mr. is req^d.	6	13	6	15	3	120	Cæsar, 1 Bk.; Pt. of 1st Bk. of Æneid; Ellis's 1st and 2d Pts.; Pts. of Arnold's & Kennedy's.	7	12	6	10	3	90	Jacob's Latin Reader, and Easy Latin Exs.	4	10	6	10	—	60	Bryce's L. Reader.
French -	5	1		5	12	3	15	—	45	30 Lessons of Arnold's 1st French Book.														
Arithmetic -	29	3		6	13	3	30	—	90	Calder's, Smith's, and Davis's Ariths.; Read, Decimal Fractions.	15	12	4	30	—	120	Davis's Arith. (Fractions and Proportion).	8	10	4	30	—	120	Davis's Arithmetic, Simple and Com. Rules.
Book-keeping	2	1	—	2	14	—	—	—	—	Swan's Book-keeping (Single Entry).														
Mensuration & Surveying.	6	1	—	6	13	3	30	—	90	Nesbit's Mensuration (Superficies).														
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	9	1	—	9	13	3	20	—	60	Euclid 1st Book; and Lund's Algebra to Simple Equations.														
History - -	26	3	—	12	13	3	15	—	45	Collier's Eng. Hy., and Hutchinson's.	9	12	3	15	—	45	Collier's Hy. and Pinnock's Catech.	5	10	3	15	—	45	Pinnock's Catech.
Geography -	27	3	—	11	13	3	15	—	45	Anderson's Geography, great part of Europe.	10	12	3	15	—	45	Cornwell's Geography, Europe.	6	10	3	15	—	45	Cornwell's Geog.
English Grammar.	26	2	—	19	13	1	15	2	25	Lennie's Grammar, the greater part.	7	12	3	15	5	70	Lennie's Grammar, the greater part.							
English Composition.	26	2	—	16	13	1	15	—	15	Cornwell's Eng. Comp.	10	12	1	15	—	15	Cornwell's Eng. Comp.							
Reading -	29	3	—	16	13	4	45	—	180	Curtis's Poetl. Reader;	10	12	10	30	—	360	As 1st Class - -	3	9	10	15	—	150	Chambers's Eng. Reading Lessons.
Writing - -	29	1	—	—	13	5	30	—	150	Baker's Scripture														
Music* - -	4	1	1 g^na a qr.	4	11	3	30	—	360	Lessons, &c.														
Drawing -	5	1	10/ do.	5	11	2	H. 1½	—	180															

Kirkby-in-Cleveland Grammar School.

Mr. J. G. Fitch's Report.

It does not appear that this school was ever very successful as a grammar school. It is the only place of education in a small village, and receives boys and girls, of the class usually found in parochial schools. The will of the founder provides that all children of residents in Kirkby shall be taught gratuitously; and 22 scholars are admitted on that footing. The poorer children from neighbouring parishes pay 3*d.* and 4*d.* per week; and the sons of farmers are charged 6*d.*, 7*d.*, or 8*d.* per week according to their standing in the school. At one time, within the memory of the present master, there were six scholars who learned Latin; but the instruction is now wholly elementary.

Twenty-one boys and 26 girls were present on the day of my visit. They are arranged in four classes, and the master avails himself of the services of monitors, who are however unpaid. In the lower classes a large proportion do not attempt to write or cypher, and in the higher the attainments are of a humble kind. The reading is chiefly in the New Testament; and is not generally elucidated by much questioning; the writing is cramped and poor, owing to a premature eagerness on the part of the children to write "running hand." The boys were however working diligently at elementary arithmetic, and four or five of them could solve a rather difficult sum in the compound rules. The order and obedience of the scholars are very satisfactory; and within a very narrow range they are working to good purpose. There is no provision for teaching sewing to the girls, and the master complains much of the difficulty of obtaining suitable books. The schoolroom too is inconvenient, and too small for the number of scholars.

The trustees inform me that the teaching of the Church catechism is insisted on in all cases, although the master says that one or two of the paying scholars have been exempted at the request of their parents. The trustees would not be disposed to permit such a departure from the rules, in the case of free scholars, who enjoy the benefit of the charity. There is nothing in the will of Henry Edmonds, the founder, to justify rules so stringent, for although he desires his representative to choose "an honest and "learned grammar schoolmaster, conformable to the Church of "England," he does not either expressly or by implication limit the advantages of his bequest to the children of Church of England parents.

The endowment here cannot be said to be wasted, since it provides a house and a settled income for a diligent and useful teacher. But if it did not exist, there would probably be a good national school, better premises, and better teaching; the girls would be taught to sew, and the people would be required to pay fees, as they are quite able to do. In all these respects a change would be an improvement.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 2, 802. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of H. Edmonds, Esq., dated 17th June 1708, whereby he devised lands in Broughton, in parish of Kirkby, to be settled upon master; and release of F. Edmonds, Esq., 5th October, 1824, confirming to trustees the land given by testator to school.

School Property.—55*l.* per annum, net 50*l.*, being the rent of a farm (containing 34a. 2r. 31p. and allotment of 3a. 0r. 4p.) held by the trustees of the school.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of an honest and learned grammar schoolmaster, conformable to the Church of England, for the teaching, instructing, and training up all children within the township of Kirkby, and all the children of poor of the parish of Kirkby, whose parents through poverty pay no rates to church or poor.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and English.

Government and Masters.—The churchwardens of Kirkby, and the rectors of Stokesley and Kirkby, the vicar of Kirkby, and the lord of the manor of Kirkby (J. Emerson, Esq., of Easby Hall), are trustees *ex officio*. The master and vicar of Kirkby exercise control over the whole management of the school, but the other trustees are consulted, when necessary.

Master must be a member of the Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary school.

Masters.—One, receiving from endowment 50*l.*, and from school fees 10*l.*

Day Scholars.—Fifty-one boys and girls, of whom 30 are under 10 years of age, the rest under 14 years. Foundationers pay 6*d.* yearly for fire. Non-parishioners pay from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, according to age and character of instruction required.

Instruction, Discipline, &c. — School merely elementary. Knowledge of alphabet required on admission.

School work begins and ends with prayers from liturgy. There is a Sunday school. All scholars attend church on Sundays.

Punishments: tasks and caning.

No playground. There is a school library, open to all.

School time, 43 weeks per annum, 33 hours per week.

Kirkby Ravensworth Grammar School.

Mr. J. G. Fitch's Report.

The endowment here is for the joint maintenance of the hospital of S. John the Baptist, of four small elementary schools in neighbouring townships, and of a grammar school in Kirkby Hill. The estates are considerable, and the proportion available for the purposes of the grammar school amounts to about 250*l.* per annum. The school is at present in charge of a clergyman, the Rev. J. Wood. He has a freehold house attached to the school, but does not receive boarders. It appears that the numbers have declined; as the Commissioners in 1822 reported that there were 50 scholars. The average attendance is now said to be about 30; and 22 boys were present on the day of my visit.

The school is divided into two portions, of which the lower is under the care of an assistant master who holds a certificate. In this division there were 12 scholars, whose reading, writing, and general knowledge of English rudiments were rather below par. They appeared to me deficient in the knowledge of notation, in the power to discriminate the parts of speech, as well as in that interest in their studies which is generally found among the pupils in good elementary schools. Similar deficiencies became apparent when the 10 boys in the upper division were examined. Three of them were reading Virgil with moderate correctness, and two were translating simple sentences from a Latin delectus. None were learning Greek, Euclid, or algebra; and the general knowledge of arithmetic, of history, and of the meaning of such words as occurred in Goldsmith's History of England, which they were reading, was very unsatisfactory. The school seemed to me to lack animation, method, and steadiness of purpose. None of its work was done with finish or care. The schoolroom is old and poorly furnished, and the village green serves as the only playground.

It appears that the governing body of the school is *ex officio* the patron of the neighbouring living of East Cowton; and that it has been customary to regard this piece of preferment as a sort of retiring pension to the head master of the school. The present incumbent was formerly the head master; and his successor in the mastership will probably succeed to the living if he survives.

The educational advantages derived from this wealthy endowment are wholly inadequate to its amount. But the nature and administration of the trust do not encourage any hope of improvement. The wardens who constitute during their two years term of office the governing body of both school and hospital are still chosen by the antiquated process thus described in the founder's will:—

"Upon the feast of the decollation of S. John the Baptist, the rector, vicar, or curate of the parish, and the master of the school, shall meet in the upper hall of the almshouse or hospital, with six of the gravest and honestest men of the said parish, being parishioners, whom the rector and the wardens of the parish church have

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

thought meet to be chosen, and no more (the old wardens being excluded); and the door being shut, the names and surnames of the said six men shall be written upon several scrolls of paper of the like form, and being enclosed, and wrapped in round wax after the manner of balls of the same bulk, shall be put altogether into a pitcher or pot covered and shut; and the said rector shall take out of the said pitcher two balls, as chance shall offer them, and shall open them, and those two men whose names shall be written upon the two scrolls so drawn out and opened shall be wardens for the two years following and no longer."

This method of election appears to be regarded with much reverence by the inhabitants, and the whole apparatus of "pitcher or pot" and waxen balls is kept in the church, and was shown to me. Since the parish is not populous, the effect of the scheme is often to invest very unsuitable persons with serious responsibility. The post of warden is much valued, as an allowance of 12*l.* per annum, and a fee for every attendance, are attached to it. At the time of my visit one of the wardens was the master of the little village school at Helwith, the other was a small farmer in the neighbourhood. These two persons, with the head master, have the entire management of both grammar school and hospital, and are the landlords of the estates and the keepers of the keys. The incumbent of the parish is not on the trust.

An entirely new constitution will be needed before this important charity can be placed on a satisfactory footing.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 629. A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Rev. John Dakyn, who under authority of letters patent of Philip and Mary, dated 26th October 1555, incorporating the institution under the name of "the wardens, master of the scholars, and poor of the almshouse or hospital of St. John Baptist of Kirkby Ravensworth," founded a school and hospital in Kirkby Ravensworth, and gave statutes, dated 11th May 1556.

By decree of Commissioners (1805), confirmed by Lord Chancellor 24th November 1808, schoolmasters were to be appointed or continued for the several villages of Helwith, Dalton, and Ravensworth, in the parish of Kirkby Ravensworth, and village of East Cowton, and paid out of the Charity estate. A scheme of the Court, 12th July 1844, extended the instruction to be given in the Grammar School.

Property of Charity.—Endowment consists of impropriate rectory and advowson of vicarage of East Cowton, and an estate there, fee-farm rent of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* payable in respect of tithes of Newton in Wintringham, tithe of sheaves and corn of Thirkleby, an estate near Richmond, and one in Kirkby Ravensworth. By the Commissioners' decree of 1803, the income is to be distributed as follows: one fifteenth to be reserved for repairs, wardens' salaries, &c.; and of the remainder, one-third to be given to education, and the rest to the almspeople and poor. The educational third to be divided into 28 parts; of which the grammar schoolmaster to have fifteen, the usher to have five, the Helwith schoolmaster to have one, Dalton three, Ravensworth two, and East Cowton two. Of the two-thirds, six-sevenths to be expended in food and clothing, &c., and the rest distributed among the poor of the parish in money, unless it be required to meet extraordinary charges not covered by the reserved fifteenth.

By average of 1863, 1864,* the gross income from rents and tithes was 1,143*l.*; of which 245*l.* 11*s.* was applied to grammar school, 104*l.* 4*s.* to elementary schools. School buildings adjoining churchyard, and four feet below its level Rooms damp and close. School-room too small. A residence for head master. Wardens and poor have advowson of East Cowton (202*l.* a year), to which schoolmaster has claim to be appointed if he has held office for ten years.

Objects of Trust.—As regards the school, a schoolmaster to say mass every Sunday and holiday, and at least twice a week, and freely without exacting of money or other gains, to instruct the children of the parish and all others resorting to him. (Founder's statutes.)

School open to all boys of the age of eight years and upwards, or who can read English sufficiently well. Such boys entitled to be instructed gratuitously in grammar, and also English writing, arithmetic, &c. (Scheme 1845.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar, rhetoric, and verse (founder's statutes); Latin and Greek, ancient and modern history, geography, mathematics, English reading, writing, and arithmetic (scheme 1845).

Government and Masters.—Founder's statutes, modified by decree of Commissioners, 1805, and as regards instruction by scheme of Court of Chancery, 1845. Many Statutes repealed by Reformation and change of times. Two wardens elected by parishioners (*see Ass. Com. Rep.*) and the head master, form a board of trustees. Wardens with the curate and churchwardens appoint and for unreasonable absence or immorality wardens and curate dismiss master. Head master manages interior discipline of school.

Head master must be in full orders, and "learned and skilled in grammar." Assistants must be members of the Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master receiving 181*l.* per annum. Usher about 60*l.*

Day Scholars.—37 boys receiving free instruction, chiefly sons of farmers and farm labourers.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys must read the Latin grammar on admission. School classified by groups of subjects. Work occasionally altered to suit particular cases. Children of dissenters taught the articles and Church Cathechism, unless parents object. Prayers before and after school from the liturgy. No lessons or Sunday.

Promotion by seniority (occasionally) and marks. Weekly examinations by head master; no prizes.

Punishments; caning (public), detention, and impositions.

No playground. Boys play on the adjoining village green.

One scholar within last five years gone to Trinity College, Dublin. [One at Cambridge in May 1867.]

School-time, 42 weeks *per annum*, in summer 32½ hours per week, in winter 30 hours per week.

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* ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on average of the Two Years ending 29th August 1864.

N.B.—The sums given in the accounts have been here halved to represent one year's expenses.

RECEIPTS.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Balance received from late wardens (half)	96	7	0
Rents	790	7	0
Tithes	352	14	4½
	1,239	8	4½

EXPENDITURE.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Repairs	262	14	4½
Rates and taxes	35	18	5
Management expenses	36	5	11¾
Hospital monthly payments	513	2	6
Hospital sundries	31	11	0¼
Grammar school	242	0	8
Elementary schools	102	16	3
Master's income tax	4	19	1½
Balance (half)	10	0	0
	1,239	8	4½

The balance in hand on Aug. 29, 1864, was 20*l.*, and the wardens had not then received their yearly salaries of 12*l.* each for two years.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

GOVERNORS.

Wardens (1865–1866):
Robt. Bainbridge, Farmer, Dalton.
Roger Kirkbride, Schoolmaster and Farmer, Helwith Market.

Wardens (1867–1868):
Ralph Fenwick, Farmer, Gayles.
Christopher Plews, Farmer, Washton.

Head Master:
Rev. Joshua Wood, M.A. Trinity College, Dublin, Kirkby Hill.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Joiner & Innkeeper	Kirkby Ravensworth.	No distance.
,, ,, - 2	Farm Labourer -	Holme House, Manfield.	9 miles.
,, ,, - 3	Farmer - -	Park Side, Gayles	2½ ,,
,, ,, - 4	Do. - -	Park House, Barmingham.	5 ,,
,, ,, - 5	Innkeeper & Blacksmith.	Newsham -	3 ,,
,, ,, - 6	Farmer - -	Layton, West -	2¼ ,,
,, ,, - 7	Do. - -	Do. - -	2¼ ,,
,, ,, - 8	Do. - -	Gingerfield, Richmond, Yorks.	3½ ,,
,, ,, - 9	Do. - -	Thornbury Hill, near Doncaster.	100 ,,
,, ,, - 10	Shoemaker - -	Gayles - -	1 ,,
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Gayles - -	1 ,,
,, ,, - 2	Gamekeeper -	Dalton - -	2 ,,
,, ,, - 3	Farmer - -	Gayles - -	1 ,,
,, ,, - 4	Do. - -	Do. - -	1 ,,
,, ,, - 5	Agricult. Labourer	Washton - -	1 ,,
,, ,, - 6	Do. - -	Do. - -	1 ,,
,, ,, - 7	Farmer - -	Foxwell, Ravensworth.	2 ,,
,, ,, - 8	Agricult. Labourer	Washton Springs	2 ,,
,, ,, - 9	Farmer - -	Gayles Fields -	2 ,,
,, ,, - 10	Do. - -	Ravensworth -	1 ,,

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by Boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Recommendation for honors in classics, and 2nd of 1st class in divinity, in Trin. Col., Dublin.
Honors in mathematics, Trinity College, Dublin.
Recommendation for honors in classics and mathematics, Trin. Col., Dublin.
Scholarship, Durham.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	tatistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Division in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Division in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	37	2	—	16	13	2	1	2	2	Four Gospels and Acts; Ch. Catechism; latter ½ Epistles, Gospels, and Collects; 39 Articles.	21	10½	2	1	2	2	Book of Gen. & Gospels; Catechism (Ch.), Coll., Epistle, and Gospel.							
Greek	1	1	—	1	17	4	½	4	2	Xenophon's Cyropædia; ½ of Book I.; Greek Del. (Valpy).														
Latin	16	3	—	5	15	—	—	—	9½	4, 5, 6 Books of Virgil; Sallust.	6	12	6	1½	6	9½	Lat. Del. (Valpy); Hen's. 1st Lat. Book (Arnold).	7	10	6	⅔	6	4½	Eton Lat. Gram. (Edwards); Lat. Gram. (Valpy).
Arithmetic	37	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	Walkinghame, Colenso, Barnard Smith.	8	11	8	1¼	8	9½	Irish Arithmetic	13	10	8	1¼	8	10½	Irish School Arith.
Book-keeping	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hutton.														
Mensuration & Surveying.	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nesbitt.														
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	5	—	—	5	15	—	—	—	—	Colenso and Barnard Smith.														
Natural History.	16	1	—	16	13	1	1	1	1	Such as is contained in 5th Book of Irish Nat. Ed.														
History	16	1	—	16	13	—	—	—	—	Pinnock's Goldsmith, supplemented orally from Macaulay, White, &c., &c.														
Geography	37	3	—	16	13	1	¾	1	¾	"Irish Nat. Ed." Geog., supplemented orally from various works.	8	11	2	¾	2	1½	As contained in 4th Irish Reading Bk., and orally.	13	10	2	⅔	2	1½	As contained in 3rd Irish Reading Bk. and orally.
English Grammar.	37	3	—	16	13	2	½	2	1	Murray's and Lennie's, supplemented orally.	8	11	2	¾	2	1½	Irish School Grammar	13	10	2	¾	2	1½	Orally.
English Literature.	32	—	—	11	13	—	—	—	—	"Irish Nat. Ed." Books	8	11	1	1	1	1	Irish Reading Books.	13	10	1	1	1	1	3rd Irish Rdng. Bk.
English Composition.	37	2	—	16	—	—	—	—	2	- - - -	8	11	4	1	4	4½	- - - -	13	10	4	1	4	4	
Reading	37	2	—	14	13	—	—	—	—	"I. N. E." Bks., Hist., &c.	10	11	4	⅔	4	3	4th Irish Reading Book	13	10	4	⅔	4	3	3rd Irish Rdng Bk.
Writing	37	2	—	14	13	4	1	4	4	- - - -	10	11	5	1	5	5	- - - -	13	10	5	1	5	5	

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

KIRK LEATHAM SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

The school on this foundation has long ceased to exist; so long, that I could find no one in the village who could point out the site of the old schoolroom. Carlisle (1818) reported that the school had been discontinued more than 30 years; that the building was occupied in tenements by various servants to Lady Turner; that the sinecure office of master, with a salary of 100*l.*, was held by her ladyship's steward, and that of usher, with 50*l.* a year, by the clergyman of the parish. The affairs of the trust have been in the hands of the Court of Chancery. A scheme for the resuscitation of the school is maturing, though somewhat slowly. I subjoin a letter received in reply to my inquiries on the subject from the solicitor to the patron:—

"My client, Mr. Arthur Henry Turner Newcomen of Kirkleatham, has forwarded me your letter of the 17th instant, with instructions to reply thereto. The management of the school has, as you are doubtless aware, been the subject of proceedings in Chancery for many years past, and so long ago as the 31st July 1855 a scheme for the future management and regulation of it was approved by the Court of Chancery. Strange to say, however, the circumstance was never in any way communicated to the trustees until a few months ago, when, upon my investigating the title to the Kirkleatham estate in consequence of Mr. Newcomen attaining 21, I discovered the position in which matters stood. A meeting of the trustees was immediately summoned, when the provisions of the scheme were brought under their notice, and they are now through me endeavouring to complete arrangements with the solicitors of the Attorney-General for having the matter taken out of the Court, and for giving effect to the provisions of the scheme. It is proposed to erect the school forthwith, and to give effect to the scheme generally. For your further information I send herewith a printed copy of the scheme."

It appears that the Charity Commission has only recently become cognizant of the affairs of this trust, and of the long delay in carrying into effect the scheme which was sanctioned by the Court of Chancery in 1855.

The course in which new schemes established by the Court for the government of such charities are commonly put into their first operation appears to have been for some reason deviated from, and the solicitors engaged for private parties in the proceedings were relied on for taking those measures: but they seem in an extraordinary manner to have omitted the communications proper to be made to the newly appointed trustees, and to have assumed to conduct measures on their own authority towards the re-establishment of the school which have not even been effectual for their object, more especially the proceedings conducted by them for securing to the charity the new site on which the school buildings are directed by the Court to be reconstructed were found to have

been defective. These matters, however, were brought to the knowledge of the agent of the Attorney-General early in the year 1865, and the Charity Commissioners have been assured by him that the acquisition of the site still under the control of the Court will be very shortly completed, and the amount of income accumulated by the receiver of the Court must be more than amply sufficient to complete the buildings on a very satisfactory and substantial scale.

The Commissioners hope that the school will be now effectually re-established without further delay, under the order of the Court (so far as its jurisdiction will extend) or the supervision of their own board.

To this I may add that, although the village of Kirkleatham itself is not likely to furnish suitable candidates for a superior school, it is a healthy and not ineligible centre for a good boarding school, as the great towns of Stockton and Middlesborough, and the rising watering places of Redcar and Saltburn, are within easy distance. All these places are very destitute of educational endowments, and the rich resources of Kirkleatham might easily be rendered available for their benefit.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. viii. 743. A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Sir W. Turner, knight, Lord Mayor of London, who by will gave, in certain events which happened, 1,000*l.* for building a free school near hospital, 2,000*l.* to be settled for schoolmaster, and 1,000*l.* to be settled for usher. 1,000*l.*, similarly given by same will for an impracticable object, was directed by decree of Court of Chancery, 31st January 1710, to be applied to building school.

In pursuance of this decree, his nephew and heir, Cholmeley Turner, expended an additional sum in the building, and set apart certain lands and hereditaments, containing 553a. 2r. 23p., then rented at 150*l.* a year, in lieu of the said 3,000*l.* for the master and usher. By an Act for settling these charities, passed in 31 Geo. 2. (1757), the school was united with the hospital founded at Kirkleatham by Sir W. Turner under letters patent dated 2nd March 1678. By scheme of the Court of Chancery, approved 31st July 1855, the property and management of the school is separated from that of the hospital. The scheme states that a site at East Coatham for new school buildings has been agreed to be given by Teresa Newcomen, the then owner of manor.

School Property.—553a. 2r. 23p. of land at Brereton in county of Durham. Income in 1861, according to the account of the receiver of the Court of Chancery, was 410*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* gross. Of this 206*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* was spent in repairs and drainage, and 35*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* in management. The balance each year was paid to the accountant general.

The old school buildings were near the hospital. They contained accommodation for master, usher, and numerous boarders.

New buildings have been (1869) erected at East Coatham in accordance with scheme, at a cost of about 4,400*l.* They stand upon about two acres of ground, and comprise school and house for master, with dormitories, dining hall, library, lavatories, &c.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a free school near the hospital, with provision for a master and usher (Sir W. Turner's will). Sixteen foundation scholars, nominated by owner (or owners, in rotation) of manor of Kirkleatham, or in default by the trustees, to be educated gratuitously. Must be more than eight and less than twelve years old when admitted, and may not stay beyond seventeen years old. Other boys of good character, whose parents will provide

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

them with decent clothing and necessary books, to be admitted, paying fee of not more than 4*l.* a year for the regular instruction (scheme 1855).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—No boys to be admitted but such as are first well instructed in the English tongue. The master and usher to be skilled and expert in the Latin and Greek languages. (Rules purporting to have been made by founder's heir, but not signed.) The principles of the Christian religion according to the doctrine of the Church of England, Greek, Latin, French, and German languages, principles of natural philosophy, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, reading, and writing, and such other languages, arts, and sciences as the visitor may think expedient. Care to be taken to respect the religious scruples of the parents or friends of scholars who are not of the Church of England. The foundation scholars to attend Church of England services on Sundays.

Government and Masters.—The scheme of 1855 appoints a body of trustees, consisting of the owner of the manor of Kirkleatham and the incumbent of East Coatham *ex officio*, and four residents within fourteen miles of the schoolhouse. Vacancies to be filled by appointment made by the surviving trustees with sanction of Charity Commissioners. By sect. 4. of the scheme "until (if "ever) Parliament shall make the trustees a corporation, the charity property "shall be and remain vested in the existing corporation of 'the governor, "brethren and sisters, visitor, master, and usher of the hospital and free school "of Turner's hospital and free school of the foundation of Sir William Turner, "knight.' (sic.) But the said corporation shall not, as holding the legal estate, "interfere with the management of the said property, but shall hold the same "upon trust for the trustees for the time being, and to permit the same to be "disposed of and managed by and under the exclusive control of the trustees "for the time being, and so that such trustees shall have power to use the name "of the said corporation in all proceedings against tenants or others in which "any objection might be raised on account of the estate of the trustees being "equitable only."

The owner of the manor of Kirkleatham to be visitor (as well as trustee).

The head and second masters to be members of Church of England, and appointed by owner of manor of Kirkleatham, or (in default for three months) by trustees. Head master must be a graduate in one of the English Universities; he is to have a residence, and to receive 100*l.* for salary, and three-eighths of the capitation fees, and may take as many boarders as trustees may approve; the boarders to pay the same fee for instruction as day scholars, and to be educated in common with them. The head master may fix his own terms for boarding. If required by the trustees he must find the second master a convenient room in his house, and board him on terms agreed between them. The second master is to receive 60*l.* a year for salary, three-eighths of the capitation fees, and 1*l.* per annum from the head master for each boarder.

An annual examination to be held by a graduate of one of the English universities appointed by the trustees.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1869.

School (re-opened at Midsummer) contains 53 boys in all, of whom 47 are day scholars (six foundationers) and six boarders (one foundationer).

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Lord of the Manor of Kirkleatham.
Rev. Thos. Robson, Marske.
Rev. R. L. Page, Incumbent of East Coatham.
John T. Wharton, Esq., Skelton Castle.
Charles W. Newcomen, Esq., Kirkleatham Hall.
Colonel Challoner, Long Hull, near Guisborough.

Clerk to Trustees:

Joseph Dodds, Solicitor, Stockton-on-Tees.

Head Master:

Rev. John Davey, B.A. (from Hertford Grammar School).

Lartington School.—Parish of Romaldkirk.

Mr. J. G. Fitch's Report.

The little endowment here is employed in the maintenance of a small school, now under the care of a mistress. The patron and trustee is the lord of the manor, the Rev. T. Witham, a Roman catholic clergyman. The schoolroom is of convenient size, but it is in a disgracefully dirty and neglected condition, the desks and furniture being much out of repair. My visit was paid on a hot day in June, and I found the mistress and 13 little children huddled round a stove in the middle of the room, in which was a large fire. There were seven boys and six girls; and their knowledge was of the most meagre and worthless kind. Nothing appears to be done in the school with tolerable neatness, or any care or intelligence. Two of the children could put down a few numbers from dictation, and several of them could read an easy book freely. There were two or three filthy copy books, but no other signs of work. The mistress says she now and then gives the children a lesson to "learn off" at home, but that the parents do not care about it, nor encourage the children to learn.

A small fee of 1*d.* a week is exacted from the children, and this sum, together with the amount of 12*l.* derived from the endowment, constitutes the whole revenue of the teacher.

Mr. Witham's agent (Mr. W. H. Scarre of Lartington) informs me (June 1866) that the endowment of 12*l.* is paid to the mistress as part of her salary. "The school pence goes for firing and "books, and is about 4*l.* per annum. Mr. Witham makes good "the mistress's salary to 40*l.* per annum."

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 665. A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—John Parkin, yeoman, gave 60*l.* many years before 1686. Francis Applebye gave 40*l.*, and he and other inhabitants built school, and in 1686 100*l.* was spent in purchasing rentcharge (redeemable on repayment) of 6*l.* a year out of lands at Cragg, in Lartington; reduced in 1719 to 5*l.* Further endowed by W. Hutchinson, Esq., by his will in 1693, with 50*l.*, and by Thomas Maire with 100*l.*; both which sums were, by deed 22d November 1798, invested in a rent of 7*l.* (redeemable by repayment) charged on lands at High Cragg, in Lartington.

School Property.—Income 12*l.* No house.

Objects of Trust.—To teach youth and scholars of township and manor of Lartington.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English, Latin, Greek.

Government and Masters.—The Rev. Thomas Witham (a Roman Catholic clergyman) has the sole control of the school, which, however, is connected with the Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary school, under a dame, who receives 12*l.* from the endowment, and about 28*l.* from the patron. The school pence, about 4*l.* per annum, is spent in coals and firing.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

OLD MALTON FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

There are no trustees here, as the head master is a "corporation sole." He receives the income, amounting to about 100*l.*, and lets the school premises to a tenant for 20*l.* per annum. This arrangement appears to have received the sanction of the late Archbishop Harcourt, the patron. The master has a private boarding school in a house at Norton more than a mile out of the town; at which day scholars are admitted at 6*l.* 6*s.* per annum. There are 14 such boys now in attendance, and the head master says that he considers the Latin and Greek to be gratuitous, and a payment to be made for English education. None of the scholars can, however, be said to enjoy any exclusive privileges; the charges for both boarding and tuition being uniform to all pupils alike, whether residents in the town or not, and being at the same time fully equal to the ordinary charges in a private school. The school is a very respectable private academy, well officered and soundly taught. But the parishioners complain that it is in no sense a public school, and that the town receives no benefit from the foundation. Some of them are indignant at the closing of the old school premises, and at the removal of the head master to a village which is not easily accessible, and which is in fact in the East Riding.

The will of Archbishop Holgate, the founder, is peremptory on the subject of gratuitious education. It specifies that the master shall teach without taking any stipend or exaction of the scholars. "He is also to be versed in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, "and chiefly to have good knowledge in the Latin tongue and "grammar, and shall daily read and teach grammar, and good "authors of the Latin tongue, and authors translated into Latin "to the scholars as they should be able to receive the same."

Another provision of the will empowers the head master to "appoint an usher, and on the avoidance of the mastership, "this usher, if he shall be able to teach the school, is to be "nominated, and none other, to the office of master." The practical effect of this tenure to is give the head master virtually the power of appointing his successor, and even, if he desired it, of selling the office. There are traditions in the town which seem to indicate that this has happened more than once in the past history of the school.

The present property of the school consists of a rentcharge only; the fee simple of the estates originally bequeathed by the founder having been parted with by a former master for a fixed annual sum. This school is therefore less richly endowed than the other two on the same foundation at York and at Hemsworth. Some of the inhabitants appear to think that Malton has a claim upon the Hemsworth estates for some assistance in the building of a new school.

It is proposed to erect a middle class school, which might be grafted on to the present endowment, and so become with

the aid of a public subscription a great central college for the North Riding. It is not to be doubted that among the land holders and country gentlemen there would be great liberality in contributing to the establishment of such a college; and munificent promises of aid have already been made. But before any project of this kind can be carried out, it will be necessary to remove many of the statutory restrictions on the endowment. In the present state of the law it is difficult to see on what footing a purely proprietary body could ally itself with the present foundation; or what would be the condition of the property, of which one portion was the estate of an ancient charity, and another that of a joint stock company. In the event of the failure of the enterprise very serious difficulties would arise in determining the share of responsibility to be borne respectively by the shareholders and by the head master, who holds a freehold office.

Since the time of my visit, I learn that the head master, the Rev. W. Pound, has resigned his office, and removed his private establishment and pupils to a distant part of the country. At the request of the inhabitants the Archbishop of York has enjoined the new master to reside in the old premises, which have been hitherto in the occupation of a farmer. The schoolroom, however, is small and inconvenient, and wholly inadequate to the wants of the town; and the present constitution of the trust is very unfavourable to the proper development of the school either for higher or for secondary education.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 669. A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed of Archbishop Holgate (dated 4th May 1547), under licence given by Letters Patent, dated 24th October 1546, by which schoolmaster was incorporated (*see York, Holgate's School, p.* 429). Schoolmaster to pay 40*l.* yearly to organist of Old Malton church, and 4*l.* to organist of Walton church. Existing endowment consists of rentcharges settled in lieu of lands, and small allotment made, in pursuance of Enclosure Acts passed in 1769 and 1770.

School Property.—Rentcharges stated (in 1827) to amount to 92*l.* 10*s.*

School buildings in bad repair; with 2½ acres of land.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of free school of grammar in Old Malton.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Master to teach Hebrew, Greek, Latin, grammar, and other sciences and godly learning; with usher to teach lowest forms.

Government and Masters.—Nomination of master vested in Archbishop of York; in default of appointment within 20 days of the vacancy, Dean and Chapter of York; in default, Archdeacon of Cleveland and householders of Old Malton. Office vacated by drunkenness, &c. Usher to be appointed by master, but not dismissible by him, except for reasonable cause to be allowed by person having gift of mastership. Usher, if competent, or ushers from free school in York or Hemsworth, to have preference, if competent, for mastership on vacancies.

Master to be well versed in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. May be a layman, married or unmarried, or in orders.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of School in First Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

For recent history of school see Assistant Commissioner's report.

In 1867 a new master was appointed, and school re-established in Old Malton. In January 1868, twenty-one day scholars, and one boarder; all learning Greek, Latin, and mathematics.

Master (1864): Rev. W. Pound.
Master (1867): Rev. H. Garrett.

Masham Grammar and Free Schools.

Mr. J. G. Fitch's Report.

The scheme authorized by the Court of Chancery sanctioned a division of the school property between two schools. The original endowment contemplated one school only, but in 1822 the Charity Commissioners reported that the head master, who was a clergyman, kept a considerable classical school, and only exercised a general superintendence over the charity school in which the poorer children were taught by another master.

Since the establishment of the scheme the grammar school has once contained as many as 30 pupils, of whom ten, according to the testimony of the master, were learning Latin, and three learning Greek. Eight of the scholars once boarded in the master's house. The number is now reduced to 18, of whom none are boarders.

Sixteen scholars were present on the day of my visit. One is learning the elements of Latin. The rest of the instruction is that of a somewhat lifeless and inefficient elementary school. Only six of the boys could put down correctly an easy sum in addition, dictated in words; only four could work a simple sum in reduction. The reading, from a text book of English History, was dull and unintelligent, and the children evinced no familiarity with the contents of the book. The school did not appear to possess any books suitable for exercise in teaching reading. The copybooks were in fair, though not in good condition; and the attempt to elicit answers to elementary questions in English grammar proved to be a failure. The Church catechism is taught, but exceptions are made, if the parents desire it. There are no free scholars. The master's stipend is derived from the 44*l.* of endowment, and from fees varying from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* per quarter, graduated according to the subjects taught. He also enjoys the use of about half an acre of garden ground, the property of the trust. No dwelling house is provided.

It is difficult to understand that this school serves any useful purpose. It is next door to the national school, makes higher charges, attracts the children of a few of the richer parents, but does not teach nearly so well. In its material equipment and resources, as well as in the spirit in which it is managed, it is very inferior to an average primary school. It does not seem that there is a necessity for separating the classes of children who now come to the two schools. Here in the dale country, public opinion is less exacting in regard to social distinctions than in many other places, and the amalgamation of the two into one good school would probably be very advantageous. The resources derived from the endowment would, if properly applied, suffice to attract to the post of head master a trained man of superior attainments, qualified not only to superintend the elementary work done by an assistant and pupil teachers, but also to give higher instruction to all the children of farmers and tradesmen who

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

had passed with success through the ordinary curriculum of the elementary school.* Few plans can be more mischievous than that which engages two masters, each on a small stipend, to work side by side, and do separately, and as rivals, the work which would be better done in one school. And when the one teacher is invested with the special privileges of a freehold office, the fictitious title of grammar school teacher, and an immunity from all the usual obligations of a parish schoolmaster, the mischief becomes yet more apparent.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vi. 626. A.D. 1821.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Legacy of 500*l.* by will of O. Coates, Esq., 1748, and 20*l.* by codicil of same for Bibles and Prayer Books for the scholars on leaving school; of 100*l.* from Isabel Beckwith in 1735, to be laid out in land; of 200*l.* from Ann Danby in 1755; and gift of 225*l.* and rentcharge of 10*l.* a year, and schoolhouse and ground adjoining, by William Danby in 1760. Legacies were laid out in purchase of land and rentcharges, in and before 1760. About ten years later the endowments were divided between Grammar and Free School. Consols 232*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* left by W. Danby in 1815.

Property of Grammar School.—37a. 3r. 38p. of land, besides school garden (1 rood), a cottage, and rentcharge, of 10*l.* Total income, 45*l.* gross. School buildings not well adapted to their purpose. No residence for master.

Property of Free School.—A cottage and garden and 1a. 1r. of land, rentcharges amounting to 21*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, and 232*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* consols. No residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—A free charity school in Masham for instruction of 20 boys and 10 girls of poorest people of Masham, and for Bibles and Prayer Books for the scholars (Coates' will). Training of 5 poor boys, and finding them with books; those named Beckwith to be preferred (Beckwith's will). To repair the school, and payment of residue as a yearly bounty to head master as an encouragement for a person of learning, and other endowments, to settle at Masham, and take on him the instruction of the children of Masham town and parish in such learning as might be wanted and desired, the children to be taught at the expense of their parents. (W. Danby's deed, 1760, disposing also of A. Danby's legacy.)

By scheme of 1856, subject to control of committee, grammar school to be open to children of all resident inhabitants of the parish. The master not to charge higher capitation fees than trustees approve. The free school open to children of all resident inhabitants of the parish between ages of 7 and 16, able to read words of one syllable, paying fees not exceeding 2*d.* a week; preference to be given to five children of name of Beckwith. The yearly sum of 30*s.* to be applied to provide Bibles and Prayer Books for scholars.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—In grammar school, principles of Christian religion, Greek, Latin, French, mathematics, English composition and literature, sacred and profane history, and elementary subjects, and also such other languages, arts, and sciences as to committee may seem expedient. In free school, secular instruction to comprise reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, arithmetic, and such subjects of general and useful knowledge as committee, or Committee of Council, direct or authorize. Religious instruction to be consonant with doctrines of Church "as at present established" (scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme of Court of Chancery, dated 10th December 1856. Management and government of grammar school and free school and of endowments thereof respectively, and appointment and dismissal of

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* The scheme described on p. 218 (vol. ix.) of my General Report would be applicable, in all its essential features, to Masham.

masters thereof respectively, vested in a committee (three a quorum) consisting of vicar, lord of manor of Masham and Mashamshire, four churchwardens, and four other members of Church of England having a life estate in parish, or being resident annual subscribers of 20*s.* to free school (scheme).

Masters must be members of the Church of England.

State of Grammar School in First Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—One, with income of 45*l.* from endowment.

Day Scholars.—20 boys. All pay from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* a quarter; they pay 1*s.* yearly for fuel.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission children must know the alphabet. Classification separate for most subjects. School work modified in special cases. School opens and closes with prayers from liturgy. No Sunday lessons.

Half-yearly examination by master; no prizes.

Punishments; corporal, tasks, detention in school.

No playground.

School-time, 40 weeks *per annum*, 27½ hours per week.

The Bibles and Prayer Books above mentioned are given to poor children on Coates' foundation, who have been transferred to the free school, over which the trustees of both schools exercise some supervision.

LIST OF TRUSTEES of the Grammar School and of the Free School, Masham, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Rev. Thos. Hedley, M.A., Vicar of Masham.
Anne Holwell Danby Vernon Harcourt, Lady of the Manor of Masham and Mashamshire.
James Pulleine, Esq., Clifton Castle, Bedale.
John Timothy D'Arcy Hutton, Esq., Aldburgh Hall, Bedale.
John Fisher, Esq., Solicitor, Masham, Bedale.
The Churchwardens for the time being of the parish of Masham. Those for the present year are:
Thomas Mallaby, Masham.
John Fisher, Masham.
Thomas Edmundson, Nutwith Cote, near Masham.
William Raw, Ellington, near Masham.

Clerk to Trustees:
John Fisher, Solicitor, Masham.

Master of the Grammar School:
Henry Stubbs.

Master of Free School*:
William Lord (Certificated).

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* For Tabular Digest of information received from this School, see page 634.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

(GRAMMAR SCHOOL.)

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School during the last three years - 1	Farmer - -	Bramley Grange, near Masham.	4 miles.
,, ,, - 2	Cab Proprietor -	Masham - -	500 yards.
,, ,, - 3	Solicitor -	Do. - -	500 ,,
,, ,, - 4	Miller and Farmer	Do. - -	250 ,,
,, ,, - 5	Farmer - -	Bramley Grange, near Masham.	4 miles.
,, ,, - 6	Do. - -	Nutwith Cote, near Masham.	1 ,,
,, ,, - 7	Do. - -	Do. - -	1 ,,
,, ,, - 8	Do. - -	Aldborough, near Masham.	1½ ,,
,, ,, - 9	Watchmaker -	Masham - -	200 yards.
,, ,, - 10	Farmer - -	Mowbray Hill, near Bedale.	3 miles.
Boys lowest in School during the last three years - 1	Farmer - -	Spelderbanks, near Masham.	1½ miles.
,, ,, - 2	Bookseller -	Masham - -	100 yards.
,, ,, - 3	Brewer - -	Masham; lives with sister.	250 ,,
,, ,, - 4	Ironmonger -	Masham - -	100 ,,
,, ,, - 5	Farmer and Miller	Do.	250 ,,
,, ,, - 6	Whitesmith - -	Do.	30 ,,
,, ,, - 7	Farmer - -	Bramley Grange -	4 miles.
,, ,, - 8	Inland Revenue (Officer of Excise).	Masham - -	200 yards.
,, ,, - 9	Farmer - -	Buldersby; resides in Masham with an aunt.	100 ,,
,, ,, - 10	Tailor - -	Masham - -	10 ,,

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	18	1 and some unclassed.	—	7	yrs. 12	4	min. 25	—	min. 100	Watts's Scripture History, Chapter V., Sec. IV., Question 59 to end of Chapter VII.
Latin - -	1	—	—	—	9	10	5	3	about 3 hrs.	Eton Latin Grammar to Verbs, and Valpy's Latin Delectus.
Arithmetic -	21	Unclassed.		—	—	—	—	—	9 hrs. 45 min.	Walkinghame's, Guy's, Chambers's Arithmetic. Colenso's (Elementary).
Book-keeping -	8	Unclassed.		—	—	—	—	—	—	Jones's, Chambers's, and Farm Book-keeping.
Mensuration and Surveying.	2	Unclassed.		—	—	—	—	—	—	Nesbit's and Chambers's and Ingram's.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	None at present.			—	—	—	—	—	—	Simson's Euclid; Colenso's and Young's Algebra.
English History.	21	2*	—	10	12	3	20 nearly.	—	min. 75	Goldsmith's History (Elizabeth).
Geography -	15	All unclassed.		—	—	—	—	—	75	Various Geographical Exercises, and various authors, principally Hiley's.
English Grammar.	21	Unclassed, except for General Lesson.		—	—	—	—	—	130	Various; chiefly Hiley and Murray.
Introduction to Sciences.	6	1	—	6	12	2	20	—	40	Chambers's Introduction to Sciences.
English Literature.										
Dictation -	20	Not classed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
English Composition.										
Reading - -	23	2*	—	10	12	4	30	—	120	New Testament; Four Gospels.
Writing - -	23	—	—	—	—	5	40	—	hrs. 3½	—

*Eleven boys, of the average age of 9 years, learn History and Reading in second class.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

NEW FOREST.—HELWITH SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

I did not visit this school; since the master, who is one of the wardens of the Kirkby Ravensworth Hospital and Grammar School, met me at that institution and informed me that scarcely any scholars would be found. The school appears to be situated in a distant part of the parish, in a wild moorland district, and to be attended at irregular intervals by the children of the shepherds and cottagers. It seems that the maximum number belonging to the school is 12; and that during the winter and inclement weather the school is often altogether closed. Mr. G. Gilpin Brown, the lord of the manor on whose estate the income of 12*l.* per annum is charged, says, that although the school is of the humblest pretensions, any higher education than the children have at present would be thrown away upon the inhabitants. The subjoined letter of the master explains his own view of the present state and prospects of his little school:—

"So far as I have been able to ascertain the endowment is only 12*l.* rentcharge for teaching the sons of the tenants of the manor. At present there is only one tenant resident in or near the township, and he has not got a son; there are only forty-eight inhabitants in the township, and only seven between the ages of five and fifteen. I should think the Commissioner might save himself the expense and trouble of coming to such a poor worthless place; the neighbourhood being so thinly populated, and the endowment so very small, a master cannot make as much as a common labourer. It seems rather singular that the Commissioners should make so much to do about a place that is not even worth a man's attention; a place where it is impossible for any man to make a livelihood. I fully intend to leave as soon as I can meet with something else."

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com, Rep. vii. 641, 643, A.D. 1822, xxv. 607, A.D. 1832.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of John Bathurst, M.D., dated 23rd April 1659, who directed his trustees to settle manors, lead mines, and other real estate in parishes of Marsk, Arkell, Kirby Hill, and Richmond, to certain uses, subject, as to the manor of New Forest and premises in parish of Kirby Hill, to an annual payment of 16*l.*, 12*l.* thereof for a schoolmaster, and 4*l.* for apprenticing a poor boy, &c. The owners of the manors of Arkindale and the New Forest in this parish have for a long time contributed to the support of the school. By a decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, dated in 1803, the wardens of the hospital of St. John the Baptist at Kirkby Ravensworth were ordered to pay the schoolmaster at Helwith a certain small proportion of the hospital income, for teaching as many poor children of the parish as could be paid for at the usual rate paid in the neighbouring places. (See *Kirkby Ravensworth*, p. 536.)

School Property.—16*l.* a year from rentcharge, and 12*l.* 12*s.* from Kirkby Ravensworth; applied to school 24*l.* 2*s.*, besides gratuity of 10*l.* a year from lord of manor.

Master has no residence. School room small, cold, and damp, contains 1392 cubic feet.

Objects of Trust.—12*l.* for schoolmaster to teach freely all children of tenants of manor of New Forest to write, read, and cast accounts, and in the rudiments of the Latin tongue and grammar, and 4*l.* for apprenticing one poor boy of the parish, or in default for putting forth one poor maiden, or for buying Bibles for tenants' children if they come to school there (Bathurst's will); and to teach reading, writing, and accounts to the poor children sent to him by the wardens of the hospital at Kirkby Ravensworth. (Commissioners' decree, 1803.)

Government and Masters.—The lord of the manor is patron and sole trustee. He appoints, and for misdemeanour or misgovernment dismisses, the master, and controls the affairs of the school.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary school.

The following letter is the master's reply to the Commissioners' schedule of questions.

"Gentlemen, New Forest, June 28th, 1865.

"I hope you will excuse me in not sending your forms sooner. I have been sorely afflicted with the rheumatic fever, from which I am not yet totally recovered. In my present state I hope you will accept of the following explanation, from which I think you will be better able to judge of the state of the school, and other matters connected therewith, than by my filling up the forms sent.

"I think in looking over the forms sent me, I think they seem adapted to schools carried on upon a more extensive scale than Helwith school. I wish you to understand, gentlemen, that the township of New Forest contains only 39 inhabitants, viz., 14 men, 14 women, six children, and five infants, which is not half the number it contained a few years ago. The working people are continually emigrating to the iron, coal, and manufacturing districts. Although it is comprised in the seven townships which forms the parish of Kirkby Ravensworth, yet it is separated from the rest of the parish by wide moors, being five miles from the parish church; consequently the children in the other townships can have no access to the school. The school room is a very small, cold, damp place, contains only 1,392 solid feet, quite unfit for such a purpose, with no house or other convenience attached to it for a master; the income for a master being only 24*l.* a year rentcharge, and 10*l.* a year, a donative from the Lord of the Manor on account of the many years service and good conduct of the present master. There is no prospect of making much addition to the salary allowed, by pence scholars, on account of the want of population. The whole of the children in the township, whether males or females, have been taught free of any charge whatever, viz., reading, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, algebra, geography, English grammar, history, or any other useful branch of learning that might be required. But although a man be ever so active or clever, it is impossible to form anything like a respectable school, on account of the smallness of the population, so as to enable a master to fill up your form sent with anything like decency, the income being only a rentcharge through lapse of time, and the great increase in the value of money has made a material difference to the school since its foundation, and rendered the fund not sufficient to carry out the the intention of the founder (Act 3rd & 4th Vict.) Being situated in a rugged and cold country, and the children seldom attend school till above ten years of age, and having two, three, and four miles to come to school, makes it impossible for them to attend during inclement weather. In the winter months they scarcely ever attend at all. Their bad attendance and other inconveniences makes it very unpleasant for a master when called upon by an inspector or other authority, to give account of the trust resposed in him, and has induced all the preceding masters to leave it. In my present state of health, gentlemen, I trust myself to your candour and clemency, hoping you will not require more of me at present than I am able to do.

"I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
"R. KIRKBRIDE, master."

Patron: Geo. Gilpin Brown, Esq., Sedbury Hall near Richmond, Yorkshire.
Master: R. Kirkbride. (See p. 538.)

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

NORTHALLERTON FREE SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

There seems to be some obscurity respecting the governing body of this school; since, in 1822, the Commissioners reported that the patronage was in the hands of the vicar; but the present master was appointed by the dean and chapter of Durham, who are the patrons of the living of North Allerton. No one, however, exercises any superintendence or control over the school. The master receives the small income from the endowment, and charges himself with the due maintenance and repair of the school premises.

The schoolroom and dwelling-house are neat, and in good order, and the master informs me that he has spent in all about 300*l.* in their improvement. It appears that there is an obligation upon the master, resting rather on long usage than on any statute, to admit four free scholars. These vacancies, as they occur, are filled up by the present master at his own discretion. He informs me that at each vacancy he receives several applications, and that he generally selects the child of some poor but respectable tradesman in the town. All the rest of the scholars pay sums averaging about 4*l.* per annum each.

There were 26 boys present on the day of my visit. The general aspect of the school was serious and orderly, and furnished good evidence of the diligent care bestowed by the master on all the smaller details of schoolwork. The 14 boys comprising the two lower classes were learning to read and spell with tolerable correctness, and showed some very creditable writing. In arithmetic they were making fair progress, though they could hardly compete with well instructed children of similar age in elementary inspected schools.

The highest class consists of 12 boys, of whom one only has begun to learn the Latin grammar. They were reading English history with fair fluency, though in an inexpressive and mechanical manner. The writing was good, and the ciphering books, bills of parcels, business letters, and other written exercises were very methodical and neat. The master regards "commercial arithmetic" as of great importance; and much time has been devoted to it. Yet a simple question in reduction, requiring a little thought to understand and arrange it, was not worked by any of the pupils. The whole school is characterized by respectable orderly routine, but not by intellectual life of any kind. It does not appear that in any class the children are accustomed to receive explanations, or to be questioned on the meaning of what they are doing. In the writing and keeping of sum books, and in the preparation of certain home lessons by rote, this school is a little above the level of a good national school; in the knowledge of grammar, geography, and history, as well as in mental activity, it is somewhat below it. The master was a private school-teacher of some standing in the town for several years before his appointment, and brought some of his pupils with him. He has no assistant.

The school is in good repute in the town, although many of the inhabitants would gladly avail themselves of a secondary school of a higher type. The present premises and endowment scarcely suffice to furnish even the nucleus of such an institution as is required. Such small resources as the school possesses are very well employed.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. viii. 699. A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Date of foundation unknown. An ancient stipend of 5*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* is paid by the receiver of crown rents for Yorkshire.

A small estate, containing 3a. 3r., also belongs to this school. John Eshall in 1665 gave a rentcharge of 20*s.* a year.

School Property.—Total yearly income 18*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* gross, about 15*l.* net. School buildings in tolerable order. Residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—Understood to be a free grammar school receiving four free scholars, children of poor parents in the parish.

Government and Masters.—The Dean and Chapter of Durham are governors of the school. They appoint and dismiss master, and have power to make rules, although the master has the entire management of the school at present. The master must be a member of the Church of England. He is not required to be in orders, although this has generally been the case. (Head master's statement.)

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—One. Income from endowment 15*l.*; from school-fees 80*l.*

Day Scholars.—30 boys, of whom 23 are under 14 years old. Four free foundationers; the rest pay (under 10) for general work 2*l.* 10*s.*, Latin 1*l.* 4*s.*, mensuration 12*s.*, all *per annum*. Above the age of 10 the fees are for general work 3*l.*, for Latin 1*l.* 4*s.*, mensuration 12*s.*

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—At admission must read English.

School classified separately for each subject. School course modified to suit particular cases.

Punishments: tasks, detention, caning (public).

Playground; none. Boys play in Town Street and green.

School-time, 42 weeks per annum, 28 hours per week.

Acting Trustees: Dean and Chapter of Durham.

Head Master: J. Horner.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Bank Agent -	Northallerton.	
,, ,, - 2	Gentleman -	Do.	
,, ,, - 3	Farmer - -	Morton-on-Swale, Northallerton.	4 miles.
,, ,, - 4	Grocer - -	Northallerton.	
,, ,, - 5	Tailor - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 6	Auctioneer - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 7	Smith - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 8	Farmer - -	Lazenby Hall, near Northallerton.	5 miles.
,, ,, - 9	Builder - -	Northallerton.	
,, ,, - 10	Gentlewoman -	Do.	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Sergeant of Police	Do.	
,, ,, - 2	Innkeeper -	Do.	
,, ,, - 3	Postmaster - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 4	Farmer - -	Brompton, near Northallerton.	1 mile.
,, ,, - 5	Joiner - -	Northallerton.	
,, ,, - 6	Shoemaker - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 7	Saddler - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 8	Joiner - -	Bulla Moor, near Northallerton.	1 mile.
,, ,, - 9	Shoemaker - -	Northallerton.	
,, ,, - 10	Baker - -	Do.	

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		M.		M.			Y.		M.		M.			Y.		M.		M.	
Religious Knowledge.	30	3	—	2	15	1	15	—	15	Collects, Catechism, Sacred Geography, Bible.	10	13	1	15	—	15	Catechism, Sacred Geography, Bible.	18	10	1	15	—	15	Catechism, Testament.
									H.															
Latin - -	1	—	12s. h.yr	1	14	3	10	4	3	Cæsar; Virgil's Eclogues.														
Arithmetic -	26																							
Book-keeping	2	—	6s. h.yr	—	14	—	—	—	—	Each boy works separately on these subjects, and fills up the time not engaged on other lessons.														
Mensuration and surveying.	2	—	6s. h.yr																					
									M															
History -	5	1	—	5	13	3	10	—	30	5th Book of Lessons, Irish Society.														
Geography -	15	3	—	2	14	5	10	—	50	Stewart's Modern Geography.	6	13	5	10	—	50	Reid's Modern Geography.	7	11	5	10	—	50	Reid's Modern Geography.
English Grammar.	22	3	—	2	14	5	10	5	50	Lennie's Grammar and Syntax.	8	12	5	10	—	50	Lennie's Grammar and Exercises.	12	11	5	10	—	50	Lennie's Grammar and Exercises.
English Composition.	8	1	—	—	—	—	20	—	20	Promiscuous.														
Reading -	30	4	—	2	14	4	10	—	40	Goldsmith's Greece -	10	12	5	10	—	50	Goldsmith's Rome -	12	11	10	10	—	100	Murray's Introduction.
Writing -	30	3	—	10	13	3	30	—	90	Copies and Dictation -	12	12	4	30	—	120	Copies and Dictation -	15	10	8	30	—	240	Copies.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

REDMIRE.—PARISH OF WENSLEY.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

This little school is altogether of a humble kind, and is in no sense a grammar school. It is held in premises which are not the property of the trustees, but are lent to them by Lord Bolton, the owner of the village. The schoolroom is miserably inadequate; nearly 100 children are in attendance, yet there is not comfortable room for 30, and the desks and fittings are of the clumsiest and most inconvenient kind. There were 73 children on the day of my visit, 41 boys and 32 girls. The master at my request dismissed the lowest class; and the remainder attempted, though with little success, to pass a humble examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and in scriptural knowledge. There is no provision for teaching sewing to the girls. The master receives the little endowment, and the children's pence. He seems diligent and hopeful, and is doing his best under great disadvantages, and without assistance. He does not hold a certificate. The school possesses no suitable books for teaching, and is disgracefully destitute of the necessary outbuildings.

In so far as the existence of this little endowment furnishes an excuse to the owners of property here for not supplying the village with a decent parochial school, it is a serious hindrance to the improvement of the people. Nothing is more likely to lower the tone of the entire village than the habits acquired by the children in the present crowded and unsuitable schoolroom.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 708. A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Rev. T. Baynes, dated in 1725, who devised lands in Over and Lower Bentham to rector of Wensley, in trust for this school, which were subsequently exchanged for farm at Crackpot in parish of Grinton.

School Property.—House with 11 acres of good land, and 38 of rough pasture. Rent: gross, 24*l.* 10*s.*; net, 21*l.* School buildings very bad, 80 children being taught in a room hardly large enough for 25.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of school in Redmire for gratuitous instruction of children of persons receiving alms for subsistence (from necessity) in Redmire and Bolton in Wensley (Founder's will). School to be open to all sons of residents of townships of Redmire and Bolton, between ages of six and sixteen preferentially. (Scheme A.D. 1863.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English, Greek, Latin, writing, accounts, principles of the religion of the Church of England as by law established (Founder's will). Secular instruction to comprise reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, arithmetic, general history, and geography, and such subjects of useful knowledge as may be authorised by trustees. Religious instruction to be consonant with doctrines of Church of England. Children required to attend school and divine service on Sundays (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Charity Commissioners 6th January 1863. Incumbents of Wensley and Bolton-cum-Redmire ex officio, and three other respectable residents in parish, or within seven miles of

Wensley Church, trustees; three a quorum. Rector of Wensley, or in his absence senior trustee present, chairman with a casting vote.

Master appointed by trustees, who may remove him by resolution of meeting of four for reasonable cause, or with three months notice.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary school.

Masters.—One, receiving 21*l.* from endowment, and 30*l.* from subscription, besides school fee. He is assisted by his wife.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Right Hon. Lord Bolton, Bolton Hall, Bedale, Yorks.
Right Hon. and Rev. T. O. Powlett, Wensley Rectory, Bedale.
Rev. C. A. M. Pauli, Incumbent, Redmire, Bedale.
H. T. Robinson, Esq., Solicitor, Leyburn, Bedale.
Christopher Other, Esq., Bank, Elm House, Redmire.

Clerk to Trustees:

Rev. C. A. M. Pauli.

Master:

William Pratt.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

RICHMOND FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

As this important school is one of the few in the county which voluntarily submit their work to the annual inspection of an independent examiner, I think it better to give *in extenso* the last report of that gentleman, Mr. T. W. Jackson, fellow and tutor of Worcester College, Oxford. He was at liberty to devote far more attention to the details of the school work than the time at my disposal enabled me to give; and his testimony is of great value.

"In the classical work I found a most decided advance in all that part of the school to whose last year's performances I could look back. Higher books were being done than last year, and this without any sacrifice, but rather with an increase of the soundness and thoroughness in elementary matters which then struck me as so marked a point. The boys who have entered the school within the last year seem to have fallen readily into the established system and work, and the result I consider extremely satisfactory.

"The papers in Divinity and History are perhaps the best of all. I find a very considerable amount of knowledge in these subjects, and that not merely in the work of the few most intelligent boys, but throughout the greater number.

"The plan of making French a subject for all, except the lowest form, seems, to judge by the results, to have worked well. One great difficulty, which is often felt in similar cases, is here overcome by the redistribution of the forms, within certain limits, for this particular purpose.

"I have done little more than glance at the greater part of the mathematical papers; but the work done seems very fair, and I notice considerable progress in some boys.

"To introduce English lessons into the regular round of studies was a bold experiment, and has turned out well. The results show plainly enough that the subject has excited a great deal of interest, and that much intelligent and hearty work has been bestowed upon it. Nor do I see that the classics have suffered from some time being given to matters nearer home; and this being so, it is clear that each of the two subjects will indirectly help the other.

"Looking at things generally, I feel that I may well congratulate you on the present state of the school. It is of course, immature, so far, and unfinished; and as a natural consequence, the whole standard of the work, especially as regards the Latin and Greek composition done by the highest forms, cannot compete with the long-established schools. But all this has its remedy in a little time. And the very large increase of numbers does not merely act, I think, as an encouragement and an evidence of success hitherto, but it also affords—and has already afforded—the means for great and most important improvements in the system of teaching. The establishment of a modern side, while on the one hand it increases the conveniences afforded by the school, has, on the other, increased the work of the masters by the greater subdivision of classes which it renders necessary. And without the larger numbers now belonging to the school, it is hardly possible that this arrangement, or others almost as important, could have been worked. A further increase, which seems probable, will enable the whole system to be carried on with still greater ease and completeness."

The hopes and confidence expressed in this document have been abundantly justified by the subsequen history of the school. At the time of my visit the number of scholars had increased to 74, and the premises were in course of enlargement, with a view to the accommodation of an increased number.* About 1,200*l.* have

* The number has since increased (in 1868) to nearly 100.

been raised by private subscription for this purpose, and the trustees, who evince great anxiety for the continued prosperity of the school, evidently contemplate further efforts in this direction.

One of the chief features of the school is the system of "bifurcation" or division into classical and modern sides, which prevails after boys have advanced beyond the second form. This system is described in my general report (vol. ix., p. 170). It appears that one third of the scholars in the upper forms avail themselves of the alternative, and enter the modern side. The mathematical work, the English, French, and Latin lessons are given to the pupils of both departments in common, but while the boys of the classical side take up Latin versification and the study of Greek, the "moderns" receive extra lessons in French, English, mathematics, and natural science. German is taught to all the "moderns" of the 5th form. As Mr. Stokoe is ambitious of higher attainments than have yet been reached, he does not at present propose to have a sixth form. The "upper fifth" however consists exclusively of boys in the classical department, who are reading with a view to a university course. The boys of this class prepared for me some exercises in Latin composition, which were creditable for style, and for grammatical accuracy. In the fourth and fifth forms, the papers, which were well written, were of more than average merit for scholars of their age. In Latin grammar and translation, the analysis of English sentences, in the English history and general geography, the boys passed a very good examination. The mathematical instruction is mainly individual; scarcely any two of the boys are working at the same point, and there is not much of collective or class teaching. But the boys gave good evidence of proficiency in algebra and the higher arithmetic, as well as geometry and trigonometry. In the third form, consisting of 20 boys, I was much struck with the thoroughness of the elementary work. The boys were making excellent progress, for their ages, in the Latin grammar; but unusual pains were taken to instruct them *pari passu* in English grammar, in arithmetic, geography, and other matters often overlooked in purely classical schools.

The organization of the school is very skilful; its order and general tone remarkably pleasing; and the mental activity and interest in the schoolwork which prevailed throughout were not less striking. My visit left on me a strong impression that under its present management this school is destined to take the highest rank among the endowed schools of the North of England.

The staff of teachers is large and very efficient. Besides the head master there are two clergymen, two other assistants, of whom one is a university graduate, and a foreign master whose whole time is devoted to the school.

There are no free scholars. Boys residing in Richmond who are mostly day scholars, are called foundationers; and are admitted on payment of 6*l.* 6*s.* per annum. They are also entitled to receive instruction in French or German at a reduced fee; otherwise no exclusive privileges are enjoyed by any of the scholars. It

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

seems probable that the increase in the numbers will be found among boarders rather than day scholars, as the town is small, and is already well supplied with elementary schools, as well as with an excellent school for intermediate instruction, which is managed by the Corporation and placed by them under Government inspection. The beautiful and healthy situation of Richmond causes it to be a singularly eligible spot for the development of a large grammar school of the highest class for the north of the county.

The head master has no official residence, but he rents two or three good houses in the immediate neighbourhood of the school, and the domestic arrangements, though at present incomplete, owing to the rapid increase in the number of boarders, promise to be entirely satisfactory.

The school possesses little ground; but a large field in the immediate vicinity is rented by the master.

There is no school chapel; but the head master is the incumbent of a small church in the town, to which no parochial cure is attached, and which the boys regularly attend.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 652. A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Letters Patent, dated 14 March 1566–7, on petition of burgesses and inhabitants of Richmond, when lands were given by corporation. Endowed also with an allotment of waste land in 1803, and certain fee-farm rents amounting to about 5*l.* C. Clarke, date unknown, left 1*l.* a year to buy books, &c. for a scholar at free school. John Bathurst, M.D., by his will dated 23 April 1659, charged his lands with the payment of 12*l.* a year to the aldermen and burgesses of Richmond; 8*l.* for two exhibitioners at Cambridge, and 4*l.* for apprenticing a boy, to be chosen by the aldermen, recorder, minister of Richmond, and the master of the free school. Rev. W. Allen, in 1730, founded exhibitions at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, now thrown open. A schoolroom and two small classrooms erected in 1850 as a Tate memorial. A handsome schoolroom and three good class rooms, erected by public subscription at a cost of about 2,000*l.*, were opened in September 1867.

School Property.—Lands within borough and parish of Richmond let to 23 tenants on annual tenancies, and containing in all 115a. 0r. 17p. Of the fee farm rents 13*s.* 4*d.* only now received. Total income, 283*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* gross, reduced by payments on account of two debts (in 1867, respectively 51*l.* and 563*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*). Net income 221*l.* per annum. There are now good school buildings with accommodation for about 200 boys, but no official residence for masters. Three masters' boarding houses are private property.

Bathurst's exhibitions of 8*l.* a year and Clarke's of 1*l.* are still paid. (The head master gives certain exhibitions tenable at school, and offers some to those gaining open scholarships at the university. Sir R. Palmer has also given one temporarily.)

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of grammar school in Richmond for instruction of boys and youths inhabiting therein and about the neighbouring parts, to be called the Free Grammar School of the Burgesses of the borough or town of Richmond, &c. (Letters Patent). By statutes of governors in 1796 the freedom of the school was limited to children natives in the borough, and children of burgesses, and other persons inhabiting and exercising any trade, mystery, and manual occupation therein: none to be admitted till able to read the Bible and capable of being instructed in the accidence. No scholars to be admitted or continue who should, by way of conference or disputation with any other scholar, or others, uphold or maintain any notorious points of

Popery, or persuade others to the Popish religion, or use Popish books. By scheme of Charity Commissioners (1864) all sons of rated inhabitants for the time being of parish or borough of Richmond, or of any house not more than three miles from the Town Hall, being eight years old, able to read and write, and having some acquaintance with first four rules of arithmetic, are entitled to instruction in Latin and Greek free of charge, and in other subjects for a fee not exceeding 6*l.* 6*s.* a year, in addition to a fee not exceeding 2*l.* 2*s.* for any foreign language.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Originally grammar. By scheme of 1864 instruction is given in the principles of the Christian religion, Greek, Latin, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, mathematics, book-keeping, land surveying, and mensuration, English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, French, German, drawing, designing, or such of these subjects as trustees shall judge necessary for benefit of school, provided that the means of affording a sound classical education be not dispensed with.

Government and Masters.—By scheme, 27th May 1864, the charity, its lands and property, are under the management of 10 resident trustees, of whom the Earl of Zetland is one, and the mayor and the rector ex-officio. The surviving trustees elect to fill vacancies in the board, but the choice is subject to the approval of the Charity Commissioners. Trustees appoint and, with prescribed formalities, may dismiss head master.

Internal affairs of school in the hands of head master. Head master required to be a member of the Church of England and a graduate of an English university. He appoints and dismisses second master and assistants. Head master is entitled by the scheme to the clear residue of the income from endowment after trustees have paid all charges thereon and sums for examiner and prizes not exceeding each 10*l.*

State of School in Third Term of 1867.

General Character.—Classical, with a distinct modern side. In age of scholars first grade.

Masters.—Head master. Income from endowment about 200*l.*, from school-fees of foundationers 240*l.*, school-fees of other scholars 1,200*l.*, profits of boarders (say) 300*l.*; total 1,940*l.* Deduct (say) 1,025*l.* paid by head master to assistants. Net income 915*l.*

Second master: share of fees 210*l.*, profits of boarders (say) 60*l.*; total 270*l.*, and increasing.

Third master: share of fees 225*l.*, from private tuition (say) 75*l.*; total 300*l.* besides chaplaincy of Trinity Church, 25*l.*

Fourth master: share of fees 210*l.*, besides board and rooms.

Fifth master: share of fees 140*l.*, besides board and rooms; also has large addition from gymnastic and drilling pupils.

Sixth master: 130*l.* and partial board; also from private tuition 20*l.*

Day Scholars.—32, viz.: 29 foundationers, 3 day boys not foundationers; sons chiefly of tradesmen in Richmond. School-fees for foundationers, 6 guineas for general work, 2 guineas for French (optional in lowest form), same for German, 4 guineas for drawing, same for music, 1*l.* for singing, 1*l.* 1*s.* for drilling (the last five subjects optional). Private tutor's fees in special cases vary from 6 to 20 guineas. School-fees for non-foundationers: 14 guineas for school-work, 2 guineas for French; other fees same as foundationers. All boys pay 10*s.* yearly for stationery, and the same for library.

Boarders.—76 in houses of head and second masters, sons of private gentlemen, clergymen, and professional men. 20 above 16 years old, and 50 under 14 years. Terms above 12 years of age 50*l.*, below that age 40*l.*, washing in each case included. Special diet, if required, 4 or 5 guineas. Fee for senior boys using studies 3 guineas. In 1864, highest bill 104*l.*, average 85*l.*, lowest 60*l.*, all extras being included.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School open to all religious denominations. Classification by aggregate of subjects, but preponderance given to classics.

Daily prayers from the Liturgy. Instruction in the Bible given to all, but not in catechism or peculiar doctrines of Church of England after objection in writing by parents or next friends. All boys on Sunday attend special

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

school service in Trinity Church. Divinity lessons prepared on Sunday but said on Monday.

In two lowest forms the instruction is the same for all. From that point a bifurcation into classical and modern sides.

The numbers learning the several subjects are: religious instruction, Latin, arithmetic, and history, 108; French, 95; geography, 91; mathematics, 60; Greek, 57; reading, writing, drawing, 25; German, physics, special English literature and composition, 16; music, 10; book-keeping, 7.

Promotions by examination half-yearly by graduate of English university not resident in Richmond, appointed by trustees. Total value of prizes 30*l.* to 50*l.*

School year divided into three terms.

There is a cricket field, pavilion, fives courts, and other appliances for games.

No distinctions obtained within the 10 years preceding 1864, the school having fallen into decay, and but recently restored to usefulness. [In May 1867 two scholars from the school at Oxford.]

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET for Year 1867.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Rents	283	11	4
Arrears received	24	11	6
(Arrears now due 12*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*)			
	£308	2	10

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
One year's property tax	5	2	0
Instalment and interest on original debt of 127*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*	8	19	10
Do. on new loan (1867) of 600*l.*	36	15	9
Fire insurance and sundries	1	15	6
Clerk's salary	10	10	0
Receiver's commission	5	2	8
Paid to head master	239	17	1
	£308	2	10

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Right Hon. The Earl of Zetland,
Leonard Cooke, Esq.,
Christopher Croft, Esq.,
Robert Robson, Esq.,
Geo. Smurthwaite, Esq.,
James Hunton, Esq.,
Edward Wood, Esq.
Richard Atkinson, Esq.,
} all of Richmond.

Ex-officio:

The Worshipful the Mayor of Richmond.
The Reverend the Rector of Richmond.

Clerk to Trustees:

James R. Tomlin, Esq.

Head Master:

Rev. T. H. Stokoe, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Wine Merchant.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Slate Merchant.
,, ,, - 2	Chemist.	,, ,, - 2	Upholsterer.
,, ,, - 3	Land Agent.	,, ,, - 3	Currier.
,, ,, - 4	Gentleman Farmer.	,, ,, - 4	Grocer.
,, ,, - 5	Chemist.	,, ,, - 5	Hotel Keeper.
,, ,, - 6	Tailor.	,, ,, - 6	Currier.
,, ,, - 7	Banker and J.P.	,, ,, - 7	Banker's Clerk.
,, ,, - 8	Do.	,, ,, - 8	Slate Merchant.
,, ,, - 9	Bookseller.	,, ,, - 9	Private Gentleman.
,, ,, - 10	Land Agent.	,, ,, - 10	Watchmaker.

All within a few minutes walk of the school; except one who resides at Sedbury, distance nearly 4miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Beneficed Clergyman.	Greens Norton Rectory, Towcester.	Rev. T. H. Stokoe.
,, ,, - 2	Private Gentleman	Clifton, Bristol -	
,, ,, - 3	Beneficed Clergyman.	Bishopthorpe Vicarage, York.	
,, ,, - 4	Retired Solicitor -	St. Alban's, Herts	
,, ,, - 5	Wharfinger - -	Sunderland -	
,, ,, - 6	Solicitor - -	Worcester -	
,, ,, - 7	Do. - -	Barnard Castle -	
,, ,, - 8	MedicalPractitioner	Durham - -	
,, ,, - 9	Beneficed Clergyman.	Bishopwearmouth Rectory, Sunderland.	
,, ,, - 10	Private Gentleman	Earby Hall, Darlington.	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Private Gentleman	Cocken Hall, Durham.	Rev. C. P. Marriott.
,, ,, - 2	Officer in Indian Army.	Northallerton Vicarage, Yrkshre., (Grandfather).	
,, ,, - 3	Land Agent -	Guisbro', Yrkshre.	
,, ,, - 4	Solicitor - -	Sowerby, Thirsk	
,, ,, - 5	Beneficed Clergyman.	Bishopthorpe Vicarage, York.	
,, ,, - 6	Solicitor - -	Darlington -	Rev. T. H. Stokoe.
,, ,, - 7	Merchant and Shipowner.	Hartlepool -	
,, ,, - 8	Beneficed Clergyman.	Bishopwearmouth Rectory, Sunderland.	
,, ,, - 9	Retired Solicitor -	Near Stokesley, Northallerton, (Gt. Broughton).	
,, ,, - 10	Do. -	Newcastle-on-Tyne	

TABLE B.—SCHOO

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.		
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per
					yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	54	2	—	21	16	2	1	—	2	1 Samuel (the whole); Acts, c. i.–xiii.	33	11½	
Greek	17	3	—	5	16¼	4 cnst. 2 grm.	¾	—	4	Greek Test., S. Luke xi. and xii.; Euripides; Medea (the whole); Homer; Iliad, I. 1-230.	5	15	4 cr 3 gr
Latin	54	5	—	5	16¼	3 cnst. 4 repn.	¾	3 prse. 2 vrse.	6	Cicero, In Verrem, Actio Prima (c. 1-3 by heart); Virgil's Georgics, ii. 298, iii. 283 (portions by heart); Bradley's Lat. Prose Comp., &c.	14	15½	4 cr 3 re 1 gr
French	42	4	2 gus. and 4 gus. *	7	16	2	1	2	2	Ahn's 1st French Reading Book, p. 1–53; Delille's French Grammar to Syntax of Articles.	11	15½	
German	9	1	2 gus.	9	15	2	1	2	2	Ahn's Practical German Grammar, p. 1–42, and Exercises. 1–30.		None.	
Arithmetic	54	4	—	13	16	2	1	—	2	Barnard Smith's School Class Book of Arithmetic, Fractions, Decimals, Proportion, Practice, &c.	9	14½	
Mensuration and Surveying.	2	1	—	2	17½	1 or 2	1	—	1 or 2	Nesbitt's Mensuration, prob. i.-xvi.			
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	22	3	—	6	nearly 16	4	1	—	4	Euclid, I. and II.; Algebra, to Simple Equations.	6	16	
Physics	15	1	—	15	15¼	2	½	—	1	Gleig's School Series, Mechanics, p. 1-50.			
History	54	3	—	21	16	2	¾	—	1½	English: Student's Hume, William III. to George I. Greek: Smith's, c. i.-viii. (except iii.)	22	12½	
Geography	54	3	—	21	16	1	¾	—	¾	Cornwell's Geography, p. 122-149; Maps, Ancient and Modern, to draw.	22	12½	
English Grammar.	44	3	—	15	15¼	—	1	1	1	Morell's English Exercises, (Selections).	11	12½	
English Literature.	32	2	—	21	16	1	¾	—	¾	Trench on Words, p. 92-146; Julius Cæsar, Acts I. and II. (portions by heart) with Hunter's notes.	11	13	
English Composition.	15	1	—	15	15¼	—	—	1	1	Edwards' English Composition, parts of Ex. i.–xx., and subjects for essays.			
Reading	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Writing	23	Not classed.											
Music	†												
Drawing	11	—	4 gus.										
Dictation	49	3	—	27	14	2	½	—	1	—	11	12½	

* French.—Entrance fee, 2 guineas for foundationers.
" 4 " non-foundationers.

I have given the details of figures according to our present arrangement. The aggregate of time for each subject is given *in* school; it would be difficult to add accurately that given to preparation out of school, which must vary much individual boys.

The general standard of work this half-year is an advance upon that given here, though still, as I have stated, low.

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read, Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.	
1	—	2	1 King's, i.–xiv; S. Luke, i.–xvi.							
1	—	4	Greek Test., S. Matt., ii.–v.; Frost's Analecta Græca; Xenophon, p. 88–96; Wordsworth's Greek Grammar, to verbs in μι.	7	12	5	½ to ¾	—	3	Wordsworth's Greek Gram to end of τύπτω; Frost's Analecta Græca, 2 or 3 pages.
1	3 prse. 2 vrse.	6 or 7	Virgil; Æn., v. 245–544 (construe and repeat); Sallust; Jugurtha, v.–xiii., xv., and xvi.; Kennedy's Latin Grammar, Accidence, and Syntax; Bradley's Lat. Ex.; Penrose's Latin Verses.	11	9	6	½ to 1	4	6	Smith's Principia Latina, Ex. i.–ix.; Kennedy's Lat. Gram. to end of adjectives.
1	2	2	Delille's Beginners' French Book, Ex. i.–44.	13	12	2	1	2	2	Delille's Beginners' French Book (beginning).
	None.									
1	—	3	Fractions and Decimals.	18	11	5	1	—	5	Elementary rules.
1	—	4	Euclid, I. and II.; Algebra, elementary rules.							
¾	—	1½	English: Student's Hume, same as Class I. Roman: smaller Smith (first few chapters).	11	9½	1	¾	—	¾	Whittaker's Pinnock's England, p. 302–335.
¾	—	¾	Same as Class I.	11	9½	1	¾	—	¾	Cornwell's Geography, p. 20–112.
½	2	1	Morell's English Exercises.	11	9½	2	¾	—	1½	Morell's English Grammar, p. 1–52.
¾	—	¾	Scott's Rokeby, Canto I., portions by heart.	11	9½	2	½	—	1	Twell's Repetition of Poetry; selections.
—	—	—	—	11	9½	—	—	—	—	Parts of Poetry, History, and Geography, lessons always read; also two spelling lessons a week.
—	—	—	—	11	9½		Frequent lessons.			

† Music.—Pianoforte, 3 boys learning, 4 guineas per annum.
Singing class, 13 „ 1*l.*
Sunday choir, 28 „ no fee.

Between Midsummer and Christmas 1864, my First Class really consisted of one boy, who has since left, whose work was much higher, *e.g.* Aristophanes, Ranæ; Æschylus, Agamemnon; Cicero, Tusc. Disp. I.; Tacitus, Historia; Thucydides; Theocritus; &c.; in fact on a par with ordinary sixth form work.—(Note by Head Master.)

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SCARBOROUGH CHURCH OR GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

The small sum of 15*l.* accruing from this endowment, being insufficient to support a school, is handed over to the master of a flourishing private school in the town, on condition that he gives free instruction to four scholars, who are nominated alternately by the mayor and by the vicar of Scarborough. The Mayor informed me that the privilege of gratuitous admission was much valued, and that there was always a good number of candidates at every vacancy, chiefly among the children of poor but respectable tradesmen.

Mr. Swalwell's academy is held in a room which he rents at a little distance from his dwelling-house. There are 46 scholars, including boarders. More than half of them have begun to learn Latin, of whom eight or nine are able to read Virgil readily, and have also commenced the study of Greek. My examination of the rest of the classes showed that it was a well-ordered and useful, though not a remarkable school; and the attainments those of a respectable "commercial academy" of the better class. Mr. Swalwell is a well-informed and diligent teacher, and the small sum in the hands of the corporation for educational purposes could hardly be better applied than to the payment of the fees of four boys in such a school as this.

The great objection to the present arrangement lies in the injustice done by it to other private establishments. Mr. Swalwell's academy enjoys the title and prestige of "Grammar School," and is thus apparently distinguished from the other schools of the town. The public are apt to mistake the meaning of this title, and to suppose that in some way the school is under the management or supervision of a public body. But it enjoys no such advantage. It is essentially a private adventure school, and is probably neither better nor worse than other establishments in the town on the same footing.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 780. A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Date of foundation unknown. School removed in 1648 from its old site to Farrer's Isle, in St. Mary's Church. Gift of a small field in 1640 by will of Gregory Fysh; and of 100*l.* subsequently by Francis Thompson, which the corporation hold in trust to pay 5*l.* as interest to school.

School Property.—Field given in 1640, likely to be soon valuable as building land; at present produces 5*l.* yearly rent. Rent of field recently purchased 5*l.* Interest 5*l.* Net income 14*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* No school buildings.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of grammar school in Scarborough, and free education and keeping of four poor scholars of kin to Gregory Fysh. If none such found, four free scholars to be nominated by the incumbent and the overseers of the school (Fysh's will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Called "the grammar school" in Fysh's will.

Government and Masters.—The Mayor and Corporation of Scarborough, trustees; but do not interfere with management of the school. Property managed by the master.

In election of master, members of the Church of England are preferred.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars second grade.

Masters.—One, receiving from endowment 15*l.* yearly, besides school fees and profits of boarders.

Day Scholars.—62 boys, of whom 4 are foundationers. Half the scholars are sons of professional men, the rest of tradesmen. They pay for general school work (excepting the foundationers) 4 guineas. All pay 4 guineas for French, 6 guineas for German, and the same for music.

Boarders.—5 in master's house, sons of professional men and farmers. They have four meals a day; meat once at least. Terms (for board and instruction), according to age, 21, 26, or 36 guineas. Washing 2 guineas. Highest bill, 40*l.*; average, 32*l.*; lowest, 30*l.* Boys have not all separate beds.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School work not modified to suit particular cases.

There are no prayers on opening and closing school. Boarders learn collects and catechism on Sunday.

Promotions by marks, and half-yearly examinations by master. No prizes.

Punishments: flogging, in extreme cases, and impositions.

No playground, but field of 5 acres, rented by master, distant half a mile.

School time, 40 weeks per annum, 25 to 30 hours per week. Playtime 2 hours per day; two half-holidays in the week.

Trustees: Mayor and Corporation.
Master: J. Swalwell.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	
	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Profession or Occupation of Parents.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Army - -	Navy - -	Hutton Burcel.
" " - 2	Do. - -	Army - -	Not in England.
" " - 3	Do.	Steward - -	Escrick, near York.
" " - 4	Gentleman - -	Farmer - -	Stokesley.
" " - 5	Do. - -	Do. - -	Harewood Dale.
" " - 6	Do.		
" " - 7	Solicitor.		
" " - 8	Do.		
" " - 9	Do.		
" " - 10	Do.		
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Sons of tradesmen, &c. in the town.		
" " - 2			
" " - 3			
" " - 4			
" " - 5			
" " - 6			
" " - 7			
" " - 8			
" " - 9			
" " - 10			

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN YEARS by Boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the Competitive Examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

The Master's return is as follows :—

"Having been appointed master to the school in 1861 (October) I can give no definite information on this head. There were only four scholars at that time.

"During the last three years many of the boys have passed with credit the local examinations."

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	70	3	—	20	15	1	2	1	2	Scripture History, Pinnock's.	30	12	1	2	1	2	Scripture History, &c.	20	11	1	2	1	2	Bible and Catechism.
Greek	10	2	—	2	15	4	1	4	4	Xenophon, White's; Lid. and Scott's Lexicon; Arnold's Ex.; and Eton Gr.	8	12	4	1	4	4	Greek Test.; Arnold's Exercises; Dawson's Lexicon.							
Latin	56	4	—	8	15	4	1	4	4	Horace, 2nd Bk. Odes, Anthon's; Bland's Hex. and Pent.; Arnold's Lat. Prose Comp., &c.	12	12	4	1	4	4	Cæsar, 3 and 4 Bks., Anthon's; Arnold's Exercises; Eton Gr.	20	11	4	1	4	4	Adam's Selecta, Arnold's.
French	6	1	£ s. 4 4 per ann.	6	13	2	3	2	6	Charles XII.														The 4th class, Latin Grammar every morning, 1 hour.
German	2	—	£ s. 4 4	2	15	2	1	2	2															
Arithmetic	75	4	—	30	14	4	3	—	12	Colenso's.	30	12	4	3	—	12	Colenso's.	Not in class.						
Book-keeping	15	Not in class.		15	14	—	3	—	12	Hutton's.														
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	about 30	—	—	Not in class.						Pott's Euclid; Wood's Algebra; Colenso's ditto; and others.														
History	50	3	—	20	15	2	2	—	4	Ince's, Goldsmith's.	20	12	2	2	—	4	Ince's, Goldsmith's, Dr. Davy's.	10	11	2	2	—	4	Ince's Small Hist.
Geography	75	3	—	13	15	2	1	—	2	Stewart's, Guy's.	30	12	2	1	—	2	Guy's small Geography.	27	10	2	1	—	2	Pinnock's Catchsm.
English Grammar.	75	3	—	20	14	3	1	3	3	Lennie's, Cornwell's.	30	12	3	1	3	3	Lennie's.	25	11	3	1	6	3	Cornwell's Small Grammar, with Exercises.
Reading	75	3	—	20	14	1	2	—	2	Goldsmith's Roman History, &c.	30	12	1	2	—	2	Goldsmith's England.	25	10	5	1	—	6	Bishop Davy's History.
Writing	75	3	—	30	13	4	1	—	4	——	30	12	4	1	—	4	——	15	10	4	1	—	4	
Music	10	£ s. 6 6	—	Not in class, 2 lessons per week.																				

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SCORTON SCHOOL.—CHAPELRY OF BOLTON-ON-SWALE.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

The school here was founded and endowed by Leonard Robinson in 1720. His own house was bequeathed to the schoolmaster as a dwelling, but he left it to the discretion of the trustees to determine whether a school-house should also be built. The Rev. John Noble, the first schoolmaster, erected, at his own expense, a large edifice close to the residence, with two commodious apartments adapted for the instruction of at least 100 boys, and a high clock tower, forming the most conspicuous object in the village. There are one or two large fields belonging to the school, which would make an admirable playground, but are now let to tenants.

The annual revenue of the trust, estimated by the Commissioners of 1821 at 230*l.*, has since increased to 270*l.* Out of this 20*l.* are paid to the incumbent of Bolton-on-Swale for an afternoon service at church, 10*l.* are directed to be paid to an usher, and 10*l.* as an apprentice fee for boys of "honest parents "who should have been taught, educated, and remained as "scholars for the space of two whole years together." The remainder of the income was devised to the head master, on the usual condition that he should teach the Latin and Greek languages free of charge; "the testator's intent being, that this "should be a free school for all persons, after being qualified to "enter upon the Latin tongue."

It appears that the first master obtained for the school a distinguished reputation and numerous private pupils. His successor, the Rev. W. Bowe, also had at one time 30 boarders dwelling in the school-house, beside a few day scholars from the neighbourhood. On the last avoidance of the head mastership in 1836, the trustees nominated the Rev. A. Cumby, the incumbent of the parish, a gentleman of considerable reputation as a scholar. At that time Mr. Cumby had a small number of private pupils residing at his own parsonage, on the opposite side of the village green; and, as his predecessor had left no boarders, he obtained permission from the trustees to continue to reside in his own house, and to let the schoolmaster's house to a tenant. There was at that time an usher, who taught the village children reading and writing, and received small payments from them, which, in addition to the 10*l.* from the endowment, made up his whole income. Mr. Cumby, for a time, was accustomed to take his own pupils over to the school-room, and to instruct them in Latin with such of the day scholars as were sufficiently advanced to commence that study. Of these, however, there were never more than two or three. It was the custom for the trustees to consider no boy entitled to receive the apprentice fee* unless he

* The apprentice fee of 10*l.*, a separate gift arising from an estate at Skale Park, is, like the rest of the income of the trust, not now appropriated to its original purpose, but accumulating in the hands of the trustees. I asked whether the villagers ever applied for a share in this part of the endowment; and Mr. Cumby informed me that it was so long since any boy had been apprenticed under it that the people had probably forgotten the existence of the fund.

had learned Latin, and on this account a few of the day scholars made a nominal beginning in that language; but Mr. Cumby testifies that, during the whole of his incumbency, no boy on the foundation ever made any real progress in classical learning, or advanced far enough to be able to enter a public school with credit. In a short time Mr. Cumby's private pupils diminished in number, and he soon ceased to receive any into his house. For many years, therefore, his only duty has been to go over to the school occasionally to see if one or two boys wanted elementary instruction in Latin, and to catechize them a little in divinity. He does not appear to have exercised any superintendence over the work of the usher; and that work, according to the testimony of the trustees, was so inefficiently performed that at length, in 1862, they resolved to close the school altogether.

With the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, they determined to pension the head master with 100*l.* per annum, and to let the remainder of the annual income accumulate until a sufficient sum should accrue to rebuild the premises. Five years after, when I visited the place, the amount in hand had reached 800*l.*, and it was not expected that anything would be done for several years. The school-house and master's residence, though large, are in so wretched a state of dilapidation and neglect that it will be necessary to rebuild them from the foundation. The two buildings are now let, for 6*l.* per annum, to a man and his wife who keep a little school for the village children. They live in one or two of the least cheerless apartments in the house, and their scholars assemble in the principal hall of the old grammar school. They make charges of 4*d.* and 6*d.* per week, and have about 50 scholars, boys and girls. It is wholly a private adventure of their own, and is not in any way under the supervision of Mr. Cumby as clergyman of the parish. I did not, therefore, attempt to examine the school; and was the less disposed to do so as nothing could be dirtier or more forbidding than its general aspect.

The trustees form a body of gentlemen of the highest social and educational position, including eight of the principal magistrates and clergymen of the neighbourhood. Two of these, Lord Teignmouth and the Rev. J. C. Wharton of Gilling, met me at Mr. Cumby's house, and gave me, in answer to my inquiries, the particulars I have related. They also showed to me the plans which have been sketched out, but not yet adopted, for the proposed future school-house. These plans are not very definite; for the trustees are not yet agreed as to whether it will be desirable to insist on the classical element in the instruction, or to open the school for secondary instruction only, and seek to attract the sons of farmers. The views of Lord Teignmouth are in favour of the latter course. Yet the drawings shown to me do not contemplate the accommodation of more than 20 boarders; and it is estimated that it would be difficult to find 20 other scholars, within reach of this secluded village, who would be able to attend as day scholars, and to make use of a superior education to that of

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

an ordinary primary school. Even in the remote future, therefore, there seems no intention of making an efficient or large school. All these considerations are, however, premature, as several years must elapse before the trustees will be in a position to rebuild the premises.

The chapelry of Bolton-on-Swale, which includes the village of Scorton and three other small townships, contains only 960 inhabitants, and is not so situated as to form a good centre for a superior school. Its educational wants would be adequately supplied if it possessed one good elementary school. One might have supposed that by way of compensation to the inhabitants, for the long waste of the grammar school funds, this want at least would have been supplied by the incumbent of the parish.

This has not been done, however; and it must be owned that the sum now in the hands of the trustees, and the annual income of 270*l.*, were not meant to be applied to such a purpose. The past history of this foundation proves that the personal respectability of trustees furnishes by itself no security for the vitality of a school or for the proper disposal of its revenues. Nor does it encourage much hope as to the re-establishment of the grammar school in this spot, and under the present trust. For more than 30 years its revenue has served no other purpose than to augment the slender ecclesiastical income of a parochial clergyman, who is, it is true, held in deserved respect. But this was not the intention of the founder. At present the appropriation of nearly half of the net revenue as a retiring pension to the late head master postpones for a considerable time the reconstruction of the school. There are undoubtedly precedents for such an appropriation of trust funds; but in this case the trustees seem not to have sufficiently considered that a retiring pension is usually a reward for long and genuine services of some kind, and not for the surrender of an office which has been a complete sinecure during the whole time of its occupancy.

In the prospect of a changed distribution of scholastic endowments, it seems impossible to doubt that a foundation like this might be alienated to another purpose, or removed to a distance, or suppressed altogether, by the will of Parliament, without the smallest injustice. During the whole period of its existence, the school has never supplied any local want or served any educational purpose whatever. The trustees themselves testify that when it flourished, it was as a private boarding school only; and there is no reason to believe that the scholars were any better or more cheaply taught than if the endowment had not been in existence. And it can hardly be doubted that the endowment is not only responsible for the absence of all higher and secondary instruction, but also indirectly for the low and stagnant condition in which the elementary education of this unfortunate village has been allowed to remain.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vi. 606. A.D. 1821.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of L. Robinson, dated March 10th, 1720, who devised all his lands in Scorton, in trust to pay thereout 20*l.* annually to the curate of Bolton-on-Swale, and rest for a free school. By codicil (6th April 1721) the founder charged his estate called Skale Park with the payment of 10*l.* a year for apprenticing boys. First master, Rev. J. Noble, built spacious schoolhouse.

School Property.—Rents 272*l.*, besides schoolhouse and two gardens now let, and accumulations. Apprenticeship fund has rentcharge of 10*l.*, 190*l.* consols, and accumulations. Total gross income (1868), 311*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*; net, 182*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Objects of Trust.—A schoolmaster with usher to teach a free school in the town of Scorton, for the instruction in the Latin or Greek tongues of all such boys as should be sent to or come to the said school, not only parishioners of Catterick, but elsewhere, without demanding or taking any sum of money or reward, the testator's intention being that this should be a free school for all persons after being qualified to enter upon learning the Latin tongue. Master to receive residue of rents, usher having 10*l.* (Will.) The boys apprenticed to be such as had been taught for two whole years in Scorton school. (Codicil.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin or Greek tongues. (Will.)

Government and Masters.—Vicar of Catterick *ex officio*, and seven other local trustees self-electing, manage the property and internal arrangements of school. They can appoint, and for negligence or incapacity dismiss, master or usher.

Master must be a good Latin and Greek scholar, of exemplary life. He must take scholars to Bolton Church in the afternoon of every Sunday and holiday.

State of School in First Half-year of 1869.

School in abeyance. See Assistant Commissioner's report.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ending 13 Jan. 1869.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance on school account				748	11	5½
Rents of two farms	272	0	0			
Rent of schoolhouse and two gardens	7	10	0			
				279	10	0
Balance on apprentice fund account				113	11	2
Rentcharge	10	0	0			
Dividends on 190*l.* consols, 1½ years	8	6	9			
				18	6	9
Interest on balances at 2 per cent. (1½ years)				25	18	6
				1,185	17	10½

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Land tax and insurance	1	3	2
Estate repairs and drainage	101	14	8
Secretary's salary	5	5	0
Sundries (management)	1	0	0
Income tax (less 1*l.* 10*s.* repaid by Rev. A. Cumby)	5	17	4
Rev. A. Cumby as late headmaster	100	0	0
Do. as curate of Bolton	20	0	0
Balance	950	17	8½
	1,185	17	10½

LIST OF TRUSTEES (1865).

Rev. John Croft, Vicar of Catterick, ex-officio Trustee.
George Gilpin Brown, Esq., J.P., Sedbury Hall.
The Right Hon. the Lord Teignmouth, Langton Hall.
Christopher Cradock, Esq., J.P., Hartforth Hall.
Rev. James Charles Wharton, Vicar of Gilling.
Rev. Canon Cust, J.P., Rector of Danby Wiske.
Rev. Leonard Sedgwick, J.P., Fencote Hall.
Rev. Henry Ellison, Rector of Melsonby.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SHIPTON FREE SCHOOL.—PARISH OF OVERTON.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

It appears that this was once well attended as a grammar school, but that for nearly half a century it has been purely elementary. It is now the village national school, and is under government inspection. New and commodious buildings have been erected; there is a certificated master; and Her Majesty's Inspector, the Rev. H. A. Pickard, reports favourably of the instruction. He says:

"The school continues to be in a very satisfactory state. The religious knowledge and needlework are as good as I could wish them to be. I wish the handwriting could be improved; it is too small and cramped. The reading is not sufficiently distinct. The lighting of the schoolroom has been greatly improved."

To this testimony I may add that on the day of my visit 46 boys and 33 girls were present, that the order was excellent, and that the instruction seemed to be characterized by earnestness and good sense. The girls not only learn to sew, but are taught to use the sewing machine,—a judicious innovation on the ordinary school work, which is mainly attributable to Miss Dawnay, who, with her brother, the Hon. Payan Dawnay, the lord of the manor, watches over the interests of the school with much solicitude.

The fees paid by the children of the parish are very small, 1*s.* per quarter including the cost of the copy books and stationery supplied to them. There are 16 children from neighbouring parishes, including several farmers' sons, who pay 3*s.* per quarter.

Although this has ceased to be a grammar school, it is still hampered by the traditions of its former character. The mastership is legally a freehold. It is, therefore, nominally held by the vicar of the parish, and he and Mr. Dawnay constitute practically the managing body of the school. The deed recites that the resident freeholders are to be the trustees, but, with one exception, all the tenements in the parish are now the property of the lord of the manor.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. viii. 717. A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Ann Middleton, dated 24th August 1655, endowed with 1,000*l.*, with part of which sum the school was built; in lieu of remainder in 1686, a rentcharge of 40*l.* was created in favour of the school.

School Property.—The said rentcharge of 40*l.* School buildings adapted to their purpose. Master has residence, but no accommodation for boarders.

Objects of Trusts.—The maintenance of free grammar school in Shipton in the parish of Overton. The said school to be built in the nature of a chapel. (Middleton's will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar.

Government and Masters.—By foundation all resident freeholders in Shipton were to be trustees, with power of placing and displacing master at their

discretion. All the freeholds have since been united in one estate, excepting the glebe and a small freehold, the owner of which is a tenant on the same estate.

Master appointed by the trustee or manager.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary school under Government inspection.

Masters.—One (*see* balance sheet.)

Day Scholars.—On an average 110 boys and girls receiving elementary instruction. Mostly children of labouring class. Children from Shipton and Overton pay 1*s.* per quarter; from other parishes 3*s.* or 4*s.* per quarter, according to age.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required on admission.

There is a Sunday school. All the scholars attend church. School opened and closed daily with prayers from the Bishop of Oxford's selection.

Promotion by examinations held weekly by the master.

Punishments: corporal punishment. Parents and master object to detaining children in school as punishment.

Playground; very small, and close to school. Too small for games.

School-time, 44 or 45 weeks *per annum*, 27½ hours per week.

Playtime, 3 hours weekly, between morning and afternoon school.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Balance in hand	1	16	0
From the endowment	40	0	0
„ the Hon. Payan Dawnay	20	0	0
„ the Hon. Lydia Dawnay	10	0	0
School quarterages	21	2	2
Government grant	40	2	6
Other sources	0	8	6
	133	9	2

EXPENDITURE.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Mr. Tomlinson's salary	70	0	0
„ allowance from Government grant	30	10	0
Miss Parker (sewing mistress)	10	0	0
Two monitors	10	0	0
Books and apparatus	5	19	3
Fuel and lights	3	18	0½
Repairs	1	16	0
Other expenses	0	6	2
Balance in hand	0	19	8½
	133	9	2

Master: Richard Tomlinson (certificated).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

STOKESLEY.—PRESTON'S SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

This school has been recently instituted, and the present head master has only been in his post two years. It appears to have been designed as a sort of intermediate school, for the instruction of children of a rank above that of the scholars in national schools. Twelve free scholars are chosen by the trustees, but the rest pay 15*s.* or 1*l.* 1*s.* per quarter, according to age. The trustees inform me that there are always many candidates when a vacancy occurs, and that, in selecting one, they are guided by their own knowledge of the circumstances of the parent, and not by the proficiency of the children, or by the probability of their remaining long at school. It appears that the system works not unfavourably, although the master has had some difficulty in enforcing the regular attendance of the free scholars. Both classes of boys mingle freely in playhours, and there is no distinction as to the teaching they severally receive.

There were 31 boys present on the day of my visit. The lower division, consisting of 18 boys, was in charge of the usher, who is a master on the foundation. The chief thing noticeable in this part of the school was the beauty of the writing, to which the usher, who is himself a clever penman, has devoted much attention. The spelling and arithmetic were not up to the same level of excellence, but were very passable. The reading was from the New Testament, and was fairly intelligent and correct. In the higher division, under the care of the head master, the boys passed a very creditable examination in English grammar, geography, and history, and especially in arithmetic and elementary algebra, which are taught by the master with much zest and interest. Nine of the boys are reading Cæsar, and are making good progress in Latin. No Greek is taught. The order in both divisions of the school was excellent; and the efforts of both teachers appeared to be serious and well directed. The rector and the churchwardens testify that the condition of the school is satisfactory to them, and that it bears a good reputation in the town.

The future development of this useful school will probably be impeded by that part of the scheme which necessitates the admission of free scholars. The removal of the boys, who now come in under that designation, to the national school, would inflict no wrong upon them; and would yet make the grammar school more acceptable to that class of the population for whom the national school was not intended.

It is also to be regretted that the second master is on the foundation, and that the head master would not therefore be at liberty, in the event of the removal of the present usher, to choose the kind of assistance which he feels to be most needed for the welfare of the school.

There is no playground. The schoolroom is a convenient and cheerful room, well fitted with needful appliances, and the master has a comfortable house. There are no boarders.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. viii. 747. A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Schoolhouse erected by subscription in 1734, on land given by Bradshaws Peirson, then lord of manor of Stokesley, but without any conveyance. John Preston, by will dated 19th November 1805, gave 2,000*l.* for rebuilding or enlarging "the old schoolhouse formerly "erected in Stokesly by subscription," or for building a new schoolhouse, and for salary of master, Testator died March 1814. The trustees received the legacy, and accumulated the interest for some time, and in 1834 a school was established under a scheme of the Court of Chancery.

School Property.—3,309*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* new 3 per cent. annuities. Annual income, 100*l.*; applied to school, 97*l.* School buildings and master's residence adapted to their purpose.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of school in Stokesley, 12 poor children, or more or less at trustees' discretion, belonging to township to be taught gratuitously (Founder's will). 12 poor children, or more or less at trustees' discretion, belonging to parish, children of township being preferred (Scheme).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Master must be qualified to teach classics, English, reading, and arithmetic (Founder's will). Classics, mathematics, reading, writing, and arithmetic (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme of Court of Chancery 1834. Entire direction and management of the school is vested in the rector, churchwardens, and overseers of the township, together with five trustees nominated by the whole board. The lord of the manor always to be one of such five trustees. Head master appointed by board after examination by the rector, and certified to be duly qualified.

Under master to be competent to teach elementary subjects. Trustees can appoint or dismiss either master.

State of the School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Two; head master receiving 42*l.* 2*s.* from endowment, besides school fees; under master, 50*l.*

Day Scholars.—31 boys, of whom 16 are taught gratuitously on the foundation. The rest pay 15*s.* per quarter under 12 years old, with three exceptions, where 10*s.* 6*d.* is paid; boys above 12 pay 21*s.* per quarter. All boys pay yearly 3*s.* for pens, ink, &c.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Foundationers on admission must not be under 10 years of age, and able to read and write.

School classified separately for each subject. School course modified at desire of friends and parents. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotion, by marks and half-yearly public examination. Total value of prizes, 5*l.*

Punishments: corporal, and detention after school hours.

Both masters may inflict punisments.

No playground.

School time, 42 weeks per annum, 25 hours per week.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Rev. Charles Cator as Rector of Stokesley.
Charles Wynne Finch as Lord of the Manor.
John Hepburn Handyside, John Healey, James Coates Sowerby, } Stokesley.
The two Churchwardens of Stokesley.
The two Overseers of Stokesley.

Clerk to Trustees:
J. C. Sowerby, Stokesley.

Head Master:
Henry Fawcett, B.A.

Other Foundation Master:
John Hind.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Banker - -	Stokesley - -	About 200 yards.
,, ,, - 2	Farmers - -	Neighbourhood of Stokesley.	Distance varies from ½ a mile to 3 miles.
,, ,, - 3			
,, ,, - 4			
,, ,, - 5			
,, ,, - 6	Tradesmen -	Stokesley.	
,, ,, - 7			
,, ,, - 8			
,, ,, - 9			
,, ,, - 10			
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Shoemaker - -	Stokesley.	Do.
,, ,, - 2	Butcher -	Do.	
,, ,, - 3	Cartwright -	Do.	
,, ,, - 4	Grocer - -	Do.	
,, ,, - 5	The rest are in similar positions.	Do.	
,, ,, - 6			
,, ,, - 7			
,, ,, - 8			
,, ,, - 9			
,, ,, - 10			

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	All the boys.	All form one class.	Nil.	Form one class.	13	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	The Bible only - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	The Bible only.
Latin - -	14	2		2	14	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	5	Cæsar and Virgil; Cæsar, part of 1st Book; Virgil's Æneid, 1st Book; Arnold's prose and verse composition.	12	11	5	1	—	$7\frac{1}{2}$	Latin Grammar.
French - -	2	1		2	15	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	Ollendorff.							
Arithmetic -	The whole school.	3		10	13	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	$7\frac{1}{2}$	Colenso's Arithmetic -	12	11	5	About $1\frac{1}{2}$	—	$7\frac{1}{2}$	Colenso's Arithmetic.
Mensuration and Surveying.	10	1		10	13	2	1	—	2	Nesbit's Mensuration.							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	10	2		4	14	5	1	—	5	Colenso's Algebra and Chambers' Euclid.	6	11	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Colenso's Algebra; Euclid.
History - -	22	2		10	14	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	——	12	11	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Geography -	22	2		10	14	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	White's Geography -	12	11	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	White's Geography.
English Grammar	22	2		10	14	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Lennie's English Grammar.	12	11	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Lennie's English Grammar.
Reading - -	All the boys.	3		14	13	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	——	9	12	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
Writing - -	All the boys.	3		14	13	5	1	—	5	——	9	12	5	1	—	5	

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THORNTON BY PICKERING.—LADY LUMLEY'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. J. G. FITCH'S REPORT.

This charity comprises almshouses as well as a grammar school; and the head master, who is a clergyman and resides on the spot, reads prayers regularly to the almspeople. The proportion of revenue appropriated to the school is small, but as none of the scholars are admitted free there is a respectable, though not a large income, for the master.

Twenty-three boys were present on the day of my visit, 13 of whom are boarders, and the rest day scholars. About half of the boys have begun to learn Latin, and the three or four boys at the top of the school acquitted themselves creditably with an easy piece of translation and parsing. Three of the forwardest boys in French also took a grammatical exercise in that language, but their translation and grammar were somewhat less accurate. In arithmetic all the scholars have made good progress, and several of the eldest boys worked difficult sums with promptitude and correctness. Two of the eldest are well advanced in algebra and geometry. All the elementary work of the school was carefully and systematically done, and the written exercises were remarkable for their neatness. The general level of attainment in the school is not high, and there is not much of enthusiasm among the boys about their schoolwork; but the instruction is thoroughly sound and useful, as far as it goes; and the master, who has had many years experience as a teacher, is stedfastly devoted to his work. The Church catechism is learned by all boys who are preparing for confirmation, but is not part of the habitual routine of the school. The master is accustomed to place himself in communication with the master of the national school, with a view to encourage any boys of promise to come up to the grammar school by admitting them on easy terms.

The schoolroom is not large, but is in creditable order; and although the institution does not possess a playground, a field in the immediate neighbourhood, which is rented by the master, serves the same purpose.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 771, A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed enrolled of Viscountess Lumley, dated 8th October 1657, who directed certain trustees, with monies arising from sale of certain lands and hereditaments, to build (1) at Thornton a hospital for 12 poor people, men and women,—six from Sinnington parish, four from Thornton, and two from Marton, Great Eddiston, Little Eddiston, and Farnaby parishes, or some or one of them; (2) a chapel near thereto; (3) a hospital in parish either of St. Botolph, Aldgate, or of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, in city of London, for six poor people, men and women, three of each parish; (4) a schoolmaster's house with 10 acres of ground in parish of Sinnington or Thornton: Also to purchase

lands in or near Sinnington, of clear yearly value of 250*l.*, and thereout to pay (*a*) 120*l.* for the 18 poor people; (*b*) to a schoolmaster 20*l.* for teaching school, and 10*l.* for reading prayers twice daily in the chapel; (*c*) 10*l.* to poor prisoners for debt in York Castle; (*d*) to 10 poor scholars of the school at Cambridge or Oxford, or, in default of such, to ten others nominated by the convocations of the Universities, 4*l.* each till they became graduates; and (*e*) 40*l.* for clothing and apprenticing to freemen of City of London four boys born in one of the Yorkshire parishes above named. Decrees of the Court of Chancery were made in the matter 1671, 1691, 1741, and 1820.

School Property.—About 416 acres of land, chiefly in two farms, at Thirsk in Thornton; rent of same, 477*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* Also 10a. 1r. of land, with two cottages, held by master, and sub-let for 30*l.* a year. Also 850*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* consols. Total income, 533*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* gross; in 1866, 442*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* net. Paid to Thornton school 88*l.*, besides exhibitioners 54*l.* House for master. School buildings good. Amount allowed for exhibitions, about 55*l.* If five exhibitioners are chosen, 11*l.* each; if four, 13*l.* 10*s.* each; if three, 18*l.* each; if two, 20*l.* each.

Objects of Trust.—As regards the school: For a schoolmaster to teach the inhabitants' children of Thornton and Sinnington gratis, and instruct and read prayers in the chapel morning and evening, and preach on Sabbath to the almspeople, scholars, and other inhabitants (founder's deed). Payment made to a separate school at Sinnington (scheme 1741).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Greek and Latin free; other subjects on payment. (Decree of Court of Chancery 1820.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery, 17 July 1741. Seven local trustees, self-electing, who manage the school estates, and appoint or dismiss master. Master must be in orders. He must read prayers in the hospital chapel twice in the week, and preach to the pensioners and the scholars once.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—One, receiving from endowment 52*l.* Value of house, land, and cottages, 30*l.*; of coals supplied by trustees about 5*l.* Total, not including profits of boarders and school fees, 87*l.* and house.

Day Scholars.—14, aged from 8 to 23; sons of farmers and tradesmen. Classics taught gratuitously; French and music each 4 guineas; drawing, 3*l.* Not allowed to enter playground.

Boarders.—12, mostly sons of gentlemen. Fees for schoolwork 2 to 4 guineas. Extra subjects as above. Terms for boarding 25*l.* to 30*l.* Use of playground, apart from foundationers, 3*s.* to 5*s.* They have not separate beds. Meals four times in the day. Meat at least once. No separate studies.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission, foundationers must read and write fairly.

School classified separately for each subject. Prayers twice a week in hospital chapel on Sunday. Boarders taught Greek testament, Hebrew, and Scripture History.

Promotions entirely at discretion of master.

Punishments: birch and impositions.

Playground, rented by master for boarders.

Schooltime, 42 weeks per annum, 40 hours per week.

In last 10 years two scholarships and one mathematical prize gained at Cambridge by pupils. [In May 1867, two scholars at Cambridge.]

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ACCOUNTS of LADY LUMLEY'S CHARITY, from 12 July 1865 to 1 August 1866.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in Treasurer's hands, 12 July 1865	97	17	6½
Balance in Messrs. Hoare's hands	0	13	1
One year's rents at Thornton*	122	10	0
Do. at Thirsk, Kirkleavington and Wretton	355	2	10
Dividends on stock	25	10	4
	601	13	9½

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Property tax on dividends	0	8	6
Collecting rents, &c.	13	10	2
Tithe rentcharge and rent	9	4	4½
Treasurer's salary	20	0	0
Repairs (estate)	6	5	7
Do. hospital and master's house	34	16	2
Do. Sinnington school	1	19	2
Paving rate at Hoxton	2	10	9
Hospital coals and sundries	12	17	4½
Hospitallers, Thornton	131	1	4
Do. Hoxton	69	0	0
Thornton school, master's salary	52	0	0
Do. coals and cleaning	8	0	0
Three exhibitioners, 18*l.* each	54	0	0
Sinnington school, master	20	0	0
Do. coals	4	18	0
Three apprentice fees	18	0	0
Prisoners in York Castle	15	0	0
	473	11	5
Balance with treasurer, 1 Aug. 1866	121	7	5½
Do. with Messrs. Hoare	6	14	11
	601	13	9½

* This does not include master's land and cottages, on which he pays about 2*l.* in rates.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Right Hon. Lord Feversham, Duncombe Park, Helmsley.
Hon. Cecil Duncombe.
The Rev. John Richard Hill, Thornton near Pickering.
James Walker, Esq., Sand Hutton, York.
Sir William Worsley, Bart., Hovingham, York.
Charles Gregory Fairfax, Esq., Gilling Castle, York.
James Mitchelson, Esq., Pickering.

Clerk to Trustees:

John Watson, Pickering.

Head Master:

Rev. Thos. Simpson.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Wesleyan Minister	Pickering -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 2	Do. - -		
,, ,, - 3	Auctioneer -	Do. -	Do.
,, ,, - 4	Farmer - -		
,, ,, - 5			
,, ,, - 6			
,, ,, - 7			
,, ,, - 8			
,, ,, - 9			
,, ,, - 10			
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Sons of Farmers, Tradesmen, &c.	Thornton and Pickering.	Those in Thornton about ¼ mile.
,, ,, - 2			
,, ,, - 3			
,, ,, - 4			
,, ,, - 5			
,, ,, - 6			
,, ,, - 7			
,, ,, - 8			
,, ,, - 9			
,, ,, - 10			

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman - -	Newbourne, Suffolk	The Rev. Thos. Simpson.
,, ,, - 2	Surgeon - -	Kirbymoorside, Yks.	
,, ,, - 3	Gentleman -	Terrington ,,	
,, ,, - 4	Do. - -	Whitby ,,	
,, ,, - 5	Gentleman Farmer	Elton, Hull -	
,, ,, - 6	Gentleman - -	Thirsk ,, -	
,, ,, - 7	Tradesman - -	Whitby ,, -	
,, ,, - 8	Gentleman - -	Norton ,, -	
,, ,, - 9	Clergyman -	Newbourne, Suffolk	
,, ,, - 10	Do. - -	Do. -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Gentleman Farmer	Sunnington, Yorks.	
,, ,, - 2	Do. - -	Sherborne ,,	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by Boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) and elsewhere.

(*a*) At the University of Cambridge two elected scholars, and one mathematical prizeman.

Thornton Grammar School. Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1861.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1861.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1861.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religous Knowledge.	18	3	—	6	13	1		1	2	The master has kept no account of the precise quantity of each author read, but, as farashe remembers, Greek Test., Gospel of St. John; Cæsar, Books I. and II.; Virgil's Æneid, Bks. I. and II.; Homer's Iliad, Bks. I., II., III.; Herodotus, Clio; Horace, Satires and Epistles; Latin Compositn., Arnold's; Latin Verse, Arnold's; Greek Compositn., Arnold's and Howard's; French Exercises, Hamel's; Euclid; Wood's and Colenso's Algebra; Todhunter's, Colenso's, & Beasley's Trigonometry; Barnard Smith's Arith.; Hughes' Geography; Scott's, Markham's, and Goldsmith's History; and Morell's English Grammar.	6	12	1	—	1	—	Greek Testament, part of St. John's Gospel; Cæsar's Com., Bk. I.; Latin Exercises, Arnold's; Greek Exrcs., Howard's; French Exercises, Hall's; Charles XII.; Telemachus; Smith's & Watson's Arithmetic; Lund's Algebra; Hughes' and Cornwell's Geography; Markham's History; Graduated Reading Books.	6	10	1	—	1	—	Latin Grammar, Eton; Greek Gram., Eton; French Grammar, Hamel's; Smith's Latin Bk.; Hall's 1st and 2nd French Books; French Exercs.; Watson's Arithmetic; Written or Printed Miscel. Questions in Arith., Hist., and Geog. weekly.
Greek - -	6	2	—	2	16	3	—	3			2	14	3	—	3	—		2	12	3	—	3	—	
Latin - -	16	3	—	2	16	3	—	3			8	14	3	—	3	—		6	12	3	—	3	—	
French - -	15	3	4*l* 4*s*	2	16	3	—	3			10	14	3	—	3	—		3	10	3	—	3	—	
Other Foreign Languages.	1	Not in classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	No fixed time for each subject; a portion given and taken as soon as prepared.		8	10	3	—	3	—		Not in classes.						
Arithmetic -	26																							
Book-keeping	5																							
Mensuration and Surveying.	3																							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	10																							
History -	16	3	—	8	12	4	—	—			4	10	4	—	—			4	10	4	—	—		
Geography -	24	4	—	10	12	4	—	—			8	10	4	—	—			6	10	4	—	—		
English Grammar.	20	4	—	8	12	3	—	—			8	10	3	—	—			4	9	2	—	—		
English Composition.	10	—	—	8	12		—	—																
Reading -	26	4	—																					
Writing - -	26	—	—																					
Music - -	6	—	4*l* 4*s*																					
Drawing -	6	—	3*l*.																					

Topcliffe School.

Mr. J. G. Fitch's Report.

This school does not appear to have ever sustained the character of a grammar school. The Commissioners reported in 1820 that it was attended by the children of the poor only, and that there was no demand for instruction in Latin and Greek. At present it simply serves the purpose of a parochial school, or rather of the upper department of one; since a national school under the care of a female teacher receives the children until they are six years of age, when they are transferred to the endowed school. The former is under Government inspection; but not the latter, as the teacher is uncertificated.

Fifty-four boys were present on the day of my visit. They are arranged in three classes, in all of which proof was afforded that the instruction is carefully superintended by the master. The writing and spelling are very creditable throughout the school. The reading is careful, though utterly without taste or expression. Much of the routine work of arithmetic has been done; but though the boys can make neat figures and set them down in a methodical manner, they know nothing of the principles of arithmetic or the meaning of its rules. In the highest class there is a little knowledge of the elements of English grammar, and three boys have begun to learn Arnold's Latin exercises. But little or no thought seems to have been encouraged respecting any of the lessons, and the standard of intelligence in the school is low. There is, however, very good order, and the children have been drilled into methodical habits.

Much of the master's time seems to be devoted to two or three boys at the head of the school, who are learning land-surveying and book-keeping, and who pay extra fees for these accomplishments. The fees are graduated on a very vicious system, according to the subjects taught. Since the list of these subjects is somewhat pretentious, and the school enjoys the title of an endowed grammar school, the master and some of the inhabitants deceive themselves with the belief that it is superior to an ordinary national school. It would, however, be much more efficient if it were subjected to the stimulus and test by which the vitality of a national school is generally sustained.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iv. 399. A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Date and name of founder unknown. A payment of 5*l.* from the Exchequer, which was settled by the Commissioners under the Chantries Act, 1548, for the asssistant in the church, has been made to the schoolmaster apparently ever since Elizabeth's reign at least. (Before 1808 the offices of curate and schoolmaster was generally held by same person.) A sum of money given in 1588 by John Hartforth and other parishioners, with which a cottage and land was purchased, some of which was afterwards exchanged

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

for other property. Endowed with an estate of about 61 acres at Skipton-on-Swale, subject to rentcharge of 10*l.* a year to Firby Hospital, by will of Henry Roper, 16th January 1674, and with an annuity of 16*l.* yearly from the Grocers' Company (according to the will of William Robinson, of that Company). New school house built in 1812 by subscription.

School Property.—64a. 2r. 30p., besides the above-named payments from Grocers' Company and Exchequer. Annual income (free of rentcharge) 87*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* gross, 86*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* net; applied to school (1864) 81*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* School buildings good. Head master's house capable of accommodating a few boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of school at Topcliffe.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English education, and Latin and Greek if required (Rules of Trustees)

Government and Masters.—School property is managed by 12 local trustees, self-electing, the vicar being a trustee *ex officio*. They do not interfere with the internal management of the school, but appoint and, if he break agreement made at his appointment, dismiss the master.

Master must be a member of the Church of England, able to teach essentials of sound English education, with some knowledge of Latin and Greek.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master with total income of 106*l.* of which 81*l.* 11*s.* come from the endowment, the rest from school. The assistant master is appointed by him, and paid a sum of 25*l.* or its equivalent in board and lodging.

Day Scholars.—65 boys, of whom 61 are under 14 years old, children chiefly of labourers and artizans. Fees paid according to subjects learnt. Farmers and tradesmen pay annually for each scholar 1*l.*, for very elementary instruction; 1*l.* 10*s.* for history, geography, English grammar, and arithmetic; 2*l.* for commercial and classical instruction. Sons of labourers and artizans pay 4*s.*, 8*s.*, and 12*s.* for the above groups of subjects repectively. Farmers' sons pay in addition 1*s.* yearly for fires.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission, must read New Testament fairly well.

School classified by group of subjects. No provision for religious instruction. Attendance at Divine Service at option of parents.

Punishments, caning and detention in school.

No playground.

Schooltime, 44 weeks per annum, 30 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Rev. H. A. Hawkins, Vicar, Topcliffe, near Thirsk.
Peter Stevenson, Esq., Farmer, Rainton, near Thirsk.
Joseph Dresser, Esq., Farmer, Skipton, near Thirsk.
Chas. Mason, Esq., Farmer, Dishforth, near Thirsk.
Thomas Dresser, Esq., Farmer, Asenby, near Thirsk.
Wm. Wright, Esq., Farmer, Baldersby, near Thirsk.
John Dale, Esq., Farmer, Topcliffe, near Thirsk.
Henry Pickersgill, Esq., Farmer, Topcliffe, near Thirsk.
John S. Robb, Esq., Farmer, Catton, near Thirsk.
Joseph Bell, Esq., Farmer, Dalton, near Thirsk.
Joseph Pallister, Esq., Farmer, Eldmire, near Thirsk.
Thomas Petch, Esq., Farmer, Marton, Boro'bridge.

Clerk to Trustees:

Anthony Halliday, Topcliffe, near Thirsk.

Head Master:

Anthony Halliday.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School	1	Builder	Topcliffe	Near at hand.
,,	2	Do.	Do.	Do.
,,	3	Farmer	Do.	Do.
,,	4	Do.	Baldersby	4 miles.
,,	5	Do.	Do.	Do.
,,	6	Do.	Gristhwaite	2 miles.
,,	7	Widow	Dalton	½ ,,
,,	8	Gardener	Baldersby	1½ ,,
,,	9	Blacksmith	Dishforth	2 ,,
,,	10	Gardener	Asenby	½ ,,
Boys lowest in School	1	Farm Labourer	Topcliffe	Near at hand.
,,	2	Do.	Do.	Do.
,,	3	Do.	Do.	Do.
,,	4	Do.	Do.	Do.
,,	5	Tailor	Do.	Do.
,,	6	Bricklayer	Asenby	½ mile.
,,	7	Stonemason	Rainton	2 ,,
,,	8	Farm Labourer	Skipton	3½ ,,
,,	9	Do.	Asenby	½ ,,
,,	10	Do.	Catton	2 ,,

Topcliffe School. Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.		hrs.		hrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	65	3	—	21	12½	5	¼	—	1¼	The Bible and Church Catechism.
Latin	2	1	—	2	„	4	⅓	2	1⅓	Edward's Eton Latin Grammar; Ellis's Exercises and Cornelius Nepos.
Arithmetic	63	3	—	19	„	10	⅓	—	3⅓	Walkingame's and the Irish Arithmetic.
Mensuration and Surveying.	2	1	—	2	„	10	⅓	—	3⅓	Nesbit's Mensuration.
History	21	1	—	21	„	4	⅓	—	1⅓	National Society's History of England, and Goldsmith's History of Greece.
Geography	43	2	—	21	„	3	⅓	—	1	Goldsmith's Geography.
English Grammar.	43	2	—	21	„	3	⅔	2	1	Douglas's Grammar.
Reading	65	3	—	21	„	8	⅓	—	2⅔	History, and the Supplement to the 4th Book of Lessons by the Irish Society.
Writing	65	3	—	21	„	8	⅓	—	2⅔	—

In the second class 22 boys of average age of 11 years, learning Religious Knowledge. Arithmetic, Geography, and English Grammar. In the third class 22 boys, of average age of 9 years, learning Arithmetic, Reading, and Religious Knowledge.

Wath Free School.

Mr. J. G. Fitch's Report.

Although it appears from the report of the Charity Commissioners in 1820 that two boys were learning Latin in this little school, there is nothing in the terms of the trust to indicate that the founder contemplated higher education, and the school has always been one for elementary instruction and for the use of the poor. It is the parish school, and is assiduously cared for by the rector, the Rev. W. C. Lukis. The master holds a certificate, although the resources of the school render it independent of the parliamentary grant, and it is therefore not subject to annual inspection. Only two of the scholars pay anything; the rest are entirely free. The master enjoys the use of a good house and garden.

Thirty-five children were present on the day of my visit, of whom seven were girls. The elementary instruction is methodical and useful, though not of the highest quality. I compute that about two-thirds of the children would have passed fairly the examination appropriate to their ages under the standards of the Revised Code. The schoolroom is neat and well kept, and the institution is fulfilling, with complete success, the modest intentions of its founder, by giving freely to the poor of the parish a sensible and religious education.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iv. 410. A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Edowment.—Peter Samwaies, D.D., rector of Wath, procured a lease for 999 years, dated 19th July 1687, from the Marquis of Ailesbury, of an acre of ground at a nominal rent; and thereon built, before 1690, November 2nd, a school-house containing master's residence, at a cost of 300*l.*; and by will, dated 16th July 1691, endowed school with profits of lands at Bellerby, in parish of Spennithorne, purchased by him for the purpose, and with rentcharge of 5*l.* from lands at Middleton Quernhow, in parish of Wath, devised by him to Trinity College, Cambridge.

School Property.—Income, 83*l.* gross, 80*l.* net, consisting of rent (68*l.*) of Bellerby estate (51a. 2r. 29p.), and payment (now raised to 15*l.*) from Trinity College. Applied to school (1864) 71*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* Buildings well adapted to their purpose.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of free school in Wath to train up children of parish (Founder's will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—"Knowledge of Holy Scriptures and doctrine of Church of England as it is at this time established according to the date underwritten (i.e. 1691), to write a legible hand and gain some skill in arithmetic, that scholars may be fit to be put to some honest trade." (Founder's will.)

Government and Masters.—The rectors of Wath, Bedale, Tanfield, and Kirklington, and the vicar of Burneston are *ex officio* trustees. They manage the property and appoint the master—the nominee of the Marquess of Ailesbury to be preferred, if duly qualified. In disputes of trustees the Archbishop of York is to be arbitrator.

Master must be a communicant of the Church of England.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary school.

Masters.—One. Income 70*l.*, with house and garden.

Day Scholars.—50 boys, children of labourers and artizans, from distances of one or two miles, are taught gratuitously.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys must be seven years old or recommended by trustees, and must be able to read monosyllables, on admission.

Schooltime, 43 weeks per annum.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees (*ex officio*):

The Rev. W. C. Lukes, M.A., Rector of Wath, near Ripon.
The Rev. J. G. Beresford, M.A., Rector of Bedale.
The Rev. James Hall, M.A., Rector of West Tanfield.
The Rev. John Prior, M.A., Rector of Kirklington.
The Rev. Harry Vane Russell, M.A., Vicar of Burneston.

Head Master:

Richard Humphries (certificated).

Yarm Free Grammar School.

Mr. J. G. Fitch's Report.

The new scheme of 1854 perpetuates the arrangement under which eight boys receive free admission in virtue of Chaloner's gift. These eight are called the Chaloner scholars, and are the only scholars now educated gratuitously. The total number present on the day of my visit was 22, of whom the remaining 14 pay small fees not exceeding 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum. The present master has only recently entered upon his duties; but he has brought the school into a state which justifies the strongest hopes of its future success. The English instruction has evidently been very careful and intelligent; and a good beginning has been made by at least half the scholars in Latin and elementary mathematics. All the written exercises were neat, and the responses to my questions on the meanings of words were given with a cheerfulness and promptitude which showed that the scholars were accustomed to have their thoughts exercised about their work.

The room is small and old fashioned, but neat and adequate for its present purpose. The offices and outbuildings are in a dilapidated state, and the only playground available is the churchyard. The Church catechism is not enforced, but the Chaloner scholars attend service with the master on Sunday. There are at present no boarders, but the master is empowered by the trustees to receive a limited number, and will doubtless improve the numbers of the school ere long. He is not a graduate, but has passed the first B.A. examination in the University of London. The area from which pupils may be expected is not large, as the town of Yarm has become much reduced in population and activity. The trustees and the master express the greatest desire to avail themselves of any public measures, whereby their school may be occasionally examined, and its efficiency increased. It is right to add that their testimony is strongly in favour of keeping up the number of Chaloner scholars required by statute, notwithstanding the poverty of the school's resources, and the importance of obtaining a larger sum from fees. These boys are selected by the trustees, on the ground of the known circumstances of the parents, and not by competition. The master testifies that they attend regularly, and that it is largely through them that he hopes to raise the reputation of the school.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. viii. 750. A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, 7 July 1590, on petition of Thomas Collyer, who endowed it by will with small rentcharges, amounting to 9*l.* 4*s.* Bequest of a sum of 400*l.* consols by Thomas Chaloner in 1799.

School Property.—Rentcharges 9*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, and 860*l.* consols. Total income, 34*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Objects of Trust.—Free grammar school within the parish of Yarm for the education and instruction of boys in grammar (letters patent). Eight poor boys to be elected by minister and churchwardens to be taught gratuitously in the free grammar school at Yarm (Chaloner's will). All sons of residents in Yarm and adjoining parishes, of the age of 8 years and upwards, admissible on payment of fees not exceeding 2*l.* a year for boys under 10 years old; 3*l.* under 12*l*; 4*l.* above 12. So long as trustees pay to the master the interest on Chaloner's 400*l*, eight Chaloner scholars, poor orphans, or sons of poor widows or other poor children, with preference to parish of Yarm, to be educated gratuitously. Such boys to be elected by minister and churchwardens. (Scheme 1853).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (letters patent). Greek, Latin, French, history, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, reading, writing, with power to trustees to add or subtract (scheme of 1853).

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery, 23 April 1853. The letters patent constituted as governors Thomas Conyers, John Conyers, and six others, and with power to appoint successors. Corporation became extinct by non-election of new governors. (Ch. Com. Rep.) Under the scheme incumbent of Yarm and 11 other resident trustees appoint or dismiss master, with approval of archbishop, manage affairs of the charity, and make regulations as to admission of scholars.

Master must be a member of the Church of England. He may take in his own house 10 or, with consent of trustees, 20 boarders, who are to be instructed in common with the other scholars. An annual examination to take place. Examiner to receive not more than 3*l.* 3*s.* (scheme).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—One, receiving from endowment 35*l.*, two-thirds of school fees (according to scheme of 1853) 60*l.* Total 95*l.* [In May 1867 an assistant master also.]

Day Scholars.—32 boys, of whom eight are on Chaloner's foundation. They are sons chiefly of farmers and tradesmen. All boys. Children of parents residing in Yarm are capable of admission. School fees for general work, for boys under 10 years old, 2*l.* yearly; between 10 and 12 years old, 3*l.*; above 12, four guineas. All pay 2*s.* yearly for fuel, and 6*s.* for stationery.

Eight Chaloner scholars, pay 1*l.* 2*s.* per annum.

Boarders.—None. [In May 1867, "a few."]

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission, boys must read and write.

School classified separately for each subject. School work modified to suit particular cases. Prayers from Bishop Blomfield's selection morning and evening. Scripture lessons prepared at home for Monday morning.

Promotions, by marks, annual. Examination by examiner appointed by trustees. Prizes not to exceed 10*s.* value each.

Punishments; corporal, (rare) on hand, impositions.

No playground. School built on land belonging to churchyard in which boys play "at games such as can be played in churchyards and roads."

School time, 45 weeks per annum, 27½ hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. J. Winpenny, Incumbent of Yarm.
Mr. Fowler, Preston Hall.
Mr. W. Waldy, Eaglescliff Hall.
Robert Young, M.D., Yarm.
Mr. Fawcett, Solicitor, Yarm.
Mr. Garbutt, Solicitor, Yarm.
Mr. J. Priestman Reed, Merchant, Stockton.

Head Master:

F. B. Falkner. (Appointed 1864.)
W. Crookes. (Appointed 1866.)

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Carrier - -	Yarm - -	¼ mile.
„ „ - 2	Tanner - -	Do. - -	Do.
„ „ - 3	Farmer - -	Kirk Leavington	3 miles.
„ „ - 4	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
„ „ - 5	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
„ „ - 6	Tailor - -	Yarm - -	¼ mile.
„ „ - 7	Shoemaker - -	Do. - -	Do.
„ „ - 8	Farmer - -	Kirk Leavington	3½ miles.
„ „ - 9	Butcher - -	Yarm - -	A furlong.
„ „ - 10	Blacksmith -	Do. - -	¼ mile.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Paper Maker -	Yarm - -	¼ mile.
„ „ - 2	Orphan - -	Do. - -	A furlong.
„ „ - 3	Farmer - -	Worsall - -	3 miles.
„ „ - 4	Carrier - -	Yarm - -	¼ „
„ „ - 5	Millwright -	Do. - -	¼ „
„ „ - 6	Gardener - -	Eaglescliff - -	¾ „
„ „ - 7	Glazier - -	Yarm - -	¼ „
„ „ - 8	Brewer - -	Do. - -	¼ „
„ „ - 9	Do. - -	Do. - -	¼ „
„ „ - 10	Farmer - -	Worsall - -	3 „

YARM FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL. TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	21	3	None now, but I believe there used to be some.	7	12	10	½	1	4	No text books but Bibles	9	10	10	½	1	4	Bibles only	5	9	10	½	1	4	Bibles.
Latin	4	2		1	13	2	1	—	4	Orbis Pictus	3	12	5	¼	2	5	About half of Arnold's first Latin Book.	None.						
French	4	2		1	13	5	½	3	6	Dialogues and Fables	3	12	3	½	2	5	Ahn's first French Course, 50 pages.	None.						
Arithmetic	21	3		7	13	3	1½	—	4½	Chiefly Davis' Examples	—	—	—	—	—	—	Davis' Examples	—	—	—	—	—	—	Davis' Examples.
Book-keeping	4	1		4	13	3	1	—	3	Dr. Brewer's Dble. Entry.														
Mensuration & Surveying.	4	1		4	13	2	½	—	1															
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	Bridge's Algebra.														
Physics	7	1		7	12	1	—	—	—	Written from Dictation.														
History	17	2		6	13	2	1½	2	4	White's Hist. England; Brown's Hist. Rome.	8	10	4	½	—	7	Ince and Gilbert's Hist. Eng., first half.							
Geography	20	3		6	13	2	1½	2	4	Latter half of Irish Compendium of Geography.	8	11	7	¼	2	8	White's Geography (all)	5	9	6	¼	—	5	Irish School Geo. (small).
English Grammar.	20	3		—	—	—	—	—	—	Lennie's Grammar	8	11	6	¼	4	3	Lennie's Grammar	5	9	6	¼	1	5	Hiley's small Grammar.
English Composition.	6	1																						
Reading	20	3		6	13	4	1	—	4	Same as Hist. and Geo.	8	11	4	½	—	3	Ince and Gilbert's Hist.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Reads Bk., No. 3, &c.
Writing	21	—		—	—	5	—	—	4	No classes	—	—	5	—	—	4	No classes	—	—	5	—	—	4	
Drawing	—	—		—	—	2	—	—	2	Draw maps	—	—	1	—	—	1	Draw maps.							

COUNTY OF YORK, NORTH RIDING.

2. TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

[For Explanatory Note, see p. 307.]

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Classical Schools—								£	£	£	
Guisborough	3,794	Agricultural and mining.	School house	Yes; under certain conditions.	Varied by wardens.	Too small.	Wardens	450	400	75	Stat.
Old Malton	8,072*	Agricultural.	With master	Yes	Observed	Fair	Rent-charge.	96	96	96	Stat.
Richmond (1867).	4,290	Agricultural and manufacturing.	- - -	—	Scheme 1864	Good; chfly. new.	Trustees	280	250	200	Stat.
Scarborough	18,377	Agricultural.	Lost - -	—	- - - -	—	H.M.	15	14	14	Inc.
Semi-classical Schools—											
Askrigg (Yorebridge School).	668	Agricultural.	None	—	- - -	Good	Trustees	100	100	100	Stat.
Bowes	849	Agricultural.	With trustees	Yes	Scheme 1845	Good	Trustees	412	254	150	Stat.
Gilling (Hartforth School.)	1,554	Agricultural.	With trustees	No	Varied by trustees.	Good	Trustees	100	55	55	Stat.
Kirkby Ravensworth.	1,248	Agricultural.	With trustees	Yes	Scheme, 1845	Very Bad.	Trustees	1,106	796	242	Stat.
Stokesley	2,401	Agricultural.	- - -	Yes	Scheme, 1834	Good	Trustees	100	100	100	Stat.
Thornton	893	Agricultural.	With trustees	?	Observed; some varied by law.	Good	Trustees	477	—	52	Stat.

(*Continued on p.* 608.)

* Population of parliamentary borough of Malton in A.D. 1861.

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by rules now in force).	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by rules now in force) in Foundationers, absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
None	£ —	None	£ —	Patron; rest local.	Heirship to fndr.; residnce.	Wrdns.	No	Town -	Boys	- - -	—	—	Semi-class.	Alms hse.
—	—	—	—	?	?	—	—	Open to all.	Boys	None -	Claim -	—	Classical -	None
One	8	One	1	Local	Residnce.	Trstees.	Yes	Town -	Boys	Residence abs.	Claim -	Inc.	Classical	—
None	—	None	—	Corporation.	—	H.M.	—	Town -	Boys	(1) founder's kin. (2) residence. (1) abs. (2) pref.	Claim (1) election (2).	Stat.	—	—
None	—	None	—	Local	None	Master	—	Parish -	Boys	Residence abs.	Claim -	Stat.	Classical -	—
One	60	None	—	Local	Residnce.	Trstees.	No	Poor of Bowes.	Boys	Poverty; residence pref.	Claim -	—	Classical -	Alms hse.
One	5	None	—	Local	None	Trstees.	Yes	Poor of townships.	Boys	Poverty; residence pref.	Nomination of trustees.	Stat.	Semi-class.	*
—	—	—	—	Local, H.M. ex-off.	None	Partly trstees.	Yes	Open to all.	Boys	None -	Claim -	—	Classical	Hospital.
—	—	—	—	6 ex-off., 4 local.	Hse.-hldrs.	Trstees.	Yes	Poor o parish.	Boys	Poverty; residence pref.	Nomination of trustees.	At discretionof trsts.	Classical -	None
Five	—	None	—	County	None	Trstees.	No	Poor of Thornton, Ellerton, and Sinnington.	Boys	Poverty; residence pref.	Claim	Inc.	Classical -	Alms hses.

(*Continued on next page.*)

* *See Digest, p.* 537.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.					Qualifications required in H.M.	Residence of Masters.	Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.				School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Classical Schools—										
Guisborough	One	Patron	Wardens	—	—	Priest's orders; not stranger or Scot.	H.M.	28 D. 1 B.	Neither	
Old Malton	*See Digest, p.* 545.			—	—		—	—		
Richmond (1867)	H.M. and five assistants.	Trstees.	Trustees	H.M.	H.M.	Graduate and member of Ch. of Eng.	None by Endowment.	76 B. 32 D.	Social grade of boarders imprving.	
Scarborough	One	Corporation.		—	—	Member of Ch. of Eng.	None	70 D. 5 B.		
Semi-classical Schools—										
Askrigg (Yorebridge School.)	Two	Heir of foundr.		One	H.M.	None	M.	38 D.	Class of scholars.	
Bowes	H.M. and usher.	Trstees.		Trstees.	—	Protestant; Latin scholar.	None	43 D.		
Gilling (Hartforth School).	One	Trstees.	Trustees	—	—	None	M.	6 B. 30 D.	Neither	
Kirkby Ravensworth.	H.M. and usher.	Trstees.	Trustees	H.M.	H.M.	Priest's orders	H.M.	37 D.	Neither	
Stokesley	H.M. and usher.	Trstees.	Trustees	Trstees.	Trstees.	Preference to laymen.	H.M.	22 D.	Neither	
Thornton	One	Trstees.	Trustees	—	—	Priest's orders	M.	12 B. 14 D.	Stat.	

(*Continued on p.* 610.)

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising, (*b*) Going to bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bedrooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent.	Per cent.							£	£	£				
-	A few A. others B. and C.	—	6	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
All A. -	60 A. 40 B.	—	—	Trustees	H.M. and second mster.	H.M.	Yes	104	85	60	- -	- - -	—	11 each for 2 or 3 boys.
All A. -	50 A. 50 B.	—	—	- -	H.M. -	H.M.	Yes	40	30	25	(*a*) 7 a.m. (*b*) 8.15 pm	- - -	—	—
- -	15 A. 85 B. 10 C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	25 B. 75 C.	—	—	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
B.	36 B. 64 C.	4	—	- -	M. - -	—	Yes	33	—	30	7 a.m. 9 p.m.	- - -	—	2
-	80 B. 20 C.	2	2	- -	None -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	10 A. 90 B.	—	—	Trustees	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
All A. -	17 A. 83 B.	2	1	None required.	M. - -	M.	Yes	—	—	—	(*a*) 7 & 7½ (*b*) 9 & 8	Visits of master.	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Number of School Weeks in the Year	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform, *i.e.*, by one Subject or group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School, (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Lan-
INSTRUCTION											
Classical Schools—											
Guisborough	41	28	None	Separate	Marks and examination.	Majority in school.	17	3	5	—	
Old Malton	*See Digest, p.* 546.						—	—	—	—	
Richmond (1867).	—						106	57	95	16	
Scarborough	40	30			Marks		56	10	6	2	
Semi-classical Schools—											
Askrigg (Yorebridge School).	43	30	Read New Testament.	Mixed	Marks and examination.	Majority in school.	7	4	—	—	
Bowes	45	35	None	Mixed	Merit	Majority in school.	4	2	—	—	
Gilling (Hartforth School.)	40	35	Reading, writing, easy arithmetic.	Mixed	Marks and seniority.	Majority (*a*)	4	—	4	—	
Kirkby Ravensworth.	42	32 sum. 30 win.	Read Latin grammar.	Uniform	Marks and seniority.	$\frac{2}{3}$ (*a*), $\frac{1}{3}$ (*c*)	16	1	—	—	
Stokesley	42	25	Reading and writing.	Separate	Merit	$\frac{5}{6}$ (*a*), $\frac{1}{6}$ (*c*)	14	—	2	—	
Thornton	42	40	Reading and writing.	Separate	Discretion of master.	Majority in school.	16	6	15	—	

(*Continued on p.* 612.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
...tor (*b*) and (*c*)	P.V.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences	29		Text books and orally.	2	6	—	—	—	...
...	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	...
...	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All three	108	60	...	7	—	16	—	—	...
(*b*) Boarders ...	P.V.	P.	P.	P.	Short sentences	75	30	All three	15	—	—	—	—	...
Tutor ...	P.	P.	—	—	Continuous pieces	36	—	Text books and orally.	4	3	—	—	—	...
Tutor occas. ...	P.V.	P.V	—	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	28	2	All three	—	—	—	—	—	...
All three ...	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences	36	5	Text books and orally.	—	5	—	—	—	...
Tutor ...	P.	—	—	—	...	37	5	All three	4	7	—	16	—	Lectures
Tutor ...	P.V.	—	P.	—	Short sent.	22	10	Text books and orally.	22	10	—	—	—	...
(*c*) Day boys ...	P.V.	P.	P.	—	Continuous pieces and short sentences.	26	10	Text books and orally.	5	—	—	—	—	...

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*											Examination conducted by	
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.				
Classical Schools—													
Guisborough	26	27	26	—	26	29	29	5	4	G.D.; D.M.; T.M.; P.M.		Weekly	
Old Malton	*See Digest, p.* 546.				—	—	—	—					
Richmond (1867.)	108	91	16 specially (but all in some shape.)			25	25	25	10	G.D.; D.F.; C.; P.M.	Gymnastics, &c.		Trustees
Scarborough	50	75	75	—	—	75	75	—	10	P.M.		Half-yearly	
Semi-classical Schools—													
Askrigg (Yorebridge School.)	30	28	28	24	10	44	44	—	—				
Bowes	8	8	14	—	—	43	43	—	—				Bishop of Ripon.
Gilling (Hartforth School.)	8	All	36	36	—	36	36	—	—	G.D.		None	None
Kirkby Ravensworth.	16	37	37	32	37	37	37	—	—			H.M. weekly.	
Stokesley	22	22	22	—	All	All	All	—	—				Half-yearly by trustees
Thornton	16	24	20	—	10	26	26	6	6	P.M.		Weekly	

(*Continued on p.* 614.)

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars,			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School of Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
Yes - as far as	Yes - practicable.	- - -	29	Ch. of Eng.	M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	Not requird.	Incumbent and H.M.	Some -	Boarders
—	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
—	- - -	- - -	108	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All	H.M. -	No lessons said.	All attend onespecial service.
No -	No -	No - -	70	Ch. of Eng.	No provision	None - -	—	Vicar and H.M.	Boarders—collects and catechism.	Boarders only.
—	- - -	6 or 7 are of a very low type of intellect.	44	None	M.	Bishop Blomfield morn. and even.	Boys from distance excused.	One of trustees.	None -	At parents' option.
Yes -	Yes -	- - -	33	Ch. of Eng.	H.M and usher.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All	H.M. -	One hour for all.	Whole school.
—	- - -	- - -	—	Ch. of Eng.	—	Collects m. and even.	A few excused.	Incumbent and master.	One A.M. for all who can attend.	At parents' option.
Yes	Yes -	Yes - -	37	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book m. and even.	All	H.M. - -	None -	All - -
—	Yes -	- - -	All	Ch. of Eng.	No one.	No form -	Some excused.	Rector -	None -	No rule -
Yes -	Yes -	- - -	18	Ch. of Eng.	M.	Prayer Book in school.	—	Vicar -	Boarders only.	Boarders

(Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day
Classical Schools— Guisborough	Wardens	Private; used only in extreme cases.	Corporal	None	Yes	26	30 acres	Close	All
Old Malton	*See Digest, p. 546.*				—	—	—	—	—
Richmond	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarborough	Yes	Public	Corporal	None	None	14	5 acres	½ mile	All
Semi-classical Schools— Askrigg (Yorebridge School).	Yes	Slight; rarely used.	All	None	None	—	30 yds. square.	Close	All
Bowes	Yes	Public	No	None	None	—	4 acres of parish ground.	½ mile	All
Gilling (Hartforth School.)	Yes	Public	All	—	—	6 1½ each day for meal & play.	Village green.	Close	—
Kirkby Ravensworth.	Yes	Public, rarely.	All	—	Yes	12	Village green.	Close	—
Stokesley	Yes	Public	No	—	—	—	None	—	—
Thornton	Yes	Public	—	None	—	—	Yes	—	Boa ers c

(*Continued on p. 616.*)

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
None	None	Yes	None	Good English and commercial based on classical.	Commercial; no Latin (generally).	Not expedient	Possible, not expedient.	Want of a good school-room and a larger and better master's house for boarders.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
None	Drilling	None	None	Commercial.	Commercial	Trustees and H.M.	Neither	No schoolroom, apathy of parents.
None	Twice a week by assistant master.	None	None	Classical, commercial.	Commercial	Not expedient	Both	Irregular summer attendance.
None	None	None	None	Commercial.	Commercial and classical.	No change required.	Possible, sometimes expedient.	Great irregularity of attendance.
—	—	—	—	Element.	—	Not exp.	Neither	Short stay at school and non-attendance.
—	—	Village green.	—	Commercial and classic.	Not proper judges.	Not exp.	Both	None.
—	—	—	—	Element	Elementary	By trustees	Both	Neglect of parents.
None	Drilling	Yes	—	—	—	Not expedient	Yes	Bad attendance of foundation boys.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endo								
			Deeds and Ordinances.		Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge requiring no Management.	Average Income.			
			Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.				Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or sta-
Semi-classical Schools—cont.								£	£	£	
Yarm - -	1,401	Agricultural.	Trustees -	Yes	Scheme, 1853	Very Bad.	Trustees	34	34	34	Sta
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Arkingarthdale	1,147	Mining -	- - -	—	- - -	Good	Rent-charge.	16	16	All	Sta
Bedale -	2,860	Agricultural.	Rectory -	Yes	- - -	Bad	Rent-charge.	61	—	6 18 11	Sta
Burneston -	1,554	Agricultural.	- - -	—	- - -	—	Trustees	—	—	—	—
Catterick - (1866.)	2,914	Agricultural.	With Charity Commissioners.	Yes	Scheme, 1849	Good	Trustees	151 4	141 4	60	Sta
Coxwold - -	1,205	Agricultural.	None -	—	- - -	Good	Rent-charge.	36	36	36	Sta
Easingwold -	2,724	Agricultural.	- - -	Yes	Observed -	None	Rent-charge.	75	75	75	Sta
Kirkby in Cleveland.	804	Agricultural.	- - -	—	- - -	Good	Trustees and Master.	55	50	50	Stat
Lartington - (Romaldkirk).	192	Agricultural.	- - -	—	Obsolete -	—	Rent-charge.	20	20	20	Stat

(*Continued on p.* 618.)

ENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by rules now in force) in Foundationers, absolute or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endwment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
—	—	—	—	Local	Residnce.	Partly trstees.	No	Parish -	Boys	Residence; orphans preferred.	Nomination of trustees.	Stat.	Semi-class.	None
—	—	—	—	One patron.	Lordship of manr.	—	Yes	Tenants of manor.	Both	Tenancy of parents.	Claim -	—	Semi-class.	None
—	—	—	—	Local	—	Master	—	Parish -	Boys	Absolute -	Claim -	Stat.	Semi-class.	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Parish -	Both	Residence abs.	Claim -	—	Non-class.	Almshse.
—	—	—	—	Vicar ex-off., the rest local.	Residence	Partly by trstees.	Yes	Parish -	Both	Residence abs.	Claim -	Stat.	Non-class.	None
—	—	—	—	—	Lordship of manr.	Master	—	Parish -	Boys	Absolute -	Claim -	—	Semi-class.	—
—	—	—	—	All ex-off.	—	Master	Yes	Parish -	Both	Residence or founder's kin pref.	Claim -	Stat.	Semi-class.	—
—	—	—	—	All ex-off.	—	Partly by trstees.	Yes	All of Kirkby township and some of poor of Broughton.	Both	Poverty; residence pref.	Claim -	Inc.	Non-class.	None
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Poor of Bowes and Romaldkirk.	Both	Poverty; residence pref.	Election	Stat.	Non-class.	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Semi-classical Schools—cont.										
Yarm	One	Trstees.	Trustees, with consent of Archbp. of York.	—	—	Member of Ch. of England; approval of Abp. of York.	M. not used.	24 D.	Neither	
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—										
Arkingarthdale	One	Patron	Patron	—	—	None	M.	55 D.	Neither	
Bedale	One	Rector and six of select vestry.	Supposed to be immoveable except for flagrant conduct.	—	—	—	—	35 D.	Usefulness more apparent before boys of Nat. Sch.	
Burneston	One	Trstees.	—	—	—	—	—	All D.	Neither	
Catterick (1866.)	One	Trstees.	Trustees	—	—	Member of Ch. of Eng.	M.	17 D.	Class of scholars.	
Coxwold	H.M. and usher.	Patron	—	H.M.	H.M.	—	H.M.	25 D.	—	
Easingwold	H.M. and usher.	Trstees.	Trustees	Vicar and H.M.	Vicar and H.M.	Member of Ch. of England.	None	80 D.	Neither	
Kirkby in Cleveland.	One	Trstees.	Trustees	—	—	Member of Ch. of Eng.	M.	51 D.	Neither	
Lartington (Romaldkirk.)	Master and mistress.	Trstees.	—	—	—	—	—	42 D.	Both	

(*Continued on p.* 620.)

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.									
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising, (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
	Per cent. All B.	—	—			—	—	£ —	£ —	£ —			—	—
	B. C.	—	—			—	—	—	—	—			—	—
	All B.	2 in a year.	—			—	—	—	—	—			—	—
	B. C.	—	—			—	—	—	—	—			—	—
	6 B. 76 C.	—	—			—	—	—	—	—			—	—
	B. C.	—	—		H.M.	—	—	—	—	—			—	—
	45 B. 55 C.	—	—			—	—	—	—	—			—	—
	55 B. 45 C.	—	—			—	—	—	—	—			—	—
	All C.	—	—			—	—	—	—	—			—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction						Number of Scholars who learn				
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform, *i.e.*, by one Subject, or group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School; under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	[illegible]
Semi-classical Schools—cont.											
Yarm	45	27½	Reading and writing.	Mixed	Marks and exam.	⅘ (*a*), ⅕ (*c*)	4	—	4	—	
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Arkingarthdale	40	27	Easy spelling	—	Marks	All in school	—	—	—	—	
Bedale	46	30	None	—	Combined	All lessons learnt in school under supervision, except 3 without sup. out of school.	5	—	—	—	
Burneston	45	30	None	None	Merit	—	—	—	—	—	
Catterick (1866.)	45	30	None	Separate	Merit	Majority in school.	—	—	—	—	
Coxwold	40	27	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	
Easingwold	44	27½	None	None	None	⅓ (*a*), ⅔ (*c*)	2	—	—	—	
Kirkby in Cleveland.	43	33	Alphabet	—	Merit	Majority in school.	—	—	—	—	
Lartington (Romaldkirk).	*See Digest, p. 543.*			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

(*Continued on p.* 622.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn.		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text-books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn.					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Tutor	P.	—	P.	—	Short sent.	21	—	Orally and in writing.	4	4	7	—	—	Text books and lectures.
	—	—	—	—		30	4	All three	—	34	—	—	—	
Tutor	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	30	1 algebra.	Text books and orally.	2	5	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		—	—	All three	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	(*a*), (*b*), (*c*)	41	—	All three	1	3	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	
Tutor	—	—	—	—		63	—	All three	1	1	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		36	—	All three	3	2	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Semi-classical—Schools—cont.													
Yarm	17	20	20	—	6	20	21	—	—	G.D.; D.F.	—	—	Yearly by trustees.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—													
Arkleygarthdale	20	12	10	—	—	All	All	—	12	T.M., and P.M. occasionally.	—	—	H.M. inspector.
Bedale	8	25	25	—	8	30	30	—	—	—	—	H.M.	No
Burneston	—	—	—	—	—	All	All	—	—	T.M., and P.M. occasionally.	—	—	H.M. inspector.
Catterick (1866.)	53	53	53	—	15	60	60	—	—	—	—	—	H.M.
Coxwold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Easingwold	28	28	34	—	10	81	68	—	—	—	—	None	None
Kirkby in Cleveland.	6	18	22	—	—	51	42	—	—	—	—	Weekly	Vicar and master, yearly.
Lartington (Romaldkirk).	*See Digest, p.* 543.					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 624.)

Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Religious Instruction.								
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers: whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendance at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Yes	Yes	Yes	21	Ch. of Eng.	M.	Bp. Blomfield m. and even.	All	?	None	Foundationers.
No	No	—	All	Ch. of Eng.	M.	Prayer Book m. and even.	All	Incumbent	—	All
—	Yes	—	30	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Neglected	No brdrs.	H.M. should be.	School closed on Sunday.	Not provided for.
No	No	—	All	Ch. of Eng.	Rector.	Prayer Book m. and even.	All	Rector	Sunday school.	Optional
No	No	No	All	Ch. of Eng.	Trustees.	None	—	Incumbent	Sunday School.	All
—	—	—	—	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book	—	H.M.	—	—
—	—	—	64	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book m. and even.	All	Vicar	Scripture reading, catechism.	All
—	Rarely	—	33	Ch. of Eng.	Vicar	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	Vicar and master.	Sunday School.	All
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.									
Yarm	Yes	Public	All	—	—	—	Not used as playground.	—	—
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—									
Arkingarthdale.	Yes	—	—	—	—	3	One square rood.	Close	All
Bedale	Yes	Public	All	—	None	—	None	—	—
Burneston	Yes	Public	All	—	—	—	90 feet square.	Close	All
Catterick (1866.)	Trustees	Public	All	—	—	—	280 sq. yards.	Close	All
Coxwold	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Easingwold	Yes	Public, rarely.	All	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkby in Cleveland.	Yes	Public	All	—	—	—	None.	—	—
Lartington (Romaldkirk.)	*See Digest, p.* 543.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on page* 626).

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
-	-	—	-	-	-	-	-	—
-	-	—	All	Element.	Element.	-	Both.	—
-	-	—	-	Elementary with Latin.	Same	Expedient, by Government or Diocesan Inspector.	-	Want of supervision.
-	-	—	-	Element.	Element.	-	-	Early age of leaving school
-	-	—	All	Commercial.	Same	Trustees'	Both	None.
-	-	—	-	-	-	-	-	—
-	-	None	None	Element.	Same	Not exp.	-	Indifference of parents.
-	-	—	All	-	-	Not expedient	Both	Irregular attendance.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endow								
			Deeds and Ordinances.		Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income.			
			Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.				Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.								£	£	£	
Masham (Grammar School.)	1,079	Agricultural.	Clerk of trustees.	Yes	Scheme, 1856	Fair	Master	45	45	45	Dim.
New Forest (Helwith).	53	Agricultural.	Not known	—	Obsolete	Bad	Rent-charge.	24	24	24	Stat.
Northallerton	4,755	Agricultural.	None	—	- - -	Fair	M.	18	18	17	Stat.
Redmire (Wensley).	440	Agricultural and mining.	In the parish iron chest, Redmire.	—	Scheme, 1864	Very bad.	Trustees	34	34	34	Stat.
Shipton (Overton).	440	Agricultural.	Lord of Manor.	Yes	Obsolete	Good	Rent-charge.	40	40	40	Stat.
Topcliffe	2,800	Agricultural.	Vestry	Yes	Decree, 1674	Good	Trustees	87	86	81	Stat.
Wath	718	Agricultural.	Rectory	Yes	Varied by trustees.	Good	Rent-charge.	83	83	83	Stat.
Schools in abeyance—											
Kirkleatham	2,034	Agricultural.	The school is suspended pending proceedings in Chancery.							—	—
Scorton (Bolton-on-Swale).	960	Agricultural.	With trustees	Yes	New scheme	Bad	Trustees	270	230	—	Stat.

ENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
—	—	—	—	6 ex-off., 4 local.	Ch. of England.	Trstees.	Yes	Inhabitants of Masham.	Both	Residence pref.	Election	Dim.	Class.	None
—	—	—	—	One patron.	Lordship of Mnr.	By patron.	Yes	Tenants of Manor.	Boys	Tenancy of parents abs.	Claim -	Dim.	Non-class.	None
—	—	—	—	Dean & chapter of Durhm.	—	Partly by Master.	Yes	Poor parishioners.	Boys	Poverty; residence pref.	Election	Stat.	- - -	—
—	—	—	—	County	—	Trstees.	Yes	Township of Redmire and Bolton.	Both	Residence abs.	Claim -	—	- - -	—
—	—	—	—	Local	Freehold in Shipton.	Trstees.	Yes	Township -	Both	Residence abs.	Claim -	Stat.	Semi-class.	—
—	—	—	—	Vicar ex-off. rest local.	Residence	Trstees.	Yes	Parish -	Both	Residence abs.	Claim -	Inc.	Non-class.	—
—	—	—	—	All ex-off.	Ch. of Eng.	Trstees.	?	Parish -	Both	Residence abs.	Claim -	Inc.	Non-class.	—
—	—	—	—	Local	Resident within 14 miles.	Trstees.	Yes	Sixteen scholars.	Boys	—	Appointd. by owner of Kirkleatham	—	Semi-class.	—
None	—	—	—	Local	Ch. of Eng.	Trstees.	Yes	Parish -	Boys	Residence abs.	Claim & examination.	—	Classical -	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.										
Masham (Grammar School.)	One	Trstees.	Trustees	None	H.M.	Member of Ch. of England.	None	20 D.	Much less useful.	4
New Forest (Helwith.)	One	Patron	Patron	—	—	None	None	D.	Both	3
Northallerton,	One	D. & Ch. of Durham.	Same	—	—	Member of Ch. of Eng.	M.	30 D.	Both	D.
Redmire (Wensley.)	One	Trstees.	Trustees	—	—	—	—	D.	Both	—
Shipton (Overton.)	One	Trstees.	Trustees	—	—	Certificated	M.	105 D.	Both	3
Topcliffe	Two	Trstees.	Trustees	H.M.	H.M.	Member of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	65 D.	Neither	4
Wath	One	Marquis of Ailesbury.	Trustees	—	—	Communicant of Ch. of Eng.	M.	50 D.	—	2
Schools in abeyance—										
Kirkleatham	*See Digest, p. 542.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scorton (Bolton-on-Swale.)	H.M. and usher.	Trstees.	Trustees	Trstees.	Trstees.	Member of Ch. of Eng.	None	—	—	—

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars). Independent / Professional / Mercantile } A. Farmer, Shopkeepers, C. Artisans, Labourers, D.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent.	Per cent.							£	£	£				
	10 A. 90 B.	—	—	Trustees		—	—	—	—	—			—	—
	All C.	—	—	None	None	—	—	—	—	—			—	—
	15 A. 85 B.	—	—	None required.	None at present.	M.	—	—	—	—			—	—
	All C.	—	—			—	—	—	—	—			—	—
	31 B. 70 C.	—	8 in 10 years.			—	—	—	—	—			—	—
	55 B. 45 C.	—	—			—	—	—	—	—			—	—
	20 B. 80 C.	—	—			—	—	—	—	—			—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—			—	—	—	—	—			—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction										
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform *i.e.*, by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c., combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.											
Masham (Grammar School.)	40	27½	Ability to read words of one syllable.	Separate for most subjects.	Combined	¼ (*a*), ¾ (*c*)	1	—	—	—	—
New Forest (Helwith).	44	40	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northallerton	42	28	Easy reading	Separate	Merit	Majority in school.	1	—	—	—	—
Redmire (Wensley).	*See Digest*, *p.* 559. School merely elementary.						—	—	—	—	—
Shipton (Overton).	45	27½	None	Mixed	Examination	Majority in school.	—	—	—	—	—
Topcliffe	44	30	Read New Testament.	Mixed	Merit	⅚ (*a*); ⅙ (*c*)	2	—	—	—	—
Wath	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schools in abeyance—											
Kirkleatham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scorton (Bolton-on-Swale).	—	—	Competency to begin classics.	School at present suspended.			—	—	—	—	—

Instruction.																
Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text-Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Bookkeeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Tutor and without aid.	P.V.	—	—	—	Short sent. and cont. pieces.	21	—	Text books and set in writing.	8	2	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	(*a*), (*c*)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Without aid	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences	26	—	Text books	2	2	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	105	—	All three	11	11	—	—	—	—
Without aid	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences	63	—	Text books or orally.	—	2	—	—	—	(*a*).
—	—	—	—	—	—	All	—	(*a*), (*b*), (*c*)	2	2	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*										Examination conducted by	
	Number of Scholars who learn								Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.												
Masham (Grammar School.)	21	15	21	20	20	23	23	—	—	G.D.; D.M.		M. half-yearly. (Trustees), say "none.")
New Forest (Helwith).	—	4	4	—	—	17	13	—	—			None — None
Northallerton	5	15	22	—	8	30	30	—	—			Master, half-yearly.
Redmire (Wensley.)	Yes	Yes	Yes	—	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	— —
Shipton (Overton).	70	70	70	—	50	105	105	—	50	G.D.; T.M.; P.M.		Master, weekly. H.M. inspector.
Topcliffe	21	43	43	—	—	65	65	Varies.	—	G.D.		Master
Wath	12	50	26	—	—	50	50	—	—		H.M.	
Schools in abeyance—												
Kirkleatham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Scorton (Bolton-on-Swale.)	*See Digest, p. 575.*					—	—	—	—			

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.							
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers: whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
—	Yes		18	Ch. of Eng.	—	Prayer Book m. and even.	All	No rule	None	No rule
No	No		6	Ch. of Eng.	—	From church Liturgy morning and evening.	—	—	—	School five miles from parish church.
Yes	At choice of parents.		30	Ch. of Eng.	—		—	Vicar	—	—
—			—	Ch. of Eng.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yes	Yes		105	Ch. of Eng.	M.	Bp. of Oxford's form morning and evening.	All	Incumbent	Sunday School.	All*
—	Yes		65	None known.	None	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	Vicar	None	Quite optional.
—	Yes		All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Liturgical morning and evening.	Whle. sch.	Rector	—	—
—			—		—		—			
—			—	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.		—			Whole school.

(*Continued on next page.*)

* *See Digest, p. 577.*

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play-ground.	Distance of Play-ground.	Open to Bourders, or Day Scholars, or both.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.									
Masham (Grammar School).	Yes	Public	All	None	None	—	None	—	—
New Forest (Helwith).	Yes	—	Task during play hours.	—	None	5	Village green.	Adjoining school.	—
Northallerton	Yes	Public	Caning	—	—	—	None	—	—
Redmire (Wensley).	*See Digest*, p. 559.				—	—	—	—	—
Shipton (Overton).	Yes	Public	Yes	Assist. in school.	None	3	*	Close	All
Topcliffe	Yes	Public	All	—	—	8½	None	—	—
Wath	Yes	—	H.M.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schools in abeyance—									
Kirkleatham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scorton (Bolton-on-Swale).	*See Digest*, p. 575.				—	—	—	—	—

* *See Digest*, p. 577.

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
-	-	—	-	Commercial and classical.	Element.	Exp. if prizes were given.	Both	Indifference of parents.
-	-	—	-	-	-	-	-	Emigration of inhabitants.
-	-	—	-	Commercial.	Commercial	Not expedient	Both	—
-	-	—	-	Elementary.	Elementary	By trustees	Both	Neglect of parents.
-	-	—	All	Elementary.	Elementary	No alteration expedient.	Both	None.
-	-	—	-	Commercial.	Commercial	-	Both	Absence in summer.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-	-	—	-	-	-	-	-	—
-	-	—	-	-	-	-	-	—

YORKSHIRE, North Riding.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

[See Explanatory Note, page 379.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls.
APPLETON-LE-STREET.	185	Inclosure Act	1725	£ 22 rent.	£ (Return in 1822.)	£	No further information.				
AYTON - -	1,528	Parishioners -	1785	85	70	—	No	2*d.*, 4 free.	Various - -	(Average) 50	50
BARNINGHAM -	307	John Pinkney	1684	20	16	—	No	12 free, rest 5*s.* a quar.	Chiefly labourers.	26	—
COWTON, EAST -	472	Rev. Dr. Dakyn	1555	(Mixed charity)	24	—	None	None	Labourers and hinds.	18	8
CROPTON (par. Middleton).	360	Roger Dobson	1733	26	25	—	None	None by free scholars	Agricultural labourers and small tradesmen.	12	6
DALTON (par. Kirkby Ravensworth).	1,248	Rev. Dr. Dakyn	1555	(Mixed charity)	39	—	No	foundationers free.	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	36	6
DANBY - -	1,637	Unknown -	—	15	15	—	?	None	Labourers, miners, &c.	16	4
DISHFORTH (par. Topcliffe).	401	Unknown -	—	8	8	—	No	6*d.*, 3*d.*, 2*d.*	Farm labourers	41	25
EASBY: Hospital School.	118	W. Smith -	1732	6	(Return in 1821.)		No such school.		(Return by vicar in 1867)		
GLAISDALE - -	1,074	S. Prudom - J. Brodrick -	1741 1758	4	4	None	Yes	8 found. 1*s.* 6*d.* a quar., others 4*s.* for reading, 5*s.* with writing, 6*s.* with arith.	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	14	6

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.) Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N. Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	10 boys M.B.		Seven	The trustees.	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	1 M.B.	None	Four	The trustees.	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—		None	Three	The trustees.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—		None	Churchwardens and overseers.		No	No	One.
—	—	—	—			Five	The trustees.	No	No	One.
—	—	—	—			Eight	Incumbent of Danby, at instance of Viscount Downes.		Yes	Master, pupil teacher, and sewing mistress.
—	—	—	—		None	One	Chas. Mason, Esq.	Cert.	Yes	One.
—	—	—	—	3 boys M.B.	None	Seven	The trustees.	No	No	One.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
GRINTON: Feetham School.	4537	Subscription -	1806	50	?	?	No -	None	Miners -	None	None
„ Fremington Sch.	„	Jas. Hutchinson.	1643	25	25	Nil -	Yes -	2*d.*	Chiefly miners	54	42
GUISBROUGH: Providence Sch.	1465	Subscription -	1790	116	116	Nil -	Yes -	4*d.* and 2*d.*	Chiefly mining	137	80
HAWES (par. Aysgarth).	1727	Subs. of inhabitants.	1764	18	—	—	Two rooms of schoolhouse.	None	Working class	3	—
HELWITH (par. Kirkby Ravensworth).	—	Dr. Dakyn -	1555	13/4/2	(Return in 1822.) No further information.						
HUDSWELL (par. Catterick).	249	Inclosure award.	1809	17	17	—	No -	None	Agricultural labourers.	10	7
HUTTON BUSHELL	527	Thos. Farside L. Osbaldeston	1712 1783	8	8	—	Yes -	2*s.* to 8*s.* a quar.	Agriculture -	35	12
HUTTON RUDBY -	769	C. Bathurst -	1740	5	5	—	Yes -	—	- - -	*	-
INGLEBY GREENHOW.	481	J. Rowland -	1766	4	4	—	House, but not connected with endowment.	2*d.* or 3*d.*	Labourers -	4 of either sex.	

* Scholars taught at National School.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing.		Number (in 1867) receiving Board.		Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection, or not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	3 or 4 -	None -	- - -	No -	None.
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	Eight -	Six ? -	Mast. cert.	Yes -	Mast. and sewing mist.
—	—	—	—	1 boy M.B. -	- - -	Eighteen	The trustees.	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes -	Six.
—	—	—	—	1 L. - - -	- - -	Nine -	The trustees.	Neither -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	Seven, being a Committee of Managers.		Neither -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	3 boys M.B. -	None -	One -	Viscountess Downe.	Neither -	Yes -	One.
—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	No -	No -	One mast. and mist.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
KIRKLEATHAM: Hospital School.*	2027	Sir W. Turner	1676	£ 1,740 (mixed charity)	£ 80	£ 450	Mast. and mist.	None	Chiefly orphans of poor labourers.	10	10
Coatham	„	Unknown	—	10	Besides £35 from Kirkleatham free school. (Return in 1822.)						
Coatham Minor	„		—	12/11/	Paid		„	„	„		
Yearby School	„		—	29/5/		„	„	„	„		
LEVISHAM	148	J. Poad	1793	11	Rent charge.		(Return in 1822.)		No further information.		
LUNEDALE: (par. Romaldkirk.) Carlbeck School.	389	Unknown	—	10	10	—	No	2*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 3*s.* a quar.	Farmers and miners.	18	1
MASHAM Free School.	1079	O. Coates and others.	1760	35	33	—	No	1*d.* and 2*d.*	Chiefly farm labourers.	74	3
MELSONBY	471	W. Cockin	1757	23	23	—	No	2*d.*, and 1*d.*; 6 free scholars.	Chiefly agricultural.	29	3
MUKER (par. Grinton).	1005	A. Metcalfe	1678	25	—	—	No	Amount received in year ending April 1867, 7*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*	Principally lead miners and small farmers.	25 (average attendnce	1
NEWBIGGEN (par. Aysgarth).	121	E. Whithay	1748	7½	(As returned in 1822.)				No further information.		

* See abstract of accounts, p. 640.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
10	10	10	10	6 boys E.A. and 7 M.B.	One received 5*l.*	None	Governor	Neither	No	Two.
No further information.										
	"		"							
	"		"							
—	—	—	—			None; committee of five.	The inhabitants.	No	No	One mast.
—	—	—	—		None	Seven	The trustees.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast., sewing mist., and three pupil teachers.
—	—	—	—	3 boys M.B.	None	Five	The trustees.	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—		None	Seven	The trustees.	Neither	No	One.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867 under Instructi Boys.	Gi
				£	£	£					
NEWBY (par. Seamer).	903	C. Coulson -	1640	*	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	-
NORMANBY -	199	Lady J. Boynton.	1700	5	5	—	No -	None	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	25	2
NUNNINGTON -	423	R. Graham -	1678	10	10	—	Yes -	1*s.* per quarter.	Farmers, labourers, &c.	50	-
NEWTON (par. Pickering).	243	R. Poad -	?	44	40	—	Yes -	20 free, 3 10*s.* pr. quarter, rest 6*d.* and 3*d.* per wk.	Agriculturists and labourers.	25	2
PATRICK BROMPTON.	1216	S. Atkinson -	1717	24	24	—	No -	1*d.* to 6*d.*	Farmers, mechanics, and agricultural labourers.	44	
RAINTON (par. Topcliffe).	380	Unknown -	—	1	(As returned in 1820.)			No further information.			
RAVENSWORTH (par. Kirkby Ravensworth).	257	Rev. J. Dakyn	1555	24†	—	—	No	None	Agricultural labourers.	16	1
REETH (par. Grinton).	1299	G. & J. Raw -	1814 1815	180	180	—	Yes, for mast.	2*d.*, 3*d.*, and 4*d.*	Mining and farming.	71	5
ROMALDKIRK -	327	J. Parkin -	1682	23	—	—	Yes -	20 free, rest average 1*l.* per annum.	Miners, farmers, and labourers.	34	1
ROSEDALE (par. Middleton).	446	T. Peirson -	1720	5	Rent-charge.		(Return in 1822.)		No further information		

* Property lost many years ago.

† 4*l.* from Mr. Lane's charity.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing.		Number (in 1867) receiving Board.		Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
oys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	Ministers and upper churchwarden of Seamer, and rector of Stokesley.		Neither -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	1 boy E.A.; 4 boys M.B.	None -	One -	Inhabitants.	Neither -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	Two -	Proprietor of Nunnington estate.	Neither -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	1 boy and 1 girl L.; 5 boys M.B.	- - -	Five	The trustees.	Neither -	No -	Mast. and sewing mist.
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	Three	The trustees.	Neither -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	- - -	- -	Five -	The trustees.	Neither -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	- - -	- -	Eleven -	The trustees.	Mast. cert.	Yes -	Mast. and 2 female assistants.
—	—	—	—	2 boys M.B. -	None -	Nine -	The trustees.	Neither -	No -	Mast. and daughter.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instructio	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Gir
				£	£	£					
SINNINGTON -	343	Viscountess Lumley.	1657	2	Rent-charge, besides £25 paid out of general funds of La						
SKELTON - -	1,034	T. Marver - 1755 Mrs. Mary - 1843 Thompson -		15	15	—	—	2*d.*, 3*d.*, and 4*d.*	Agriculturists	37	3
SLINGSBY -	707	Rev. R. Ward	1712	5	5	—	Yes	2*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	10	—
STRENSALL -	406	R. Wilkinson	1719	35	35	—	Yes	1*d.* to 3½*d.* for parishioners, 4*d.* to 8*d.* for outparishioners.	Chieflylabourers and a few small farmers.	35	2
TANFIELD, WEST	623	Unknown -	—	9½*	(As returned in 1821).		No endowed school whatever in par				
WESTERDALE -	279	J. Duck - 1734 M. Fish - 1741		16	16	—	No	1*5* free	Agriculture -	20	1

* £8 supposed rent-charge, and 1*l.* 10*s.* interest Allen's gift. (Return in 1821.)

Number (in 1867) receiving clothing.		Number (in 1867) receiving Board.		Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
nley's charities. (Return in 1822.) No further information.										
—	—	—	—	- - - -	None -	Three -	The trustees.	Mast. cert.	Yes -	Mast. and sewing mist.
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	Two -	The Earl of Carlisle.	Cert. -	Yes -	Mast.
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	Five -	The trustees.	Neither -	Yes -	Mast. and sewing mist.
eturn by rector in 1867.										
—	—	—	—	- -	None -	Four -	The trustees.	Neither -	No - -	One.

ENDOWED NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

KIRK LEATHAM HOSPITAL.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for year ending 31st December 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Rents of farms, &c.	1,412	0	0
Drainage interest	262	15	6
Fee-farm rent	50	0	0
Annuity for clothing children	20	0	0
Right of shooting and fox cover	45	0	0
	£1,789	15	6
Arrears paid	52	0	0
Balance from last year	417	9	7
Stone quarried	20	0	0
Loan for drainage	805	0	3
Loan from Mrs. Newcomen's trustees	102	11	5
	£3,186	16	9

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Arrears this year	25	0	0
Drainage interest	331	19	1½
Farm repairs and drainage	952	11	8
Farm in hand expenses	100	0	0
Hospital repairs	18	1	8½
Insurance on hospital	6	15	0
Agent's salary and expenses	61	0	0
Advertisements	3	11	7
Poor brethren	154	0	0
Poor sisters	84	10	0
Coal for almspeople	44	5	0
Master's account	500	17	7
Matron's account	395	18	4
Nurse and porter	19	5	0
Chaplain	40	0	0
Surgeon	50	0	0
Rent of Playground	2	0	0
	£2,789	15	0
Balance in hand	397	1	9
	£3,186	16	9

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (BOYS).

DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

ACKWORTH.—SCHOOL BELONGING TO SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1779.

Constitution.—Supported by payments from parents and friends of children, by income arising from invested property, by annual subscriptions, by donations and legacies. Stock to be annually taken, and balance sheet struck, which, together with statement of income and expenditure, is to be presented by committees to adjourned general meeting, held in London, for adoption, and thence carried forward to London yearly meeting, and under its direction printed and circulated among Society of Friends. Interest only of donations or legacies directed to be invested to be appropriated to current expenses. Investments to be in land, real or government or other unquestionable securities approved by committees. Trustees to be appointed by committees (Fundamental Rules, A.D. 1851).

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—Education of children of members of any monthly or other meeting of Society of Friends in Great Britain, whose parents are not in affluence. Children to be boarded and clothed, if desired, at cost of institution. Terms to be fixed by general meeting, subject to confirmation of London yearly meeting; and, until altered by such authority, to be 13*l.*, 18*l.*, or 24*l.*, according to circumstances of parent; no difference being made in treatment or character of instruction given on account of varied rates of payment. Agents appointed by quarterly and general meetings in most districts of England; authorized to recommend children for admission; accredited medium of communication between friends of children and committees or superintendent. List of all children on whose behalf application for admission is made, together with annual payment in each case proposed to be made, to be laid before country committee or sub-committee for approbation as to suitability of application and payment proposed (Fundamental Rules). No children admitted except through recommendation of regularly appointed agents of quarterly meetings within which they reside. No children admitted on admission list under nine years of age, except orphans or such as are under charge of monthly or other meetings, or under special circumstances. Children above twelve have priority. None to remain after fifteen except children intended to be trained as teachers, or under special circumstances with sanction of country committee. Children must be free from infectious, &c., or other disorders (General Regulations).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Principles and practices of Christian religion as professed by Religious Society of Friends; English education; such instruction in foreign languages and any other particular branches of knowledge to be added as circumstances recommend and general meeting sanctions, at present, Latin, French, Algebra, and Euclid taught in the higher classes (Fundamental Rules); reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, and English grammar, with addition of sewing and knitting, for girls. Girls to assist, in rotation, mistress of family, housekeeper, chambermaid, and mantuamaker. (General Regulations.)

Government and Masters.—Fundamental rules adopted by general meeting A.D. 1851.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

Institution under direction of general meeting, consisting of representatives appointed by quarterly and general meetings of Society of Friends in Great Britain, of agents for such meetings, of treasurer and superintendent and members of London and country committees to be held at Ackworth on first Thursday in July. At general meeting committee of management of 28 Friends (styled country committee) annually appointed, seven retiring annually in rotation; and at adjournment held annually in London 20 Friends (styled London committee) annually appointed, five retiring annually by rotation. One fourth of either committee a quorum, and have general management of institution, subject to general meeting. Sub-committee of five of its members to be appointed quarterly by country committee; three a quorum; inspect state of family, examine accounts, provide for monthly current expenses, attend to admission and departure of children, and to any business referred to them by committee. Members of one committee members of the other and of sub-committee. Women's committee, consisting of eight female Friends, annually appointed by general meeting at Ackworth, to meet in April and October; domestic and female departments entrusted to their care. No fundamental rule may be made or altered without sanction of general meeting. Byelaws may be made by committees. (Fundamental Rules.)

Family under care of superintendent appointed by both committees with sanction of general meeting (with whom his appointment and removal rest); appoints and discharges all domestic servants subject to country committee (Fundamental Rules); pays attention to religious instruction, conducts correspondence, keeps accounts, and is responsible agent for carrying out committee's arrangements (General Regulations). Mistress of family and teachers appointed and discharged, and their salaries fixed by two committees jointly (Fundamental Rules); must give quarter's notice on leaving, and, unless under special circumstances, terminate their engagements at time of annual vacation. One teacher to have charge of boys and one of girls during play hours (General Regulations).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Superintendent, seven adult teachers, and four apprentices.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—153. Three meals a day. Meat once. Cubical contents of bedrooms 555 feet a person (eight teachers sleep with boys). Twelve double beds reserved for brothers; all other boys have separate beds. Rise 6 to 7½ a.m.; retire 8 to 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission expected to have had some previous education.

School classified by general average of boys' attainments. Modification of school course to suit special cases rarely attempted, and no part of system. Four hours and a half a week given to scriptural instruction, besides collective religious instruction by superintendent and older teachers. Boys assemble every evening for reading religious books and Scriptures. Each boy has quarter of an hour in early morning school for private devotional reading of Bible at his desk; Scriptures publicly read after breakfast, with pause for silent meditation; and these pauses observed before and after each meal.

Promotions by marks and examination combined.

Examination three times a year by portion of committee. No prizes. Boys whose conduct has been satisfactory presented with a suitable book on leaving.

Detention and writing exercises usual punishment. Occasionally a boy is kept in bed, and has his meals taken to him. In extremely rare cases, corporal punishment has been inflicted, and always privately. Superintendent seeks to reclaim by private expostulation, not by any code of punishment.

Playground 4,600 square yards, garden 840, shed and shed-court 1,026. Master "on duty," assisted by junior teacher, always on premises in play hours. Drilling taught.

On average of last three years twelve boys annually known to have gone to other schools.

School open 47 weeks in the year. Boys in school (including time for preparation) 38 hours and a half in the week. In summer 34 leisure hours in the week; in winter rather less.

N.B.—These arrangements in all their main features apply to the girls' as well as the boys' school.

Girls, all boarders, number in 1864 - - 118
Maximum number of boys when full - - 170
" " girls " - - 120

Superintendent:
George Satterthwaite.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS (1865).

Boarders.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School - -	1	Mother, Widow, not in Business.	Lancaster.
" " -	2	Cashier and Clerk -	Darlington.
" " -	3	Boot and Shoe Manufacturer.	Bolton.
" " -	4	Linen Draper - -	York.
" " -	5	Traveller in Iron Trade	Birmingham.
" " -	6	Orphan, Grandfather, Bootmaker.	Newport, Isle of Wight.
" " -	7	Draper, &c. - -	Sunderland.
" " -	8	Tallow Chandler -	Darlington.
" " -	9	Grocer and Tea Dealer -	Halifax.
" " -	10	Foreman at Draper's -	Northampton.
Boys lowest in School - -	1	Commercial Traveller -	Pontefract.
" " -	2	Mother, Widow, not in Trade.	Sheffield.
" " -	3	Gas and Houseman at the School.	Ackworth.
" " -	4	Mother, Widow, not in Trade.	Bradford.
" " -	5	Farmer - - -	Cottingwith, near York.
" " -	6	Watch and Clock Maker	Reigate, Surrey.
" " -	7	Farmer - - -	Near Bradford.
" " -	8	Printer and Stationer -	Darlington.
" " -	9	Timber Merchant -	Middlesboro'.
" " -	10	Clerk - - -	Southport.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.
							hours.		hours.			
Religious Knowledge.	153	9	—	21	14½	—	—	—	4½	Bible. More important historical portions; Prophecies; Gospel History, &c.	—	—
Latin - -	40	2	—	21	14½	3	1	—	3	Henry's First Latin Book, 25 Ex.; Nepos, 18 chaps.		
French - -	40	2	—	21	14½	4	1	—	3½	Fiva's, 40 Exer.; Recueil Choisis, 34 pages.		
Arithmetic -	153	9	—	—	—	5	—	—	4	(Arithmetic, both mental and on slate.) Thomson, Melrose, Keith, Davis, &c.	—	—
Book-keeping -				Occasional.								
Mensuration and surveying.	40	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	2½	Nesbit.		
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	3	Euclid, Lund, Young, Chambers.		
Physics - -	One lecture weekly on one or other of these subjects, with subsequent questioning and writing out of notes.								2	Lardner, &c. - - -	—	—
Natural History.										Carpenter, &c. - - -		
Chemistry -										Gregory, &c. - - -		
History - -	136	7	—	21	14½	3	1	—	3	Milner, Curtis, &c.		
Geography -	153	9	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	Stewart, Cornwell, &c. -	—	—
English Grammar.	136	7	—	—	—	2	¾	—	1½	Murray, Mason.		
English Literature.				Occasional.								
Spelling and Derivations.	153	9	—	21	14½	—	—	—	1½	- - - -	—	—
English Composition.	—	—	—	Occasional.			—	—	—	- - - -	—	—
Reading -	153	9	—	21	14½	3	—	—	2	Murray's Reader; Cowper, Milton, &c.	—	—
Writing - -	153	9	—	—	—	2	—	—	1½	- - - -	—	—
Drawing - -	153	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Model Drawing - - -	—	—
Drilling - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1			

NSTRUCTION.

stics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the last Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
							min.		hours.	
—	—	—	- - - -	11	—	6	40	—	5½	Bible. Early History, Gospel History, Part of Acts. Learning of Texts.
—	—	—	- - - -	11	—	22	—	—	10¼	Trotter; Ackworth's Table Bk.
—	—	—	- - - -	11	—	5	—	—	¾	One lesson weekly on general subjects adapted to the boys capacity
—	—	—	- - - -	11	—	5	hour. ½	—	2½	No books; large maps used.
—	—	—	- - { Spelling -	—	—	5	¾	—	3¾	Ackworth's Vocabulary.
—	—	—	- - { Definitions -	—	—	—	—	—	2	
—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	Irish 2nd Book; Baker's Circle of Knowledge.
—	—	—	- - - -	11	—	10	½	—	5¾	Chambers' Rudiments; Hynam.
—	—	—	- - - -	11	—	5	½	—	3	
—	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	1	

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

BRADFORD.—HIGH SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1856.

Constitution.—Established by resolution of a public meeting. Buildings specially erected for school, rent for which has been hitherto foregone.

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—Union of influence of home with instruction and other advantages that can only be afforded by public schools (Prospectus). Public day school to combine solid advantages of best English schools with those peculiar objects at present only attainable in best German seminaries (Minutes of public meeting above-mentioned).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English, French, and German languages and physical sciences, besides being taught for their practical utility, employed as instruments of mental training; being put on equal footing with classics and mathematics in determining boy's place in school and awarding prizes. Course of study comprises reading of Bible, Latin, Greek, French, German, history, mathematics, physical sciences, geography, arithmetic, writing, and drawing and singing. School entirely unsectarian; Holy Scriptures made subject of reverent and careful study, but no interference with teaching which a boy may receive at home or in church to which he belongs (Prospectus).

Government and Masters.—School managed by a council of merchants, manufacturers, and other gentlemen in town and immediate neighbourhood.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Two; besides French master for fourteen, singing master for four, and German and drawing masters for six hours each, a week. Head master, M.A., Cambridge.

Day Scholars.—40 (average), about half between 10 and 14 years of age; sons of merchants, manufacturers, professional men, and retail shopkeepers; some come three or four miles by railway; pay for general work 10*l.* to 26*l.* (according to age).

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys not required to know anything on admission.

Boys classified according to average proficiency and capacity in all subjects. No modification of school course to suit special cases. Boys prepare a portion of Scripture on Sunday for examination on Monday; also learn by heart a short psalm. School work does not begin or end with prayers.

Promotions by half-year's work and examination, subject to head master's approval.

Examination annually by examiners appointed by Cambridge and Science and Art Department. Prizes given at Christmas to first boy in each form.

Punishments: minus marks, and, in certain cases, caning; last privately, and by drill serjeant, in presence of head master.

Small playground 25 yards square. Drilling taught twice a week.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 26 hours in the week.

Headmaster:
Algernon Foggo, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS (1867).

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Manufacturer -	Bradford - -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 2	Do. - -	Do. - -	1¼ mile.
,, ,, - 3	Do. - -	Do. - -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 4	Stationer - -	Do. - -	⅛ mile.
,, ,, - 5	Merchant's Widow	Do. - -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 6	Do. - -	Do. - -	½ mile.
,, ,, - 7	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 8	Draper - -	Do. - -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 9	Merchant - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 10	Do. - -	Rawdon -	5½ miles.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	M.D. - -	Bradford - -	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 2	Do. - -	Do. - -	1¼ miles.
,, ,, - 3	Merchant - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 4	Do. - -	Do. - -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 5	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 6	Do. - -	Baildon - -	5 miles.
,, ,, - 7	Manufacturer -	Do. - -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 8	Merchant - -	Do. - -	1¼ miles.
,, ,, - 9	M.D. - -	Do. - -	1/16 mile.
,, ,, - 10	Attorney - -	Do. - -	1 mile.

For Table B. see next page.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS (1867).

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

1864 Cambridge Local Examination, under 16 years, 2d honour, class 1.
1865 Cambridge Local Examination, under 16 years, passed 2.
1865 Cambridge Local Examination, above 16 years, passed 1.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.	
Religious Knowledge.	50	4	—	7	16	1	1	—	1	St. Mark; several Psalms; Kings, Ezra, Nehemiah.	—	—	—
Greek - -	2	1	—	2	16	1	½	—	1	Accidence; St. Matthew I. and II.			
Latin - -	35	3	—	7	16	3	1	1	4	Ovid Fasti II.; Nepos 6 lives.			
French - -	35	3	—	7	16	3	1	3	3	Boileau, Le Lutrin, I.–IV.; Stievenard's Selections; Transl. from Macaulay's Essays, &c.			
German -	16	2	—	7	16	3	1	2	3	Schiller, Don Carlos.			
Other Foreign Languages.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tiark's Gr. and Ex.			
Arithmetic -	50	4	—	7	16	2	1	—	2	All the miscel. ex. in Colenso's, and other examples.	—	—	—
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	16	2	—	7	16	2	1	—	2	Colenso's Algebra from Simple Equations to Perm. and Comb.; also Todhunter; Euclid I.–IV.			
Physics or Natural History. or Chemistry -	16	2	—	7	16	1	1	1	1	Elements of Vegetable Physiology.			
	35	2	—	16	15	1	1	1	1	- - - -	—	—	—
	16	1	—	16	15	1	1	1	1	Air and Water.			
History - -	50	4	—	7	16	1	1	1	1	Macaulay's England, Vol. II.	—	—	—
Geography -	50	3	—	16	15	1	1	1	1	Hughes's Physical Geog.; Cornwell's School Geog.; Outline maps from memory.	—	—	—
English Grammar.	35	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—
English Literature.	50	4	—	7	16	3	1	3	3	Shakespeare, Henry VI., Part III.; Rich. III.			
English Composition.	50	4	—	7	16	1	1	1	1	- - - -	—	—	—
Reading - -	50	3	—	16	15	Occasional		—	—	- - - -	—	—	—
Writing - -	43	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—
Music -	40	2	—	20	14	1	1	1	1	Tonic sol fa singing - -	—	—	—
Drawing -	50	3	—	16	15	2	1	2	2	Walter Smith's Outlines, and System of Science and Art Department.	—	—	—
Drilling -	—	—	—	—	—	2	½	—	1	- - -	—	—	—

* Also dictation and

INSTRUCTION (1867).

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.
H.	—	H.			Y.		H.		H.	
—	—	—	Bible - - -	15	9	1	¾	1	1	Historical passages from the life of Christ and the lives of the Patriarchs. Various Psalms and portions of Psalms, and of the Sermon on the Mount.
—	—	—	- - - -	15	9	5	1	—	5	
—	—	—	- - - -	15	9	2	1	2	2	Descriptions of plants from examination. Gill's Botany as a dictionary of terms.
—	—	—	- - -	15	9	—	—	—	2	Charles Dickens' Child's History, occasionally.
—	—	—	- [illegible] - -	15	9	—	—	—	2	"The World we live in."
—	—	—	- - - -	15	9	—	—	—	1	
—	—	—	- - -	15	9	—	—	—	2½	
—	—	—	- - -	15	9	—	—	—	3½	Chambers's Standard Readers; other Readers, and "Children's Garland."
—	—	—	- - -	15*	9	—	—	—	3	
—	—	—	- - -	15	9	—	—	—	1	Tonic sol-fa singing.
—	—	—	- - -	15	9	—	—	—	3	Carpenter's Outline Books, I.–IV., and the System of Science and Art Department.
—	—	—	- - -	15	9	—	—	—	1	

*copying, 3 times.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

FULNECK (NEAR LEEDS).—MORAVIAN SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1753 (prospectus).

Constitution.—A public school belonging to the United Brethren or Moravians. Buildings vested in trustees of Moravian chapels in this country.

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—For the board and education of (1) sons of ministers and missionaries of Moravian church in a great measure gratuitously; (2) of other pupils whether members or not of Moravian church.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, use of the globes, composition, book-keeping, mathematics, Latin and Greek (prospectus).

Government and Masters.—School under general supervision of board of direction of church of the Brethren in Great Britain and Ireland, resident at Ockbrook near Derby, and consisting of three members.

Director or head master appointed by directing board, other teachers by director with sanction of directing board.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

General character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Ten, of whom eight are resident.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—80. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board, washing, and tuition: under 10, 32*l.*, above 10, 35*l.* French, German, music, and drawing 4*l.* 4*s.* each. Cubical contents of bed-rooms 675 feet per boy. Rise 6 a.m., retire 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission expected to be able to read.

School classified separately for each subject. School course modified to suit special cases. Religious instruction once a week, Bible history once a week, besides special addresses to pupils. Prayers morning and evening.

Promotions by half-year's work, and separate for every group of subjects but history and geography.

Examination twice a year by director, and twice a year by a member of directing board. No prizes.

Corporal punishment not in use except in particular cases, when it is inflicted privately.

Playground, one field of four acres near the school, besides terrace. Boys not allowed to walk in country unaccompanied by a master. Drilling taught.

One or two boys annually go to Moravian college in Germany.

School open 41 weeks in the year. Boys in school 32 hours in the week. Playtime 25 hours in the week.

Directing Board:
Rev. Benjamin Seifferth.
William Malleiheu.
James La Trobe

Director of School:
Rev. Joseph H. Willey.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS (1865).

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School* - - 1	Gentleman Farmer -	Near Rotherham.
,, ,, - 2	Moravian Minister -	Gracehill, Ireland.
,, ,, - 3	Independent Minister -	Holyhead.
,, ,, - 4	Engineer - -	Near Leeds.
,, ,, - 5	Moravian Minister -	Dukinfield.
,, ,, - 6	Do. - -	Haverfordwest.
,, ,, 7	Moravian Missionary -	Antigua.
,, ,, - 8	Moravian Minister -	Leominster.
,, ,, - 9	Colliery Owner - -	Near Sheffield.
,, ,, - 10	Moravian Minister -	Dublin.
Boys lowest in School† - - 1	Hotelkeeper - -	Wakefield.
,, ,, - 2	Merchant - -	London.
,, ,, - 3	Gentleman Farmer -	Scarcliff, Mansfield.
,, ,, - 4	Agent and Merchant -	Hull.
,, ,, - 5	Bookseller, &c. - -	London.
,, ,, - 6	Manufacturer - -	Halifax.
,, ,, - 7	Moravian Minister -	Baildon, near Leeds.
,, ,, - 8	Moravian Missionary -	Jamaica.
,, ,, - 9	Gentleman - -	Near York.
,, ,, - 10	Manufacturer - -	Sheffield.

* Placed according to Latin. † Placed according to English.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (1864).

First class :—

6 hours weekly in *Latin*, 5 classes, the first reading Sallust, the second Cæsar, the 4th Eton Rudiments of Latin Grammar.

3 hours weekly in *Greek*, 2 classes, 1st Xenophon.

4 hours weekly in *French*, 4 classes, Télémaque, by Fénélon.

3 hours weekly in *German*, 2 classes, Sintram, Fouqué.

2 hours weekly in *English Composition*, 2 classes, Scott's Composition used in both classes.

6 hours weekly in *English Grammar and Spelling*, 1 Morell's Analysis.

2 hours weekly in *History*, 6 classes, Collier's English History.

2 hours weekly in *Geography*, 6 classes, 1st and 2nd class, Anderson's Geography; 6th, General Outlines of Geography.

2 hours weekly in *Geometry*, 2 classes, 1st Cassell's Euclid used in both classes.

6 hours weekly in *Arithmetic* 6 classes, 1 Colenso's Arithmetic used in both classes; 6th Trotter's Arithmetic.

2 hours weekly in *Scripture*, Old and New Testament, Biography, (Edinburgh).

5 hours weekly in *Writing*, 4 classes.

3 hours weekly in *Music and Singing*. All the school having sufficient voice and ear practising 4 half hours per week.

Piano and Organ playing, upwards of 30 pupils, one hour school per week.

2 hours weekly in *Chemistry*, Tate's Experimental Chemistry.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

Second class :—

2 hours weekly in Hamilton's Grammar (Greek).
2 hours weekly in Arnold's 1st Greek Book.
2 hours weekly in Cassel's Lessons in French; 4th, Ahn's French Course.
2 hours weekly in Ahn's German Method.
2 hours weekly in Gleig's English Grammar; 6th Butter's Spelling Book.
2 hours weekly in History, 1517—1789, D'Aubigné and Meuzel; 6th, General Outlines of History.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTINNS (1865).

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Since 1858, when the Oxford Local Examination began, we have sent boys to be examined in Leeds, and have passed about 5 per annum, on the average.

HUDDERSFIELD.—COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1836. Trust deed dated 17 December 1857.

Constitution.—School premises vested in trustees (with power of appointing new trustees), to whom, by arrangement, head master pays a small rent to defray expenses of keeping school premises in repair and insured.

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—System of education to be constructed on most enlarged and liberal scale that funds will allow, in order that higher and middle classes of neighbourhood may have within their reach best education which their country can afford. Special provision to be made for an effective commercial education (trust deed).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Ancient and modern languages, general science, and whatever else may directly or indirectly qualify pupils for any future walk of life. Pupils to be assisted in acquiring a knowledge of history, antiquities, geography, prophecies, and evidences of Bible, combined with religious and moral instruction, as an essential branch of system based on Holy Scriptures (trust deed).

Government and Masters.—Vicar of Huddersfield ex officio trustee; one trustee appointed by lord of manor; majority of trustees appoint head master.

Head master must be a graduate of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Durham, or Dublin, and a member of Church of England. Removed by resolution of two thirds of trustees present at special meeting convened on requisition of two trustees, with 14 days notice. Assistant masters appointed and removed by head master. No master allowed to take private pupils, or (if a clergyman) to engage in any stated clerical duty, except on Sundays, without consent of trustees in special meeting assembled (trust deed).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Head master M.A.; paid by pupils' fees; appoints such assistants as he requires. Has now two assistant masters, with extra masters for French, drawing, drilling, and music.

Day Scholars.—71; from distances up to six miles; pay for general work under 10, 10*l.* 10*s.*, above 14, 12*l.* 12*s.*, drawing 4*l.* 4*s.*, French 1*l.* 1*s.*

Boarders.—Five. Four meals a day. Meat once. Average school bill 46*l.* Sum of cubical contents of all bed-rooms assigned to boarders 40,000 feet. Boys have separate beds if parents desire it. Rise 7 a.m., retire 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School course modified to suit boys' special aptitude. Religious instruction on Sundays in Scripture history, Paley, collects, Catechism, &c. School work begins and ends with Church prayers.

Promotions by marks and examination.

Examination once a year by neighbouring clergymen. Annual prizes of great value; noblemen contributing about 20 guineas.

Punishments: deprivation of play for negligence; flogging for falsehood; latter privately. All by head master only.

Playground 100 yards by 90.

On average of last five years three boys have within one year of leaving school gone to some university. Two at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.

School open about 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 27 hours and a half in the week; about three fourths of lessons prepared inside school room.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

President:
Rev. Canon Holmes, Vicar of Huddersfield.

Hon. Secretary:
Henry Barker.

Principal:
Abraham Smith, M.A.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

There are 32 boys learnlng religious knowledge, arithmetic, history, geography, English grammar, English literature, English composition, reading and writing. 16 learn Latin. 14 French. 6 Greek. 5 book-keeping and mensuration and surveying. 3 mathematics. 12 drawing, and 1 music.

The text books used in the 1st class are Virgil, 6th book; Xenophon, book I. 5 chapters, Euclid; books 1. II. III.; Newth's Mechanics; Smith's History; Cornwell's Geography, Todhunter's Algebra, as far as equations.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS (1865).

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

One senior opt. Cambridge
The fourth at Sandhurst } During the past year.
The 33rd at Woolwich

Several wranglers for the ten years. One fellow and tutor of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Four Honor men at Cambridge; one at Oxford. And several gold medals for excellence in medical examinations, London.

Huddersfield.—Proprietary College.

Digest of Information.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1838; affiliated to London University, A.D. 1844; Memorandum of Association registered 3rd May 1860.

Constitution.—Proprietors incorporated under Joint Stock Companies Acts, 1856–7; liability unlimited; nominal capital 2,500*l.*, divided into 250 shares of 10*l.* each (Memorandum of Association).

Exhibitions.—Once in two years scholarship of 40*l.* per annum, tenable for two years, at an English university, given to candidate who distinguishes himself most in honour matriculation examination of London University. Candidates must have attended classes at least two years immediately preceding matriculation. If student proceed to London University, second instalment payable upon his passing first B.A. examination within twelve months after matriculation. Two exhibitions of 10*l.* tenable for one year by students who, having been students twelve months preceding examination, obtain honours in first class of junior local examination of University of Cambridge, and, continuing students for twelve months afterwards, present themselves for senior examination in following year (Prospectus).

Objects.—Purchase or otherwise of buildings, land, rights, and property of partnership or institution called Huddersfield College, and any other buildings which company may think proper to acquire, and for carrying on and conducting for hire in the above-mentioned buildings a seminary for the education of youth (Memorandum of Association).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—In lower school: elements of English language, arithmetic, writing, properties of natural and artificial objects, English history, geography, and Scripture; in upper school: English, Latin, Greek, and French languages, ancient and modern history, geography, arithmetic, book-keeping, mathematics, and natural philosophy (Prospectus).

Government and Masters.—Council chosen annually by proprietors. Management for the most part in hands of principal. Control over appointment and dismissal of masters rests with council and principal conjointly.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Classical and commercial.

Masters.—Seven, besides four occasional masters. Principal LL.B., London, one master M.A., Cambridge, and one other master B.A., London. Salaries range from 100*l.* to 400*l.* a year. Some masters have privilege of taking boarders.

Day Scholars.—About 120, chiefly sons of merchants, manufacturers, professional men, and higher class of tradesmen, all from town and immediate neighbourhood. Pay for general work: lower school, 6*l.* 8*s.*; upper school, 10*l.* 10*s.* German, drawing, and chemistry, 2*l.* 2*s.* each; chemicals, 10*s.*; stationery, upper school, 17*s.*; lower school, 9*s.* (Prospectus).

Boarders.—About 50. Four meals a day; meat once. Average boarding fees (exclusive of tuition) 40 guineas. Rise 6½ a.m., retire, 9 p.m. Permission of council necessary for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must have an elementary knowledge of English.

School classified by one leading subject chiefly and others subordinately. School course modified to suit boy's subsequent career. Bible, Outlines of Sacred History, Whateley's Evidences, and Greek Testament, studied by various classes. School work begins with short psalm, few verses from New Testament, and short prayer.

Promotions partly by half-year's work and partly by examination.

Examination annually by examiners appointed by council. Medals and prizes given.

Impositions usual punishment; in extreme cases, expulsion.

Playground round the college, and a field of six acres in immediate neighbourhood. Drilling and sword exercise taught. On holiday afternoons boarders whose general conduct is satisfactory allowed to walk in country.

Very few (perhaps eight or ten) boys gone to any university within the last five years.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

School open 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school 28 hours in the week. Playtime (for boarders) 30 hours in the week. Evening preparations 7½ hours a week.

President:
C. H. Jones, Esq.

Hon. Secretary:
Rev. Robert Bruce, M.A.

Principal:
Samuel Sharpe, LL.B.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS (1865).

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Merchant.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Tradesman.
,, ,, - 2	Do.	,, ,, - 2	Manufacturer.
,, ,, - 3	Do.	,, ,, - 3	Grocer.
,, ,, - 4	Widow.	,, ,, - 4	Manufacturer.
,, ,, - 5	Manufacturer.	,, ,, - 5	Shoemaker.
,, ,, - 6	Proprietor.	,, ,, - 6	Merchant.
,, ,, - 7	Merchant.	,, ,, - 7	Manufacturer.
,, ,, - 8	Clergyman.	,, ,, - 8	Do.
,, ,, - 9	Gentleman.	,, ,, - 9	Tax Collector, &c.
,, ,, - 10	Do.	,, ,, - 10	Manufacturer.

All from Huddersfield, except one from Henley, 6 miles off.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Retired Cotton Spinner.	Burnley - -	Sharpe.
,, ,, - 2	Manufacturer -	Lockwood -	Hebb.
,, ,, - 3	Proprietor - -	Mytholmroyd -	Sharpe.
,, ,, - 4	Wesleyan Minister	London - -	Do.
,, ,, - 5	Cloth Finisher -	Huddersfield -	Do.
,, ,, - 6	Widow - -	Henley-on-Thames	Hebb.
,, ,, - 7	Proprietor - -	Scarbro' - -	Do.
,, ,, - 8	Manufacturer -	Mirfield - -	Sharpe.
,, ,, - 9	Do. - -	Shelf, nr. Bradford	Do.
,, ,, - 10	Do. - -	Halifax - -	Hebb.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Merchant - -	Banbury - -	Do.
,, ,, - 2	Captain Merchant Ship.	Liverpool -	Sharpe.
,, ,, - 3	Mannfacturer -	Huddersfield -	Do.
,, ,, - 4	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 5	Do. - -	Burnley - -	Hebb.
,, ,, - 6	Do. - -	Huddersfield -	Sharpe.
,, ,, - 7	Do. - -	Do. - -	Hebb.
,, ,, - 8	Physician - -	Southport -	Sharpe.
,, ,, - 9	Manufacturer -	Maulden - -	Do.
,, ,, - 10	Proprietor - -	Mytholmroyd -	Do.

LEEDS.—COMMERCIAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—

Constitution.—School established by and under management of committee of Leeds Mechanics Institution and Literary Society. Committee elected by members of six months and subscribers of twelve months standing, of age of 18 years. All persons making an entrance deposit of 2*l.* and subscribing annually 15*s.*, members. Six classes of subscribers, first pay 15*s.* a year; second (employers) 5*l.* a year; third (mechanics) 12*s.* a year; fourth (ladies) 10*s.* a year; fifth (under 18 years of age), sixth (wives, daughters, mothers, or sisters of members or subscribers) 5*s.* a year. Property vested in 12 members as trustees. May not be alienated without consent of three-fourths of members present at public meeting, convened by notice in reading-room of institution, advertized in Leeds papers, signed by one-fourth existing members, and published one month before day of meeting. Nor may property be alienated or funds arising from its sale be disposed of except to such institutions connected with education as members assembled think fit. No dividend or other division of money may be made to or between members or subscribers. (Rules of Leeds Mechanics' Institution and Literary Society).

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—Public school where sons of tradesmen, clerks, and middle or lower middle classes may obtain a good, sound, and thorough education at a reasonable cost.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Classics, French, mathematics, arithmetic, drawing, mechanics, and chemistry (Rules of Leeds Mechanics' Institution and Literary Society).

Government and Masters.—Committee consists of president, two vice-presidents, treasurer, two honorary secretaries, and 18 directors. President, one vice-president, treasurer, one honorary secretary, and nine directors retire annually, but are re-eligible. Five a quorum. One-half of committee must be taken from members. Teachers appointed by committee (Rules of Leeds Mechanics' Institution and Literary Society).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Semi-classical.

Masters.—Four. Headmaster, B.A., University College, London. Salaries: headmaster, about 350*l.*; second, 70*l.*; third, 55*l.*; fourth, 50*l.*

Day Scholars.—200 (average of last three years). Five-eighteenths between 10 and 14 years of age. Sons of manufacturers, clerks, and tradesmen. Majority from within a radius of three miles. Pay for general work: first division, 6*l.*; second, 5*l.*; third, 4*l.*; fourth, 3*l.*

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No restriction as to knowledge on admission.

School classified according to general knowledge. School course modified to suit special cases. Religious instruction provided for by Scripture reading and prayers. School work begins and ends with Lord's Prayer and General Confession.

Promotions by examinations, and separate for every group of subjects.

Examination weekly by head master; yearly by university local examiners. Prizes given.

Punishments, impositions chiefly. Corporal punishment publicly, by headmaster only, and especially for insubordination.

No playground.

School open 43 weeks in the year. Boys in school 36 hours in the week. Elder pupils have an hour and a half's preparation daily in addition.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
Greek	4	—	4	yrs. 14	6	hours. ½	—	hours. 3	Homer, I., II., III., V. Bks.		yrs.	
Latin	48	2	22	12	6	½	—	3	Virgil, I., II., III. of Æneid. Cæsar de Bello Gallico, I., II., III., IV. Books.	16	11	6
French	48	2	22	12	4	½	—	2	Alfred the Great, Christopher Columbus, Ahn's Reading Book.	16	11	6
Arithmetic	190	5	40	11	6	1	—	6	Barnard Smith, Colenso (throughout).	40	10	10
Book-keeping	48	1	48	11	2	½	—	1	Cassell's Book-keeping.			
Mensuration and Surveying.	20	1	20	12	2	1	—	2	Hunter's Mensuration.			
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	48	2	30	12	4	¾	—	3	Euclid, six books; Algebra, Colenso (throughout).	20	10	4
Physics	48	1	48	12	1	¾	—	¾				
Chemistry	12	1	12	13	2	1	—	2				
History	90	2	48	12	3	¼	—	1½	Ince's English History	42	10	4
Geography	190	5	48	12	4	½	—	2	Cornwell's Geography	45	10	
English Grammar	190	5	48	12	3	½	—	1½	Oral Instruction	45	10	
English Literature	48	1	48	12	3	½	—	1½	Collier's.			
English Composition.	93	2	48	12	4	½	—	2		45	10	
Reading	190	5	48	12	4	½	—	2	Ince's History	45	10	
Writing	190	5	48	12	6	½	—	3				
Drawing	93	2	48	12	4	½	—	2		45	10	

INSTRUCTION (1864).

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
hours.		hours.			yrs.		hours.		hours.	
½	—	3	Ahn's Latin Course.							
½	—	3	Ahn's French Course and Reading Book.							
3	—	7½	Colenso, Hunter (throughout).	110	8	10	¾	—	7½	Rule of Three, Practice, Interest.
¾	—	3	Euclid, Books I. and II.; Algebra, Simple Equations.							
¾	—	4½	Edward's English History.							
½	—	2	Oral Instruction	97*	8	4	½	—	2	Oral Instruction.
½	—	3	Oral Instruction	97*	8	6	½	—	3	Oral Instruction.
½	—	2								
¾	—	3	Irish (5th Book)	97	8	10	¾	—	7½	Irish (2nd and 3rd Books).
½	—	2								

* Divided into three sections.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

Chairman of Committee (1865):
Samuel Hich.

Secretary:
J. O. Dayson.

Head master:
Thomas Horsman, B.A., Univ. Coll. Lond.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS (1867).

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Manager - -	10, Elmwood Grove, Leeds.	1 mile.
,, ,, - 2	Clerk - -	Greenside, Wortley, Leeds.	2 miles.
,, ,, - 3	Pawnbroker -	40, Hunslet Lane, Leeds.	1 mile.
,, ,, - 4	Whitesmith -	2, Queen Street, Morley.	4 miles.
,, ,, - 5	Manager - -	84, Briggate, Leeds.	¾ mile.
,, ,, - 6	Station Master -	2, Coleridge Place, Burmantofts.	2 miles.
,, ,, - 7	Printer - -	2, Belgrave Terrace, Leeds.	¾ mile.
,, ,, - 8	Grocer - -	Jack Lane, Hunslet	1 mile.
,, ,, - 9	Book-keeper -	Potternewton Lane, Leeds.	2½ miles.
,, ,, - 10	Baker - -	10, Hunslet Lane, Leeds.	1 mile.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Printer - -	95, Caledonian Road, Leeds.	½ mile.
,, ,, - 2	Do. - -	4, Willow Terrace Road, Leeds.	Do.
,, ,, - 3	Traveller -	6, Elmwood Place -	¾ mile.
,, ,, - 4	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 5	Publican -	Old George Inn, Briggate.	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 6	Do. - -	Potters' Arms, Pottery Field, Hunslet.	1½ mile.
,, ,, - 7	Captain - -	1, Warwick Terrace, Leeds.	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 8	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 9	- - -	2, Westminster Place, Leeds.	½ mile.
,, ,, - 10	Nailmaker -	27, York Street, Leeds.	1 mile.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Two passed the London Matriculation Examination.
Four passed the examination of Royal College of Surgeons.
Eight obtained the title of Associate of Arts of Oxford.
Ten juniors passed the Cambridge Examination, four of whom obtained honors in mathematics.
One passed the Civil Service Examination, now engaged at Somerset House.
Two obtained medals at the Science and Art Department for 1st class in physical geography.
Twenty obtained certificates from the Science and Art Department for knowledge in pure and mixed mathematics.
Thirty certificates have been obtained of first, second, and third class from the Society of Arts.
Forty passed the Oxford and Durham local Examinations.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

ECCLESHALL, NEAR SHEFFIELD.—WESLEYAN PROPRIETARY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—Opened 8 August 1838.

Constitution.—Shares 50*l.* each; no proprietor may hold more than three; if he become entitled to more than that number by will or otherwise he may sell the excess, but if such excess be not sold within twelve months such excess is forfeited. Every proprietor may nominate one pupil in respect of each share he holds, but no nominee except son, grandson, or nephew of nominating proprietor admitted without consent of committee. In default by proprietor to nominate for three months committee nominates for that turn. Proprietors may with approval of committee transfer their shares. Dividends paid to proprietors when in opinion of committee funds allow of same. Attendance of 13 proprietors necessary to constitute a general or special meeting. No proprietor entitled to more than one vote on any occasion. If payment in respect of any pupil removed without a quarter's notice be not paid within 30 days after application to nominating proprietor his share is forfeited. All real and personal property of institution vested in 22 proprietors, members of Wesleyan Methodist Society as trustees, who may borrow money at request of committee on mortgage of premises, or, with written consent of two thirds of proprietors, sell them. Institution may be dissolved by vote of three fourths of proprietors present in person or by proxy at a meeting convened for that purpose with three months notice; surplus assets, if any, being divided among proprietors rateably. Wesleyan Methodist Conference to have pre-emption of premises (deed of settlement).

Exhibitions.—12 scholarships, varying in value from 2 to 20 guineas (prospectus). Scholarship of the annual value of 40*l.* tenable for one year in behalf of Wood-house Grove school for sons of Wesleyan ministers. Two scholarships lately founded by Sir Francis Lycett, 30*l.* and 50*l.* each, tenable for two years on residence.

Objects.—To provide a course of classical and commercial education for youth. No pupil admissible until he shall have completed his eighth year (deed of settlement). To secure for the respectable youth of Methodism more particularly the highest intellectual training with strict, moral, and religious culture.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Greek, Latin, mathematics, and such modern languages and other branches of science as may from time to time be introduced, combined with religious and moral instruction according to the principles of the Christian religion as expounded by Rev. John Wesley and which are held and taught by ministers of yearly conference of people called Methodists (deed of settlement). In B division reading, orthography, orthoepy, verbal distinctions, etymology, bold and business-like style of penmanship, arithmetic (commercial, mental, and fractional), book-keeping, mensuration, land-surveying (theoretical and practical), navigation, physical, political, and descriptive geography, use of the globes, political economy, ancient and modern history, French, and German; in A division (after preliminary studies of B division) Euclid, algebra, plane and spherical trigonometry, conic sections, differential and integral calculus, mechanics, dynamics, optics, hydrostatics, astronomy, and higher parts of analysis, Greek and Latin; University division includes undergraduates of London University and those studying to become such (prospectus.)

Government and Masters.—Committee of management consists of treasurer, 2 secretaries, 10 methodist preachers (not being supernumeraries) in full connexion with Conference in Sheffield circuits (superintendent and senior preachers being preferred), governor, and 15 other members of Methodist Society. All except preachers must be proprietors. Engage masters. President of Conference visitor.

Governor, preacher in full connexion with Conference nominated annually by committee, and submitted for approval to Conference. If a preacher cannot be obtained, a member of Wesleyan Methodist Society must be appointed.

Head master must be a graduate of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin. May not (if in holy orders) hold any curacy or benefice nor serve any church or chapel except on Sunday, Good Friday, or Christmas Day, nor have any occupation which may interfere with his school duties.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—12, besides 7 occasional masters. Head-master's salary 650*l.* Non-resident subordinate masters' 180*l.*, 140*l.*, 140*l.* per annum respectively, with dinner at college. Resident subordinate masters' salaries: three 100*l.*, one 90*l.*, one 80*l.*, two 60*l.* and one 50*l.*, with full board and lodging. French master 160*l.*, chemistry 140*l.*, drill instructor 21*l.* Music and German masters paid by pupils' fees.

Day Scholars.—30, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age; chiefly sons of manufacturers; all from immediate neighbourhood; pay for general work, under 11, 12*l.* 12*s.*; above 11 and under 15, 14*l.* 14*s.*; above 15, 16*l.* 16*s.* Drilling 10*s.* Use of piano, &c. 15*s.*

Boarders.—197. Three meals a day; boys above 15 have four. Meat once. Terms including board and education: pupils entering between 9 and 11, 35 guineas, between 11 and 15, 40 guineas, 15 and upwards 45 guineas. No advance during a pupil's continued stay. Music, German, professional chemistry, and practical mechanics (optional) 4*l.* 4*s.* each. Drawing (optional) 5*l.* 5*s.* Medical attendance 1*l.* 1*s.* Washing two guineas and a half. School bills: highest 77*l.*; average 62*l.*; lowest 41*l.* Bills of boys from abroad (about half a dozen) higher. Rise before 7 a.m., retire 8.30 p.m.; boys over 15 go to bed an hour later.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No absolute rule as to knowledge on admission. School classified by classics and mathematics chiefly, by theology, English grammar, and analysis, history and geography subordinately. Separate classification for modern languages, which does not affect school order. School course modified to suit special cases. Bible and Greek Testament read at stated times; Wesleyan catechisms on evidences, doctrines, duties, and institutions of Christianity taught; governor gives a lecture on scripture subjects once a week. Family prayers morning and evening.

Promotions partly by half-year's work, partly by examination, and separate for every group of subjects.

Weekly examination by head-master; half-yearly by head-master and other masters. Gold and silver medals, gowns (which confer certain privileges), and books given as prizes.

Punishments: impositions chiefly. Corporal punishment rare; by governor or head master only.

Playground about four acres. A master always present at games. Drilling and fencing taught. Once a week boys allowed to visit their friends or walk in country as a reward for exemplary conduct.

On average of last five years nine boys have within one year of leaving school gone to some university.

Six at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867. 18 scholars matriculated at University of London in the three years 1864–5–6.

School open 41 weeks in the year. Boys in school 35 hours in the week, besides time for preparation, which is about three hours a week. Playtime (besides Wednesday and Saturday half-holidays) 29 or 30 hours a week.

Governor and Chaplain:
Rev. John H. James.

Head Master:
Henry M. Shera, M.A.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (1864).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
							M		H					M		H					M		H	
Religious Knowledge.	all	12	—	15	16	2	45	—	2	Evidences of Christianity, as embodied in the Wesleyan Catechism, No. III.; Gk. Testament; Epistle to the Ephesians; English Bible.	16	14½	2	45	—	2	Wesleyan Doctrinal Catechism, ss. 7, 8.; Gk. Testament; early Chaps. of St. Mark.	14	10½	2	45	—	2	Wesleyan Catechism, No. I., ss. 1–5; St. Luke's Gospel.
Greek - -	96	6	—	12	16	5	40	2	6	Odyssey, Bk. I.; Arnold's Prose Composition, Exs. 20 to 50, the important parts of Curtius' Grammar, some members also Eurip. Med., and Iliad Bk. III.	11	14½	6	40	2	7	Odyssey, Bk. I. vv. 1-250; Hamilton's Grammar to page 138; Arnold's Exercises, 20–45.	17	12	3	30	1	3	Grammar, Nouns, Adjectives, Pronouns, Act. Verb, Easy Exercises, Bryce.
Latin - -	186	12	—	15	16	5	40	2	6	Livy B. XXI., Hor. Satires, Bk. I.; Advanced Exercises in Arnold's Prose, and the early ones in Melvin's do.; Dr. Smith's Gram.	16	14½	6	40	2	7	Livy, Bk. xxi. cc. 1-20; Arnold's Prose Comp., Exercises, 20–40. Dr. Smith's Gram. to p. 114.	14	10½	6	30	—	2	Dr. Smith's Principia, Pt. I., Ex. 1–14; Grammar pp. 1–17, & 24–31.
French - -	149	9	—	14	15	3	45	1	5	Conversation; Schneider's Guide, pp. 40–86. Trans. Alfred de Vigny, Book I. pp. 1–94; Boileau's Lutrin, 6 chants, pp. 11–50, Exercises; Hall's 2nd Courses, Exs. 1–48.	14	15	3	45	2	5	Delille's Repertoire, 35 pages; Contanseau's Gram., 8 Exs; Fiva's Guide to Conversation, 148–169.	17	11	2	30	—	2	Delille's Beginner's own Book, Rules from beginning to p. 51, Verbs *avoir, etre, donner.*
German -	24	3	84/	8	16½	3	40	1	3	Chambers's Reading Bk., about 20 pp. The latter part of Ahn's Method. Commercial letters, &c.	7	14	3	1h	1	3	Ahn's German Lessons (Method), Gram. and Exercises.	9	12	3	1h	1	3	Ahn's German Method, Early Exercises, and Grammatical Pt.

									M. B. Smith's Afton.															
																			portion, Interest, Discount, Stocks, Profit and Loss.					pound Rules, Practice.
Book-keeping	19	2	—	9	15½	3	1	—	3	Brewer's Single and Double Entry, some through one, some through both.	10	15	3	1h	—	3	Single and Double Entry, (some did both).							
Mensuration and Surveying.	18	1	—	18	15	4	1	—	4	Nesbitt's Mens.; Chief Exercises; Land Sur.; Field Exercises.	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	128	8	—	15	16	12	1	—	12	Colenso's Algeb. P. I.; Euclid, Bks. IV. and VI.; Todhunter's Plane Trigonometry, cc. 1–9; Newth's Nat. Phil., the whole; Todhunter's Co-ordinate Geom., the early sections.	16	14½	8	1h	—	8	Todhunter's Euclid, Bks. IV.VI.; Colenso's Algeb. Pt. I. cc. VI. X.; Todhunter's Plane Trigon., cc. I–VI.	15	12	4	30m	—	4	Euclid, Bk. I. 1–16; Algeb., Elementary, Rules, Simple Equations, Sq. Root.
Natural History.	40	4	84/	9	15½	1	2	—	3	Weekly lecture; Chemistry and Natural Phil.; Chambers's Chemistry; Analysis in Laboratory.	8	14⅓	1	2h	1 notes of lectures.	3	Weekly lecture in Chem. and Nat. Phil.; Chambers's Chem.; Analysis in Laboratory.	9	13	1	2	1	3	See Class 2.
Chemistry	150 attended lectures.																							
History	all	12	—	15	16	2	1	—	2	Collier's Eng. Hist., to end of William and Mary; Dr. Smith's Roman and Grecian generally, smaller edition.	16	14½	2	1h	—	2	Collier's Eng. Hist.; Wil. I. to Hen. IV.; Dr. Smith's Roman, early chapters.	14	10½	2	45m	—	2	Outlines of Eng. Hist. from beginning to Elizabeth.
Geography	all	12	—	15	16	1	1	—	1	Anderson's Geog., Brit. Isles and America; Heeren's Manl., (Anct). Italy, Greece, and Asia Minor.	16	14½	1	1h	—	1	Modern, Anderson's N. and S. America, West Indies, British Isles. Problems on Globe, Ancient Italy and Greece.	14	10½	2	45m	—	2	General Outlines. World. Summary of Europe, Asia, England, and Wales.
English Grammar.	all	12	—	15	16	1	1	1	1	Mason's Eng. Grammar and Analysis; Marsh's Lectures on English Lang., cc. 1–5.	16	14½	2	45m	1	2¼	Mason's Gram. & Anal., pp. 1–69 and 126–146.	14	10½	3	30m	1	3	Allen and Cornwell's Grammar, pp. 1–48.
English Literature.	3	1	—	3	17	2	1	—	2	Goldsmith's Traveller; Shakespear's King Lear; Hist. of English Lit. from Restoration to end of 18th Century; Chamber's in part.	—	—	—	—	—	—								
English Composition.	all	12	—	15	16	1	45	1	1	Miscellaneous Exercises; Orthography, &c.	16	14½	1	1	1	1	Scott's Comp.; Orthog. Exercises; Brewer's do.; Letters, &c.	14	10½	5	30m	5	5	Hopkins's Orthographical Exercises, Dictation, &c.
Reading	90	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—		14	10½	4	1h	—	4	Nelson's Series.
Writing	187	11	—	16	15	2	1	—	2	Running Hand.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Running and Set Hand	14	10½	4	1h	4	4	Round & set hand.
Music	84	—	84/	17	14	2	50m	—	1h and 40m	Singing, piano, organ	18	13	2	50m	—	1.40	Same as Class I.							
Drawing	71	4	105/	17	14½	3	1	—	3	Perspective, mechanical, shading from the round.	16	14	3	1	—	3	Same as Class I.	16	12	3	1	—	3	Free hand, for the most part.
Practical Mechanics.	12	1	84/																					

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS (1865).

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained with the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

London University:—Three, degree of M.A., one in classics, and two in mathematics, one of whom took the gold medal.

Twenty-eight, degree of B.A., nine of whom took honours at the degree examinations, and ten at matriculation. Among the latter were two firsts and one second in classics. One obtained the exhibition.

Oxford University:—A scholarship, (?) Downing College.

Cambridge University:—A foundation Scholarship, St. John's.

SHEFFIELD.—COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.*

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1835.

Constitution.—Originally proprietary; 120 shares of 20*l.* each, of which 107 only were taken up. Site and buildings cost 9,000*l.* or 10,000*l.* No dividend ever paid. Now rented by head master, who pays rent sufficient to keep down interest on debt of 4,500*l.*, and obligations which usually fall on landlords.

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—To provide a course of instruction, comprising classical learning, mathematics, and such modern languages and other branches of science and general literature as it may be deemed expedient from time to time to introduce, combined with religious and moral instruction (as an essential branch) based on Holy Scriptures, and in conformity with principles of Church of England.

Government and Masters.—A committee of gentlemen, but principal has management. Principal and vice-principal must be graduates of Oxford or Cambridge.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Four; besides four modern languages, &c. masters.

Day Scholars.—51. From distances up to six miles. School fees, under ten, 10*l.*; under thirteen, 14*l.*; above thirteen, 18*l.* Chemistry and natural philosophy lectures, 1*l.* 1*s.*; drilling, 10*s.*, optional; German, 4*l.* 4*s.*; drawing, 3*l.* 3*s.*; music, 8*l.* 8*s.*; singing (in class), 10*s.*; chemistry (practical), 6*l.* 6*s.* Day boarders, 10*l.* 10*s.* No lessons on Sunday.

Boarders.—20. All in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once or twice. Terms, under ten, 40*l.*; under thirteen, 45*l.*; above thirteen, 50*l.* Weekly boarders, under ten, 34*l.*; under thirteen, 39*l.*; above thirteen, 44*l.* Washing and mending, 4*l.* School bills, highest, 86*l.*; average, 81*l.*; lowest 67*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms about 600 feet per boy. Rise 7½ a.m; retire 9 to 10½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write creditably.

School classified separately for general work and modern languages. School course modified to suit case of boys who show particular aptitude for certain studies, or are intended for certain lines of life. All masters take part in religious instruction. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from Liturgy.

Promotions by quarterly examinations.

Examination quarterly; at Midsummer, by strangers from Oxford or Cambridge, appointed by head master; at other times by masters. Prizes given at Christmas to head boy in each form; at Midsummer to head in each subject in each form.

Punishments: caning, impositions, keeping in, and confinement to playground. First publicly, and by head master only.

Playground about three acres. Boys not allowed to leave school precincts without permission. Drilling taught.

School open 38 weeks in the year. Boys in school 28 hours in the week.

Head Master:
Rev. G. B. Atkinson, M.A.

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* No corrections received from directors or head master.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS (1865).

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Steel Trade - -	Sheffield and Neighbourhood.	1 mile.
,, ,, - 2	Farmer - -		3 miles.
,, ,, - 3	Stove Manufacturer		1 mile.
,, ,, - 4	Farmer - -		6 miles.
,, ,, - 5	Surgeon - -		1½ miles.
,, ,, - 6	Solicitor - -		Adjacent.
,, ,, - 7	Steel Trade - -		1 mile.
,, ,, - 8	Do. - -		½ mile.
,, ,, - 9	Farmer - -		3 miles.
,, ,, - 10	Steel Trade - -		4 miles.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	None - -		6 miles.
,, ,, - 2	M.D. - - -		½ mile.
,, ,, - 3	Steel Trade -		½ mile.
,, ,, - 4	Solicitor - -		1 mile.
,, ,, - 5	Silver Plater -		4 miles.
,, ,, - 6	Solicitor - -		½ mile.
,, ,, - 7	Surgeon - -		Adjacent.
,, ,, - 8	Brewer - -		2 miles.
,, ,, - 9	Bank Manager -		1 mile.
,, ,, - 10	Auctioneer - -		

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Iron Trade -	Dronfield - -	Head Master.
,, ,, - 2	Chief Justice -	Cape of Good Hope	
,, ,, - 3	Iron Trade - -	Dronfield - -	
,, ,, - 4	None - -	Shrewsbury -	
,, ,, - 5	Iron - - -	Near Sheffield -	
,, ,, - 6	Do. - -	Dronfield - -	
,, ,, - 7	M.D. - -	Hull - -	
,, ,, - 8	Merchant - -	London - -	
,, ,, - 9	Farmer - -	Chesterfield -	
,, ,, - 10	Iron - -	Near Sheffield -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Steel - - -	Near Sheffield -	
,, ,, - 2	None - -	Hathersage -	
,, ,, - 3	Clergyman - -	Near Lichfield -	
,, ,, - 4	Merchant - -	Hull - -	
,, ,, - 5	Surgeon - -	Near Sheffield -	
,, ,, - 6	None - -	Shrewsbury -	
,, ,, - 7	Silver Plater -	Near Sheffield -	
,, ,, - 8	None - -	Rotherham -	
,, ,, - 9	Do. - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 10	Do. - -	Hull - -	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (1864.)

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.			Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.			Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Suuject.		
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.
					hours.			huors.			hours.
Religious Knowledge.	78	6	6	2	1	4	2	1	18	—	—
Greek - -	35	4	6	6	1	4	6	1	—	—	—
Latin - -	78	6	6	7	1	4	6	1	18	6	1
French - -	78	5	10	2	1	15	2	1	20	3	1
German* - -	6	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arithmetic -	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	5	1
Book-keeping -	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mensuration and Surveying.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	20	—	—	8	1	—	6	1	—	—	—
Chemistry -	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
History - -	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	2	1
Geography -	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	2	1
English Composition.	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reading - -	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	3	1
Writing - -	55	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	18	3	1
Music - -	35	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drawing - -	25	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Extra fee, 4*l.* 4*s.* for German.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS (1864).

LIST OF DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

In the last FOUR years:

a. Oxford:—Three open scholarships at Lincoln, Worcester, and Magdalen Hall.
Cambridge:—Three open exhibitions at Trinity, Jesus, and Sidney.
One fellowship at Trinity.
Two scholarships at Clare and Jesus.
A man 2nd in 1st Class Classical Tripos.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOL (*Boys*).

WAKEFIELD (ST. MARY, ALVERTHORPE).—NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL (SILCOATES HOUSE).

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—24 Aug. 1831.

Constitution.—Supported by school fees and voluntary subscriptions. Annual subscription of one guinea or upwards constitutes a governor; donation of 10 guineas or upwards constitutes a life governor. Each governor in rotation, in virtue of every donation of 50*l.* and upwards, in one payment, has privilege of introducing for a period not exceeding four years one scholar the son of a deceased minister or of a minister of small income with a large family, free of every charge whenever funds will allow of gratuitous admission (laws and regulations). School buildings rented from year to year.

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—To provide on economical terms advantages of a sound religious, classical, mathematical, and commercial education. Children admitted to be sons of ministers and missionaries of the Independent denomination, not younger than eight nor older than 16. If more apply than can be admitted, preference to be given to boys whose parents are least able to provide a good education. Terms for board, washing, and education to be 15*l.* per annum. Son of a deceased minister to be charged only 10*l.* per annum whenever committee see the necessity of this reduction in the terms (laws and regulations). Half yearly fees must be regularly paid in advance (unanimous resolution of committee, A.D. 1848). Sons of laymen to be received to number of 30 at 32 guineas per annum including board, washing, and education (resolutions of annual meeting and committee, A.D. 1855).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Sound religious, classical, mathematical, and commercial education; Assembly's and a non-conformist catechism to be taught weekly (laws and regulations).

Government and Masters.—Laws and regulations altered by committee 6 June 1848, and at annual meeting 21 June 1855.

Choice of principal and assistant masters and general superintendence of school vested in committee of nine laymen and six ministers, with a treasurer and secretary, to be appointed by the governors at their annual meeting. The treasurer, secretary, and principal to be members ex-officio. Five a quorum. No regulation can be repealed or altered, nor any new rule established, except at annual meeting, or at a special general meeting called by principal or committee. Fourteen days' notice of every proposed alteration to be given to governors (laws and regulations).

In practice, committee appoint head master, matron, and examiners; head master under masters.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head and three assistant masters resident; paid by salaries, with residence, board, &c. Three visiting masters.

CASH ACCOUNT for year ending Midsummer A.D. 1868.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Subscriptions	330	5	6	By rent, rates, and taxes	156	7	3
„ Pupils' fees, &c.	1,472	6	3	„ Salaries	377	10	0
„ Rent of farm	86	0	0	„ Wages	97	7	0
„ Balance against institution	42	5	10	„ Household expenses	950	18	4
				„ Garden work	13	4	5
				„ Furnishing and ironmongery	111	6	7
				„ Repairs, whitewashing, &c.	78	15	6
				„ Printing, advertising, and school material	60	5	1
				„ Finance secretary's expenses	32	3	10
				„ Insurance	1	11	0
				„ Petty expenses and banker's commission	16	7	2
				„ Interest	35	1	5
	£1,930	17	7		£1,930	17	7

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—58. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms, 32 guineas; drill 10*s.* 6*d.*; pew rent 8*s*; library and reading society 6*s.*; French and drawing, if required, a guinea and a half each; music four guineas (prospectus.) School bills: laymen's sons, highest 41*l.*; average 37*l.*; lowest 36*l.* Minister's sons, highest 24*l.*; average 20*l.*; lowest 18*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 363 feet per boy. Rise 6 to 7 a.m., retire 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission expected to be able to read and write; but practically no standard, as pupils are admitted at eight years of age.

School classified separately in each of foreign languages, and also in English, mathematics, and arithmetic. School course modified to suit special cases; every boy's course of study being suited as far as possible to his subsequent career. Daily religious instruction to every boy in a Bible class. Business of day begun and ended with family worship; no form used.

Promotions by half-year's work and separate for every group of subjects.

Examination half-yearly by ministers chosen by governors. Books given as prizes.

Punishments: tasks, and corporal punishment, last very rare; inflicted privately and by head master only.

Playground more than an acre and a quarter; besides field of 15 acres in which boys play during football season. Drilling taught. Boys not allowed to leave school premises without special permission.

Within the last five years four boys have matriculated at London University.

School open 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school about 32 hours in the week, besides time for preparation, which is an hour and a half a day. Play-time about 28 hours and a half in summer, and 22 hours and a half in winter per week.

Secretary:
Rev. C. Illingworth, Halifax.

Principal:
Rev. James Bewglass, M.A., LL.D.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS (1865).

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Independent Minister -	Derby.
,, ,, - 2	Surgeon - - -	Barton-on-Humber.
,, ,, - 3	Merchant - -	Halifax.
,, ,, - 4	Linen Bleacher - -	Near Dungannon, Ireland.
,, ,, - 5	Independent Minister -	Market Harborough.
,, ,, - 6	Manufacturer - -	Durham.
,, ,, - 7	Merchant - -	Hull.
,, ,, - 8	Independent Minister -	Stanningley.
,, ,, - 9	Manufacturer - -	Batley.
,, ,, - 10	Independent Minister -	Clifton.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Independent Minister -	Huddersfield.
,, ,, - 2	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 3	Do. - -	London.
,, ,, - 4	Do. - -	Rhyl.
,, ,, - 5	Do. - -	Windermere.
,, ,, - 6	Merchant - -	Halifax.
,, ,, - 7	Gentleman Farmer -	Near Selby.
,, ,, - 8	Merchant - -	Manchester.
,, ,, - 9	Surgeon - -	Barnsley.
,, ,, - 10	Independent Minister -	London.

Table B.—Instruction (1864).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
							hours.		hours.	
Religious Knowledge	55	3	—	24	From 14-17	6	⅔	—	3	The Pentateuch.
Greek	23	2	—	7	„ 14-16	5	¾	3	3¾	Lucian's Dialogues from I. to IX.; the Gospel of St. John; Arnold's Greek Accidence, first 40 Exercises.
Latin	47	4	—	11	„ 14-17	3	¾	3	2¼	I. Book of Virgil's Æneid; Ellis's Exercises, Part II., from Rule 25 to 60; Etymology and Syntax.
French	23	2	10/6 per quarter.	6	„ 14-16	1	1	2	1	Ahn's French Course.
German	10	1	—	10	„ 13-16	2	½	2	1½	Tiark's Reader, I. and II. Parts; Grammar, the whole of Etymology.
Arithmetic	55	3	—	28	„ 13-17	6	1	—	6	Colenso's Arithmetic, from Fractions to the end.
Book-keeping	13	1	—	13	„ 13-16	3	¾	—	2¼	Elements of Book-keeping; Dublin Text Book, Seven Sets.
Mathematics	22	2	—	12	„ 14-16	4	1	—	4	First VI. and XI. Books of Euclid; Simple and Quadratic Equations in Colenso; and a good part of Lund's Edition of Wood.
History	55	3	—	24	„ 12-17	2	¾	—	1½	Collier's English History, the Saxon and Norman Periods.
Geography	55	3	—	24	„ 12-17	2	¾	—	1½	Sulivan's Geography, the World.
Grammar	55	3	—	24	„ 12-17	2	¾	—	1½	Morell's Analysis of Sentences.
English Literature	55	1	—	55	„ 8-17	2	1	—	2	Selections from English Authors in Prose and Verse.
Reading	29	2	—	16	„ 11-16	4	1	—	4	The Edinburgh and Dublin Text Books.
Instrumental Music	12	1	21/ per quarter.	12	„ 12-16	2	½	—	1	Pianoforte and Harmonium, and Thorough Bass.
Vocal Music	55	1	—	55	„ 8-17	1	1	—	1	Congregational Psalmody in IV. Parts.
Drawing	15	1	7/6 per quarter.	15	„ 8-16	1	1½	—	1½	Geometrical and Perspective; Freehand Drawing from the flat, and Colouring.
Oil Painting	3	1	—	3	„ 14-16	2	1½	—	2½	Landscape.
Drilling	55	2	10/6 per annum.	26	„ 12-17	1	½	—	½	Rifle Squad Drill and Sword Exercise.
Writing	55	2	—	42	„ 11-17	6	⅔	—	4½	

TABLE B.—INSTRUCTION (1864).

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.

Subject.	No of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	No. of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	No. of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
				hrs.		hrs.	
Religious Knowledge	15	From 10 to 16	6	⅘	—	3	Jewish History and Rites, by Watts.
Greek	16	„ 10 to 16	4	¼	—	1	Grammar, and a few pages of Delectus.
French	17	„ 10 to 16	1	1	3	1	Ahn's First and Second French Course.
Latin	14	„ 12 to 16	6	¾	3	4½	Smith's Principia, 2nd Part.
Drilling	29	„ 8 to 13	1	½	—	½	Squad Drill.
Arithmetic	14	„ 11 to 16	6	1	—	6	Dr. Thomson's Commercial Rules as far as Exchange.
Mathematics	10	„ 13 to 15	4	1	—	4	Euclid, Books I. and II.
History	18	„ 12 to 16	2	¾	—	1½	Early English History.
Geography	18	„ 12 to 16	2	¾	—	1½	Europe.
English Grammar	18	„ 12 to 16	2	¾	—	1½	Etymology and Parsing.
Reading	13	„ 8 to 13	4	1	—	4	Edinburgh and Dublin Reading Books.
Writing	13	„ 8 to 14	6	¾	—	4½	

Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.

Religious Knowledge	16	From 8 to 15	6	½	—	3	Old Testament History, by Watts.
Latin	13	„ 9 to 14	6	¾	—	4½	Valpy's Delectus, and Grammar.
Arithmetic	13	„ 8 to 13	6	1	—	6	Dr. Thomson's Elementary Rules.
History	13	„ 8 to 13	2	¾	—	1½	Saxon Period.
Geography	13	„ 8 to 13	2	¾	—	1½	Europe.
English Grammar	13	„ 8 to 13	2	¾	—	1½	Etymology.

TABLE C.

DISTINCTIONS, &c. within the last TEN years (1865).

List of Graduates of the London and other Universities, &c. who were formerly Silcoates pupils.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

1856.—Fletcher, W. R., M.A., Lancashire (Gold Medal and Prize in Hebrew, &c.)
1856.—McAll, S. W., B.A., University.
1856.—Stronach, W. G., B.A., Spring Hill.
1858.—Allen, J. B., M.A., Western.
1859.—Hardie, Walter, B.A. New.
1862.—Wilks, J. J., B.A., New.
1864.—Griffith, A. W. R., B.A., Spring Hill.
1864.—Wolstenholme, J. R., B.A., Spring Hill.

UNDER GRADUATES.

1857.—McAll, Robert, Rotheram.
1860.—Miall, Louis C., Bradford.
1860.—Owen, D., Smethwick.
1863.—Cockin, J. G., Wilsden.
1864.—Martin, H., Royston.

ABERDEEN.

Munro, Daniel, M.A.
Rattray, Charles, M.D.

ST. ANDREW'S.

Ramsey, A. (deceased).

DUBLIN.

Rogers, James G., B.A., Lancashire.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

ELMFIELD, YORK (PARISH OF HEWORTH).—PRIMITIVE METHODIST COLLEGE.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—January, A.D. 1864.

Constitution.—Premises held in trust for Primitive Methodist Connexion. Institution established by order of yearly conference of denomination, and governed by its rules, which are incorporated in printed minutes of conference. Excess of income will be applied in reduction of debt until it is discharged, and afterwards, as may be determined; trustees in no case deriving any profit.

Exhibitions.—None at present.

Objects.—Institution designed for middle classes of society; specially (though not exclusively) for youths belonging to Primitive Methodist denomination.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Subjects taught designed to prepare pupils for commercial pursuits or learned professions, or for matriculating at universities.

Government and Masters.—Resident governor, a regular minister of denomination, has general supervision under committee of management appointed by yearly conference. Governor must be an approved minister; other members of committee must be approved by conference as Christian men, and as otherwise qualified for office.

Masters appointed and dismissed by governing body. Most masters must be classical scholars. All must be able to give good commercial education.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master and five regular assistant masters. Drawing master twice a week. Music master four full days. Drill once weekly. Head master, B.A., Dublin.

Day Scholars.—Eight, from eight to fourteen years old, all under ten years of age, from distances up to a mile and a half; sons of head master, and one or two others.

Boarders.—92, from seven to nineteen years. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms, under twelve, 22 guineas; above twelve and under fifteen, 27 guineas; above fifteen, 30 guineas. French, German, Hebrew, music, and drawing, four guineas each. School bills, highest 62*l.*, average 31*l.*, lowest 27*l.* Rise 6 a.m.; retire 8½ to 9 p.m. Smaller boys have not generally separate beds.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No minimum limit as yet fixed as to knowledge on admission.

School classified separately* for every subject, an effort being made to make division of classes agree with a pupil's proficiency in Latin. School course modified to suit special cases. Scriptures read twice daily, with suitable comment. Lecture on some Scriptural subject once a week. Private class for religious instruction once a week. Connexional catechism taught on Sunday. Pupils assemble for school work almost immediately after morning prayers, which are always extempore.

Promotions by examination at end of half-year, and separate for every subject.

No regular system of examination as yet fixed. Prizes given for success in examination, and for marks for half-year's work.

Tasks usual punishment. Corporal punishment to a limited extent, and by governor and head master only.

Playground about three statute acres. Pupils allowed to walk in country only on permission, and generally with a master. Master always present at games. Drilling taught.

School open 43 weeks in the year. Boys in school 26 hours in the week, besides time for preparation, which is 12 hours per week. Playtime, about 30 hours per week.

* In practice, the classes for English, German, history, and geography are usually the same. Other subjects separate.

Governor:
Rev. John Patty.

Head Master:
Jas. K. Dall, B.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS (1867).

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Draper - - -	North Shields.
,, ,, - 2	Minister - -	York.
,, ,, - 3	Builder - - -	Bishop's Castle, Shropshire.
,, ,, - 4	Do. - -	Sutton in the Forest, near York.
,, ,, - 5	Minister - - -	Black Hill, viâ Gateshead.
,, ,, - 6	Do. - -	New York, near Leeds.
,, ,, - 7	Farmer - - -	Moreton, near Birkenhead.
,, ,, - 8	Mining Agent - -	Nent Head, near Alston.
,, ,, - 9	Draper - - -	Doncaster.
,, ,, - 10	Builder and Timber Merchant.	Manchester.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Gentleman - -	Malton Road, York.
,, ,, - 2	Ropemaker - -	Gateshead.
,, ,, - 3	Innkeeper - -	Weobley, Herefordshire.
,, ,, - 4	Farmer - - -	Lakenham, Norfolk.
,, ,, - 5	Stationer and Shipowner	Sunderland.
,, ,, - 6	Minister - - -	Wednesbury.
,, ,, - 7	(Mother a Widow) no Trade.	Sunderland.
,, ,, - 8	Currier - - -	Skirbeck, near Boston.
,, ,, - 9	Minister - -	Winterton, near Brigg.
,, ,, - 10	Steam Works Flax Mill	Crowle, near Bawtry, Notts.

The Day Scholars are only Head Master's own sons, and occasionally a pupil or two from the immediate vicinity of the school, too few for separate classification.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS (1867).

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

The school has not been in full operation more than *two* years. None of the pupils are likely to aim at any distinctions beyond those of the Middle Class Examinations, the London University Matriculation, or the examinations required previously to their entering the medical or legal profession. Two have passed the last of these examinations. Three seniors (two in honours) and two juniors at the Middle Class Examinations, and one (9th in the honour list) the London University Matriculation.

Table B.—School Instruction (1867).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1867.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given, to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1867.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1867.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
*Religious Knowledge.	96	5	—	6 / 20	14	4	1	—	4†	Conf. Catm. Pt. III.; St. Mark's Gospel, Ezra, and II. Kings. The (6) have had also special lessons in "Xn. Evidences" (Whateley).	25	13	2	1	—	2†	Conf. Catm. Part II.; St. Mark's Gospel, Ezra and II. Kings.	20	11	2	1	—	2†	Conf. Catchsm., Pt. I.; The Gospels.
Greek - -	13	2	—	7	15	4	¾	2	6	Accidence in Smith's Gr. Gram.; 40 ex. in "Initia Græca," and Isbister's Xenophon's Anab., Intrd. Lessons, and a few chs. of Bk. I.	6	15	4	½	—	3	The Greek Accidence, and a few exercises from Smith's "Initia Græca."							
Latin - -	73	6	—	11	15	6	1	2	10	Smith's Latin Gram.; Cæsar de Bell. Gall., 1 Book.; Cicero de Senect., and Hor. Odes, III. 1-23; Arnold's Henry's 1st Lat.; and part of Lat. Prose Comp.	12	12	6	¾	2	8	Latin Accidence; ½ Henry's 1st Lat. Bk.; Isbister's Cæsar, Introd. Lessons and 40 chs. of Bk. I.	15	12‡	6	½	—	6	Latin Accidence and Valpy's Lat. Del., pages 1-12.
French -	12	2	21s. per qr.	5	16	2	1	2	4	Cassell's French Course, §§ 15 to 37; Gasc's French Reader, about ½ through; Delille's Fr. Gram., Accidence and part of Syntax.	7	12	2	½	2	2	Cassell's French Course, §§ 1 to 11; Fr. Gram. to end of verbs in "ir."							
Arithmetic -	96	6	—	24	14	6	1	—	6	Colenso's Arithmetic, all the more difficult rules.	15	13	8	1	—	8	Colenso's Arith. to end of Vulgar Fractions, and ex. in Practice and Simple Proprtn.	12	9	10	¾	—	7½	Tables and 4 simple rules to end of Long Division.

* Besides the above time, all pupils attend family worship (singing, reading the Scriptures, and prayer,) twice daily; all attend a lecture once weekly; any who choose attend a "class" meeting once weekly; and all attend Divine Service twice on the Sabbath.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of Whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1867.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1867.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1867.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Book-keeping	23	2	—	12	15	1	2	—	2	National Society's Book-keeping by Double Entry.	11	14	1	2	—	2	Chambers's Book-kg. by Single Entry.							
Mensuration & Surveying.	10	1	—	10	14	1	1	—	1	Mensn. of Superficies and a little Land Surveying.														
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	28	2	—	15	14	6	1	—	6	Algebra (Colenso's) to end of Quadratic Equations, with Progressions; Euclid, Bks. I.–IV.	13	14	4	1	—	4	Algebra to end of Simple Eqatns.; Euclid, Bk. I.; (Lund's Easy Algebra).							
History - -	96	5	—	22	14	2	¾*	—	1½*	Dawson Turner's Eng. Hist., with portions of Student's Hume and Lupton's Eng. Hist.	25	13½	2	¾*	—	1½*	Ince's Eng. Hist. from Norman Conquest to 1649, with list of King's, &c.	23	12	2	¾	—	1½*	Brewer's Eng. Hist., pages 1–185.
Geography -	96	5	—	22	14	2	¾	1	1½*	Cornwell's Geog., including maps drawn of the several countries.	25	13½	2	¾*	1	1½*	Cornwell's Geography, pp. 10 to 120, with maps of the countries.	23	12	2	¾	—	1½*	Cornwell's Geog. for Beginners, through.
English Grammar.	96	5	—	22	14	2	¾	3	1½*	Morell's Eng. Gram. and Analysis, Exercises in do.	25	13½	2	¾	4	1½*	Allen and Cornwell's English Grammar, parsing exercises.	23	12	2	¾	3	1½*	Allen and Cornwell's Gram. for Beginners, throughout, with ex.
English Composition.	70	3	—	The course of instruction consists of exercises in Syntax, and the reproduction from memory of oral lessons; lectures, &c., corrected, and re-written when needful.																				
Reading -	96	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	4	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	6	
Writing -	96	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	4	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	6	
Music - -	19	—	21*s.* per qr.																					
Drawing -	16	1	do.	—	—	2	1½	—	3															

There are also occasional oral lessons in Physics.
* Preparation not included where this mark is placed.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

BOOTHAM (YORK, ST. GILES).—FRIENDS' SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment and Constitution.—Present premises, No. 20, Bootham, purchased in A.D. 1844 at net cost of 4,600*l.*; consist of house, schoolrooms, and four acres of land. School was previously in Lawrence Street without Walmgate Bar since its establishment in A.D. 1829. Property vested in trustees appointed by York quarterly meeting of Society of Friends. Surplus income retained in hand, and becomes part of working capital of school.

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—To afford a religious, guarded, and good literary education, on moderate terms, to the members of the Society of Friends resident within limits of York quarterly meeting. Discretionary power vested in committee to admit children who are not in membership, but who are in profession with or are likely to be brought up as Friends. If number of applicants within limits of quarterly meeting be not sufficient to fill school, children resident in other parts of kingdom admissible (minutes of quarterly meeting).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Course of English instruction to include a knowledge of reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, mathematics, and elements of natural philosophy: Latin, Greek, French, and German languages to be taught (minute of quarterly meeting).

Government and Masters.—With exception of office of treasurer and superintendent, which are filled up by annual meeting, all appointments and entire control and management of school vested in committee, subject to such instructions as may from time to time be given it by annual meeting.

During quarterly meeting in the autumn, special meeting of Friends constituting committee on money matters, and of such others as may incline to attend, convened, and constitute general meeting for government of school, to which school committee reports its proceedings; this meeting transmits to the quarterly meeting such portions of report as it deems suitable. General meeting makes such alterations of rules as may be expedient, fixes terms to be paid by scholars, and appoints committee of management; this committee consists of twelve Friends exclusive of treasurer; three members go off annually, but are re-eligible.

Head master, who is styled superintendent, has charge of finance, admission list, oversight of property, correspondence, and general care of institution, including religious and general instruction, health of school, and discipline; is also head of family, and chooses and dismisses household servants.

State of School in Second Half year of 1868.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Superintendent, or resident head master, three other masters, and two junior teachers, all paid by salaries. French, drawing, and drill masters attend.

Day Scholars.—Two sons of a master, and three other boys.

Boarders.—56, all in school house. Three meals a day, besides biscuits at mid-day and piece of bread at bedtime. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction, including washing, and instruction in English and drawing: under fifteen 40*l.*; between fifteen and sixteen 45*l.*; above sixteen 50*l.* School bills: highest 69*l.*; average 63*l.*; lowest 52*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms 558 feet per boy. Rise 6½ to 7 a.m.; retire 9 p.m.; the younger boys at 8.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No rigid standard of knowledge on admission. Classification by English chiefly and other subjects subordinately. School course modified to suit boys' special disqualifications. Scriptures read at family worship twice daily. On Sunday, in addition to Scripture lessons for repetition, superintendent gives scriptural instruction for an hour or two, such instruction being historical, geographical, doctrinal, and practical. On one week day evening there is a repetition of short texts forming a compendium

of Scripture doctrine. School work begins with a few minutes' silent prayer, unless, as sometimes happens, any master feels his mind drawn to offer vocal prayer.

Promotions partly by seniority, partly by half-year's work, and partly by examination; regard being had to boy's moral character and time he is likely to remain in school.

Examination once a year by head master. No prizes except those given by boys themselves or old scholars for studies pursued in leisure time, such as natural history, formation of botanical, &c. collections.

Tasks and detention usual punishments. Latter rarely exceeds half an hour. Corporal punishment not in use.

Playground about 53 yards square, besides cricket field of two acres and a half, and garden (exclusive of boys' plots, 38 yards by seven), containing two roods 23 perches. In the garden the boys walk on Sundays. Drilling for half an hour twice a week.

Within last five years seven boys gone to University College, London; one to Trinity College, Dublin; six to training institutions; seven to other schools, and three to act as junior teachers. Boys not allowed to leave school premises without permission.

School open 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school less than 34 hours in the week, besides time for preparation, which is from four to eight hours per week. Playtime about 23 hours per week.

Superintendent:
Fielden Thorp.

Table B.—School Instruction (1864).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class at Christmas 1864.	Average Age at Christmas 1864.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Numbe of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excludine Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the Half year ended Christmas 1864.
				Y. M.			H.		H.			Y. M.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	59	2		See account of this in *Digest of Information*.																				
Greek - -	13	4		2 16 5		2 or 3	$\frac{3}{4}$	Given occasionally.	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Xenophon's Anabasis I.; Grammar, the Accidence; occasional retranslation,	4	15 11	2 or 3	$\frac{3}{4}$	–	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Extracts from Lucian's Dialogues; about 8 pages of Weale's 1st Edition; Valpy's Delectus, nearly all; Grammar, Accidence.	5	15	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	$2\frac{3}{4}$	Valpy's Delectus, 5 or 6 pages; Hamiltonian John, 7 or 8 chapters.
Latin - -	50	5	For any one language, £3 per annum. two £6 " three £7 " four £8 "	7 16 0		2	$1\frac{1}{4}$	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Horace, Odes II., III., & IV.; two satires, and parts of a third; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, 40 exercises, *read*, and from 20 to 40 *written*; Valpy's Grammar.	11	15 11	2	$1\frac{1}{4}$	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Cicero pro M. Marcello; 2 Eclogues of Virgil; 2 or 3 small extracts from Ovid, Catullus, &c.; Arnold's Latin Prose Comp. to Ex. 19; Grammar.	9	$13\frac{1}{2}$	4	1	1 or 2	6	Delectus, about 6 pages (in selections from first 25 pages); Arnold's, Henry, 30 Ex.
French - -	57	5		8 16 0		3	$1\frac{1}{4}$	3	5	Racine, *Horace*; Lepreux d'Aoste; Noel and Chapsal's Grammar and Exercises, Syntax to end of pronouns; free translation into French.	11	15 11	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	4	$5\frac{1}{2}$	"Etats Unis," par Lorain, 12 or 13 pages; Arnold's First French to Ex. 58; Retranslation.	10	14	4	1	1	6	Hamiltonian John, 10 chap.; Arnold, 10 Ex.; Bossal's phrases, 20 pages.
German -	24	4		3 16 1		2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Schiller's Wallenstein, 74 pages; Arnold's First German, Exercises; free translation also.	7	15 9	2	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	Chambers's First German Reader, 20 pages; Arnold's First German Book to Exercise 35.	9	15	2	1	2	3	Robinson der Jüngere, 20 pages; Tiark's Reader, 8 or 10 pages; Arnold's First German to 22.

Other Foreign Languages.	1	(Italian £5.)		1	15	4	1	1	—	1¾	Selections from Racconti Istorici, 36 pages.														
Arithmetic	59	4	—	19	15	11	3 to 5 hrs.	1½	—	3½ to 5 hrs.	Examples dictated and rules given orally by the teacher of the class, form the staple of the instruction in these subjects; Practical Surveying, use of Theodolite, &c., occasionally taught to a few, the upper section in Mathematics.	20	15	2	5	1	–	5	Examples dictated by teacher of class, going up to Cube Root; questions in Mensuration of Superficies and Solids.	8	Y.M. 12 2	5	1	—	8	Examples dictated by teacher, up to Reduction. Individual work by boys; some as far as Fractions.
Book-keeping	—	—	—	—	—							—	—												
Mensuration & Surveying.	39	2	—	19	15	11						20	15	2											
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	39	3	—	6	15	10½	2	1½ to 2 hrs.	—	3½	A regular course of Examples dictated by the teacher in Algebra, Trigonometry, &c.; Euclid, Books III., IV., and the principles of V. (The course is a continuous one for the *year*, but little Trigonometry or Euclid VI. come into the first half-year's course.)	13	15	11	2 or 3	1½	–	4	Chiefly Algebra, a course selected from Todhunter and Bland, and dictated by teacher, including Quadratics, Annuities, Series, and some commencement of Trigonometry; Euclid, 1st Book.	20	15	2	3	¾	—	2	Euclid; some as far as II. 14, others only to I. 5; Algebra to Quadratics (easy).
Physics Natural History. Chemistry	By lectures, all 59; specially in class, perhaps only 39.			During the half-year about 20 lectures were delivered to the whole school; viz., 4 or 5 on Physiology (Animal), 2 on Vegetable Physiology, 8 on Chemistry, 1 on Acoustics, 1 on Heat, 3 or 4 miscellaneous. On an average, as much time, or even 50 per cent. more, say 30 to 40 hours, is devoted (in regular class-work time) to revising, copying out, and examination upon, the notes taken, as is occupied in the lectures themselves.																				
History	59	4	—	19	15	11	2	1½	—	2½	A course of lectures on English and one on Roman History, the former extending to the reign of Henry VI., the latter to 490.	20	15	2	3	¾	–	2¾	White's History of England to Edward I.; lessons also on the House of Hanover to George III.; Ancient History; a course of lectures in Grecian History.	8	12	2	4	¾	—	3½	Irvine's Catechism, to Anne's reign; expanded by teacher.
Geography	40	3	—	20	15	2	2	1	—	2¾	Stewart's Geography; Europe complete; United States.	12	14	1	2	1	–	2¾	Edinburgh Geography.	8	12	2	2	1	—	3	Edinburgh Geography, the Continents and British Isles.
English Grammar.	40	3	—	20	15	2	2	¾	2	1¾	Arnold's English Grammar for Class Schools; Lectures on Analysis.	12	14	1	2	1	–	3	Lindley Murray's Grammar, and explanation by teacher.	8	12	2	2	1	—	3	Lindley Murray's Abridgment, the whole.
English Composition.	Indirectly all.			—	—		—	—	—	—	(Paraphrasing is the highest class of English Composition, included in English Grammar).															
Reading	59	4	—	19	15	11	1	¾	—	¾	- - - -	20	15	2	1 or 2	½	–	1	- - - -	8	12	2	4	½	—	2	
Writing	59	4	—	19	15	11	2 or 3	½	—	1½	- - - -	20	15	2	3	½	–	1½	- - - -	8	12	2	3	½	—	1½	
Drawing	56	4	—	18	15	11	2	1-2	—	3	- - - -	12	15	?	2	1½	–	2¾	- - - -	12	13	?	2	1¼	—	2½	

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS (1865).

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School - 1	Ironmonger - -	Bridgwater.
,, ,, - 2	Draper - -	Thirsk.
,, ,, - 3	Banker - - -	North Shields.
,, ,, - 4	Chemist and Druggist -	Leeds.
,, ,, - 5	Farmer - -	Leadenham, near Grantham.
,, ,, - 6	Confectioner - -	Sheffield.
,, ,, - 7	Farmer - -	Welbourne, Lincolnshire.
,, ,, - 8	Draper - - -	Scarborough.
,, ,, - 9	Both parents deceased -	Sunderland.
,, ,, - 10	Woolstapler - -	Shepley, nr. Highflatts, Yorkshire.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Farmer - - -	Chelmsford.
,, ,, - 2	Wholesale Woollen Draper.	Dublin.
,, ,, - 3	Farmer - -	Chelmsford.
,, ,, - 4	Draper - - -	Ipswich.
,, ,, - 5	Solicitor - -	Newcastle.
,, ,, - 6	Biscuit Manufacturer -	Glasgow.
,, ,, - 7	Grocer and Shipowner -	Sunderland.
,, ,, - 8	Glass Manufacturer -	York.
,, ,, - 9	Farmer - - -	Leadenham, near Grantham.
,, ,, - 10	Gentleman - -	Southport.

All boarding with the Head Master (Fielden Thorp).

Three sons of masters of the school are the only day scholars.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS (1865).

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

1855.—Fielden Thorp having been from 1844 to 1847 a scholar in this school, obtained the first Andrew's Scholarship in University College, London, and took the degree of B.A., with classical honours in London University.

1863.—John F. Fryer took the degree of B.A. in London University.

1864.—Thomas H. Waller took the degree of B.A. in London University.

R. J. Harvey, honours at junior examination in Trinity College, Dublin.

In addition to the above several have taken prizes in various subjects when studying at University College, London. One, John Morland, jun., obtained a special prize for proficiency in chemistry, &c., when studying at the College of Chemistry in Oxford Street.

In the general honours' list at Matriculation in the University, London, last June, are the names of John Tindall and Isaac Sharp, both old York scholars, though not going direct from here to the University.

YORKSHIRE.—ACKWORTH FRIENDS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1779.

Constitution.—(See Friends' Proprietary School for boys, page 641.)

Objects and Subjects of Instruction prescribed. Government and Teachers.—(See page 641.)

State of School in Second Half-year of 1869.

General Character.—Leading subjects of instruction, arithmetic, history, geography, English grammar, reading, writing, callisthenics, needlework, and knitting. Majority of pupils learn drawing, three higher classes, viz., about 50 girls, French, Latin, and something of the other branches named in the two highest classes.

Teachers.—Four adult teachers, besides principal mistress, mistress on duty, and five junior or apprentices.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—110. Three meals a day, besides a piece of bread before morning school. Meat once. Cubical contents of bed rooms 555 feet a person. (Thirteen "caretakers" sleep with pupils). Separate beds the exception. Rise 6 to 7 a.m., retire 8 to 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Scholars on admission expected to have had some previous education. Generally come from other schools. Stay on an average three years and a half.

School classified by general average of scholars' attainments. Four hours and a half a week given to scriptural instruction, besides collective religious instruction by superintendent and older teachers. Scholars assemble every evening to read religious books and Bible. Each scholar has a quarter of an hour in early morning school for private devotional reading of Bible at her desk. Scriptures publicly read after breakfast, with pause for silent meditation, and these pauses observed before and after each meal.

Promotions partly by marks gained for half year's work, and partly by result of quarterly examination.

Examinations three times a year by portion of committee. No prizes.

Small tasks of knitting or needlework usual punishments.

Area of playground, green, girls' gardens, and shed for wet weather altogether 6,356 square yards. Two large play rooms. Scholars occasionally allowed to go out to execute little commissions.

Schoolrooms warmed by open fires, and not hot-water pipes, and ventilated by leaving windows open during recess, at meal time and at night. Seats not provided with backs.

School open 47 weeks in the year. Study (besides time for preparation of most lessons) about 34 hours per week. Scholars required to take active exercise for at least an hour daily.

Superintendent:

George Satterthwaite.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Scholars learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Scholars are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	117	6	—	18	Y. $14\frac{1}{2}$	4	H. $\frac{1}{4}$	—	H. $5\frac{1}{2}$	Bible, Historical portions and prophecies; Gospel History, &c.	18	Y. 1	4	H. $3\frac{1}{2}$	—	H. $\frac{1}{4}$	- - - -	9	Y. M. 9 8	5	H. —	—	H. 5	Bible; More about Jesus, &c.
Latin - -	6	—	—	—	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	2	Henry's 1st Latin Bk.														
French - -	54	3	—	—	—	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	—	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Otto's Conversations; Grammar Chrestomathie; Murray's Introduction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ahn's French Course; Fables.							
Arithmetic -	117	9	—	—	2	2	2	—	2	Keith's - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	Keith's - -	—	—	9*	—	—	6	Crossley; Hopkin's Calculator; Ackworth Table-book.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	18	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	Bonnycastle; Young's Algebra.														
Physics -	54	3	—	—	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	Joyce's Dialogues; Daily Lesson Book.														
Natural History.	54	3	—	—	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	Daily L.B.; Paley's N. Theology; Lindley's School Botany; Hooker's Flora.														

* Including tables.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Scholars learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Scholars are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class, in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
							H.		H.													H.	
History - -	117	—	—	—	—	2	1⅝	—	3	Markham; Collier; Milner; Froude.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Collier; Mangnall's Questions.						
Geography -	117	9	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	Hughes; Stewart -	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stewart; Allen and Cornwell.	—	—	3	—	—	3¼	Reid. Near home.
English Grammar and Spelling.	117	9	—	—	—	4	2	—	3½	Murray; Morell, &c. A Vocabulary. Reid's Dictionary.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Murray; Morell; A Vocabulary. Butter's Spelling.	—	—	8 2	— —	— —	5⅔ ⅔	Ackworth Vocabulary; Mary's Grammar.
English Composition.	54	3	—	—	—	1	½	—	½	Morell.														
Reading - -	117	9	—	—	—	3	2½	—	—	Cowper's Poems; Markham's History; Murray's Sequel.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cowper's Poems; Murray's Sequel; Collier's History.	—	—	4	—	—	M. 160	McCulloch's 1st Reading Book; 1st Sessional School Book, &c.
Writing - -	117	9	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	4	—	—	H. 2	
Drawing -	76	4	—	—	—	2	2																	
Callisthenics -	117	—	—	—	—	1	½																	
Needlework -	117	9	—	—	—	4	7	—	8	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	4	—	—	8	
Knitting -	99	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	1	—	—	2	

Walks taken in school hours, the bath in summer, and the time spent in domestic offices, render it difficult to give an exact average.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Girls*).

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest scholars in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Boarders.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Scholars highest in School	- 1	Printer - -	Sudbury, Suffolk.
,, ,,	- 2	Grocer - -	Manchester.
,, ,,	- 3	Linen Draper -	Hyde.
,, ,,	- 4	Baker - -	Ackworth
,, ,,	- 5	Coal Agent -	Stockport.
,, ,,	- 6	Colour and Varnish Merchant.	Stoke Newington.
,, ,,	- 7	Carpenter - -	Ackworth.
,, ,,	- 8	Baker - -	Kingsland.
,, ,,	- 9	Draper - -	Bradford.
,, ,,	- 10	Linen Draper -	Kettering.
Scholars lowest in School	- 1	Ironmonger -	Wellingboro'.
,, ,,	- 2	Varnish Manufacturer.	Birmingham.
,, ,,	- 3	Widow - -	London.
,, ,,	- 4	Varnish Manufacturer.	Birmingham.
,, ,,	- 5	Journeyman Tailor	Kendal.
,, ,,	- 6	Salesman - -	Wakefield.
,, ,,	- 7	Farmer - -	Brigg.
,, ,,	- 8	Do. - -	Honley, near Huddersfield.
,, ,,	- 9	Widow - -	Sittingbourne.
,, ,,	- 10	Chemist - -	Sheffield.

FULNECK (NEAR LEEDS) MORAVIAN SCHOOL (FOR GIRLS).

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1755.

Constitution.—[See boys' school, page 650.]

Objects.—Board and education of (1) daughters of ministers and missionaries of Moravian Church, in a great measure gratuitously; (2) of other pupils, whether members or not of Moravian Church.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Education suitable for the class of pupils above defined. Preparation of a few of pupils for Cambridge local examinations has recently been begun.

Government and Teachers.—[See page 650.]

State of School in Second Half-year of 1869.

General Character.—Leading subjects of instruction: religious knowledge, speaking and writing English arithmetic, history and geography. Nearly all scholars learn French and music; about fourteen German, and one-third drawing.

Teachers.—Director, assisted by seven governesses, besides master for music and drawing. Master for Callisthenics. Two foreign governesses have charge alternately of more advanced girls, and see to their speaking French out of school hours. Powers, duties, and emoluments of each vary according to circumstances, and are regulated by Board of Direction.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders—60.

Instruction, Discipline, &c. — [For further information, see boys' school, page 650.]

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Girls.*)

LEEDS.—LADIES' EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.

Date of Establishment.—A.D 1854.

Constitution.—School established by and under management of Leeds Mechanics Institution and Literary Society. (See Leeds Commercial and Mathematical School, page 657.)

Objects and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Public school, where a good, sound, and thorough education may be obtained for the children of the middle and lower middle class of society.

Government and Teachers.—[See page 657.]

State of School in Second Half-year of 1869.

General Character.—Arithmetic, history, geography, English grammar, reading, writing, vocal music, drawing, and needlework taught to all; French to 30; natural history to 73; instrumental music to 31; and callisthenics to 100.

Teachers.—Three; besides special masters for music, French, drawing, and natural history. Salaries; head governess 90*l.*, second 60*l.*, third 45*l.* Four pupil teachers receive instruction in the higher branches of study (including music, French, and drawing), in return for their services.

Day Scholars.—212; chiefly children of tradesmen from within a radius of three miles. Fees, general work [*three divisions*]: 1st division 6*l.* 16*s.* 2nd division 4*l.* 12*s.*, 3rd division, 3*l.* 8*s*; French 2*l.* 2*s.*; instrumental music 4*l.* 4*s.*; Callisthenics 10*s.*

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Scholars examined on admission. Usually come from other schools. Stay on an average three years.

Classification uniform. School not connected with any religious denomination. No prayers used.

Promotions by marks and examination.

Examination by head governess twice a year. Candidates sent in for Society of Arts' examination. Prizes given annually.

Punishments: extra lessons for disobedience.

Playground sttached to school. Callisthenics taught as part of system.

School open 43 weeks in the year. Study 27 hours in the week. All lessons prepared at home.

Secretary:
J. O. Dayson.

Head Governess:
Mary Ann Ash.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B—The ten highest and ten lowest scholars in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Scholars highest in School - 1	Chemist.	Scholars lowest in School - 1	Fishmonger.
" " - 2	Broker.	" " - 2	Watchmaker.
" " - 3	Builder.	" " - 3	Butcher.
" " - 4	Oil Merchant.	" " - 4	Corn Factor.
" " - 5	Sub-editor.	" " - 5	Bell-hanger.
" " - 6	Watchmaker.	" " - 6	Chemist.
" " - 7	Quarter-master.	" " - 7	Carver and Gilder.
" " - 8	Broker.	" " - 8	Tobacconist.
" " - 9	Flax Spinner.	" " - 9	Chemist.
" " - 10	Builder.	" " - 10	Clothier.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of Whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.								Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.							
	Number of Scholars learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Scholars are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
French	18	4	Per qr. 10/6	17	Y. 17	2	M. 40	2	—	Havet's Class Book and Studies.	1	Y.						44	Y. 12	4	M. 30	—	—	Ince's Outlines.
Arithmetic -	All	7	—	36	16	4	40	—	—	Smith's and Colenso's Arithmetics.	44	14	6	60	—	—	Thomson's Arithmetic -	53	12	6	60	—	—	Thomson's Arithmetic.
Natural History.	36	1	—	36	16						44	14	3	30	—	—	Ince's Outlines -	53	12	4	30	—	—	Ince's Outlines.
History -	All	6	—	36	16	4	30	—	—	- - - -	44	14	2	30	—	—	Cornwell's Geography -	53	12	3	30	—	—	Sullivan's Geography.
Geography	All	6	—	36	16	2	30	—	—	Cornwell's Geography -	44	14	2	30	—	—	Cornwell's Grammar -	53	12	2	30	2	—	Cornwell's Grammar.
EnglishGrammar.	All	6	—	36	16	2	30	—	—	Cornwell's Grammar -	44	14	2	30	2	—								
English Composition.	—	2	—	36	16	1	30	—	—	Cornwell's and Graham's Composition.	30	14	1	30										
Reading -	All																							
Writing -	All																							
Instrumental Music.	20	—	21/	5	—	2	20	2	—	- - - -	15	14	2	20	2			36						
Vocal Music -	All	2	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	36													
Callisthenics -	All, 100.	2	2/6	60	—	1	40	—	—	- - - -	40	—	1	40										
Needlework -	All																							

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Girls*).

YORK.—THE MOUNT, GIRLS' SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1831, at No. 1, Castlegate. Removed to present situation in August 1857. Buildings with site cost 6,488*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*

Constitution.—[See Friends School, Bootham, page 680.]

Objects and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Original object, to provide for daughters of Yorkshire Friends an education corresponding to that supplied by the boys' school (Bootham). Subsequently the training of young women as teachers became a prominent object in the conduct of the school. To obtain additional facilities for carrying on this department was one object aimed at by York Quarterly Meeting in the erection of the existing buildings.

Government and Teachers.—Managed by same committee that has charge of boys' school. [See page 680].

State of School in Second Half-year of 1869.

General Character.—Leading subjects of instruction: Classics and modern languages (English, French, and German), mathematics, arithmetic, elementary science, history, geography, English literature, drawing, and painting.

Teachers.—Superintendent and five resident teachers, of whom one is a Swiss lady. German, drawing, and drill masters attend.

Day Scholars.—One.

Boarders.—42; about half above 16 years of age. Five meals a day. Meat twice. Terms 34*l.* to 42*l.* School bills: highest 65*l.*, average 50*l.*, lowest 38*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms, 832 feet per pupil. Rise 6 to 7 a.m., retire 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No particular standard of attainments required on admission. Usually come from other schools, and if so, the better prepared.

Classification uniform. Bible classes held by superintendent and teachers. Bible read morning and evening, and texts repeated daily by pupils. A pause for meditation and prayer is always observed after the public reading of the Scriptures.

Promotions by examination.

Written examination, half-yearly by superintendent and teachers. No system of rewards or prizes.

No punishments.

Garden about three quarters of an acre. Large playroom. Pupils not allowed to walk out unaccompanied by a teacher without superintendent's leave. Callisthenics taught as part of system.

School rooms warmed and ventilated by hot-water pipes, open fires, windows which open top and bottom, and ventilators over doors. Seats provided with backs.

School open 42 weeks in the year. Study (including time for preparation), 42 hours per week. About eleven hours a week allowed for exercise.

Secretary:
John S. Rowntree.

Superintendent:
Lydia Rous.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest scholars in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Scholars highest in School - - 1	Grain Merchant - -	Whitehaven.
,, ,, - 2	Commission Agent - -	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
,, ,, - 3	Clerk - - -	Darlington.
,, ,, - 4	Wholesale Shoemaker -	Street.
,, ,, - 5	Sea Captain - - -	London.
,, ,, - 6	Conveyancing Agent -	Waterford.
,, ,, - 7	Steel Merchant - -	Sheffield.
,, ,, - 8	Estate Agent - -	Manchester.
,, ,, - 9	Farmer - - -	Edenderry.
,, ,, - 10	Grocer - - -	Allandale.
Scholars lowest in School - - 1	Tea Merchant - -	Reigate.
,, ,, - 2	Metal Agent - - -	Manchester.
,, ,, - 3	Grain Merchant -	Whitehaven.
,, ,, - 4	Grocer - - - -	Bradford.
,, ,, - 5	Wholesale Grocer - -	Dublin.
,, ,, - 6	Tea Merchant - -	Dublin.
,, ,, - 7	Brewer - - -	Kendal.
,, ,, - 8	Farmer - - - -	Charlbury.
,, ,, - 9	Glass Merchant - -	Newcastle.
,, ,, - 10	Farmer - - -	Hitchin.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Scholars learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Scholars are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.				H.			Y.				H.			Y.				H.	
Religious Knowledge.	36	2	—	13	16½	3	50m	—	2½	Kitto, Barnes, Whateley; Smith's Dictionary of the Bible.	13	15½	3	50m	—	2½	Kitto, Barnes, Whateley; Smith's Dictionary of the Bible.	10	14½	3	50m	—	2½	Wheeler's Analysis; Kitto; Smith's Dictionary of the Bible.
Latin - -	6	2	—	—	—	2	1h.	1	2	Valpy's Grammar; Corn. Nepos; Seq. to Henry's First Latin Book.														
French - -	36	5	—	—	—	3	1h.	1	3	Delille's Grammar; Burnet's Phrases; Madame de Staël.	—	—	3	1h.	—	3	Delille's Gram.; "Petit Précepteur," Madame de Preseusé.	—	—	4	1h.	—	4	Delille's Gram.; "Petit Précepteur;" "Rosa;" "Jeune Henri."
German -	8	2	—	—	—	2	1h.	1	2	Maid of Orleans; Tiark's Grammar; Bartel's Phrases.														
Arithmetic -	36	3	—	—	—	3	50m	—	2½	Cornwell and Fitch's Arithmetic.	—	—	3	50m	1	2½	Chambers'; Thrower's.	—	—	3	50m	—	2½	Thrower, Table-book.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	—	1	—	—	—	2	½h.	—	1	Simpson's Euclid.														
Physics - Natural History. Chemistry -	36	3	—	—	—	1	1h.	—	1	Hoblyn's Treatise on Chemistry. Cornstock and Hoblyn's Natural Philosophy.	—	—	1	1h.	—	1	Chambers' Introduction to the Sciences.	—	—	1	1h.	—	1	Daily Lesson Book; Chambers' Introduction to Science

History -	36	3	—	—	—	3	1h.	—	3	Tytler's General History.	—	—	2	1h.	—	2	Legge's English Hist.; "Outlines of Ancient History."	—	—	2	¾h.	—	1½	Parley's Universal History.
Geography -	36	3	—	—	—	1	1h.	—	1	Rhind's Phys. Geography. Anderson's Geography.	—	—	1	1h.	—	1	Anderson's Geography.	—	—	1	1h.	—	1	Part I., Edinburgh Academy; White's Geography.
English Grammar.	36	3	—	—	—	1	1h.	—	1	Murray's Grammar; Graham's Etymological Exercises.	—	—	2	1h.	—	2	Murray's Grammar; Butter's Etymological Spelling Book.	—	—	4	½h.	—	2	Murray's Gram.; Butter's Spelling.
English Composition.	36	2	—	—	—	1	1h.	—	1															
Reading -	36	In pairs.	—	—	—	2	½h.	—	½		—	—	2	½h.	—	½		—	—	2	½h.	—	½	
Writing -	36	2	—	—	—	2	½h.	—	1		—	—	2	½h.	—	1		—	—	2	½h.	—	1	
Drawing -	32	1	—	—	—	3	h m 1 10	—	3½		—	—	3	h m 1 10	—	3½		—	—	3	h m 1 10	—	3½	
Callisthenics -	36	1	—	—	—	3	25m	—	1¼		—	—	3	25m	—	1¼		—	—	3	25m	—	1¼	
Needlework and Reading.	36	1	—	—	—	4	1¼h.	—	5		—	—	4	1¼h.	—	5		—	—	4	1¼h.	—	5	
Other Subjects.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	½		—	—	—	—	—	½		—	—	—	—	—	1	
										BOOKS READ.							BOOKS READ.							BOOKS READ.
										Lectures on Great Men (T. Mayers), 180 pages. History of England (Poulton), 200 pages. Collier's English Literature, 170 pages. Lord's Modern Europe, 120 pages. Portions of "Queens of England." Milner's Geography. Mrs. Somerville. Miscellaneous Biographical Sketches. Natural History.							Lectures on Great Men, 180 pages. Poulton's English History, 200 pages. Collier's English Literature, 170 pages. Portions of "Queens of England." Miscell. Biographical Sketches. "The Earth and its Garment of Water and Air," 116 pages.							Geldart's Glimpses of our Island Home, 252 pages. "Far Off," 130 pages. "The Earth and its Garment of Water and Air," 116 pages. Portions of "Queens of England." Corner's History of England.

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the TRUSTEES of ENDOWED SCHOOLS for BOYS comprised in the COMMISSION.

A.

CONSTITUTION and ENDOWMENT.

1. By what name is the School commonly known?
2. When and by whom, and by what instrument was it founded?
3. In what Town, if any, and in what Parish is it situate?
4. What is the number of the population of such Town and Parish?
5. Does any large proportion of the neighbouring population belong to the farming, manufacturing, mining, seafaring, or to any other, and what class?
6. Is the School—
   (*a*) a separate foundation, or
   (*b*) a branch of any foundation, comprising also other and what objects?
7. In the latter case—
   (*a*) are the endowments of the School separate, or
   (*b*) is it entitled to any, and what, share of the income of the whole establishment?
8. Is any special power in force for the modification of the Statutes or constitution of the charity? and in whom is it vested?
9. Has any such modification been made, whether under such special power, or under any, and what general jurisdiction?
10. If any new scheme has been established for the government of the School within the last 50 years, please to send a copy of such scheme.
11. Mention any parts of the Statutes or Ordinances which, without being formally repealed, have been dispensed with, or ceased to be observed.
12. Will you add any reasons which appear to you to justify any such non-observance?
13. Where are the instrument of foundation, and any subsequent or separate Statutes or Ordinances governing the School, and its other muniments, deposited?
14. Are they, or copies of them, accessible to the public.
15. Are the school site and buildings well adapted to their purpose?
16. By whom is the School property actually managed?
17. State the average gross income derived from the whole endowments during the last five years.
18. State the average net amount of such income applicable to the purposes of the foundation during the same years, after the allowance of all outgoings payable in respect of the properties, the expenses of management, and other deductions.
19. State what portion of that amount has been applied to the purposes of the School during the same years.
20. Please to send a balance-sheet of all receipts and expenditure on account of the endowments during the last year, stating any arrears of income received, and any income accrued due but not received at the close of the year.

21. Are the accounts of the School property regularly audited? and at what period? and by whom?

22. If in any year the income exceeds the expenditure, who holds the balance, and what is done with it?

23. If in any year the expenditure exceeds the income, how is the deficiency met?

24. Is any material increase or diminution of income to be expected at any early period, on the expiration of existing leases, or under any new dispositions of the property, or otherwise?

25. Are there any and what ecclesiastical benefices comprised in the endowments?

26. In whose patronage are any such benefices?

27. By whom is each held?

28. Has the incumbent of any such benefice any, and what, present or past relation to the School in respect of any office discharged by him, or otherwise?

29. Are there any exhibitions or scholarships at any University appropriated to the school separately, or with other schools, by the original or any later endowments? If so, state

    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the conditions of tenure.

30. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, give the same particulars.

Government of School.

31. State the names, descriptions, and residences of the Trustees or Governing Body of the School property.

32. Are there any ex-officio Trustees or Governors? and if so, to what offices or positions is the trust annexed?

33. State what are the means for the renewal or continuance of the trust or managenent upon the occurrence of any vacancy among the non-official Trustees or Governors.

34. Are there any particular qualifications, whether of name, kin, birth, residence, place of education, religious creed, profession, employment, or other, required in Trustees or Governors?

35. Do the Governors actually exercise any control over

    (*a*) the internal management and regulations of the School;
    (*b*) the appointment or dismissal of the master, or any of the masters, whether on the foundation or not;
    (*c*) the admission or expulsion of the boys;
    (*d*) the studies;
    (*e*) the discipline;
    (*f*) the payments by the boys;
    (*g*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?

36. Is the consent of the bishop of the diocese or other person required and actually obtained by the Governors for exercising any of their powers?

Objects of Trust.

37. For whose benefit was the School founded, as set forth in the deed of foundation?

38. Is the endowment

    (*a*) for the education of boys only;
    or (*b*) in whole or in part applicable to the education of girls?

39. Are there any, and what, particular qualifications, absolute or preferential, whether of name, kin, birth, residence, age, religious creed, profession or occupation of parents, poverty, or other circumstances required in candidates for admission to the School, or to any advantage thereof?

40. Has any class of boys a right to claim admission to the advantages of the foundation?

41. Can boys of that class, if any, be rejected for incompetence or any other reason?

42. Can they be dismissed or expelled?

43. What does the foundation require to be taught in the School?

44. Does the foundation provide any other benefits for the scholars than instruction; as clothing, board, advancement in life, or the like? If so, specify them.

45. Are the benefits of the foundation, whether instruction or other, open to all the scholars?

46. If there is any limitation, are the recipients selected by merit or nominated, or do they succeed by seniority, or in virtue of any other and what qualifications?

47. Is the number of boys entitled to the benefits of the foundation increasing or diminishing?

Masters (including Usher) of School.

48. What is the title and description of the head and other foundation masters?

49. How many foundation masters are there?

50. By whom are the head and other foundation masters appointed?

51. Is the right of appointing the master alienable?

52. Are any and what qualifications, absolute or preferential, whether of school, university, religious creed, profession, age, or other circumstances, ordered to be required in the head or other masters?

53. Have any such qualifications been in fact required?

54. Is the office of master held or tenable with any ecclesiastical or other preferment or office?

55. What has been or is the usual practice observed in making the appointment of any master?

56. Is the notice of vacancy published, and in what way?

57. Do the present master or masters hold office subject to any future alterations as to duties or emoluments?

58. Are any residences provided for the head or other foundation masters?

59. If so, are they adapted for the reception of boarders?

60. Do the masters reside in their official residences?

61. Are the masters permitted to receive boarders? with what limitation?

62. Does the head or any other master make payments to other masters, or for any other purposes, out of their official receipts?

63. What is the average net yearly income of each master
    (*a*) from the endowment;
    (*b*) from fees for instruction;
    (*c*) from profits of boarders;
    (*d*) from any other sources?

64. Is there any rule or usage respecting superannuation, or any provision for it?

65. Does the power of appointing and dismissing assistant masters or teachers, regular or occasional, rest with the Governors or Head Master, or with whom?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the HEAD MASTER of ENDOWED SCHOOLS for BOYS comprised in the COMMISSION.

B.

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).

CHARACTER of SCHOOL.

2. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day boys, or both?
3. If any great change has occurred in the number or character of the surrounding population, state whether, and when, and how, it has—
   (*a*) affected the success or usefulness of the School;
   (*b*) altered the class or habits of the boys attending it.
4. From what distance do the day boys come?
5. Do they (*a*) remain for the whole day? and, if so, where do they dine?
   or (*b*) return to their homes between the school hours?
6. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the boys, whether day boys or boarders, attending the School?
7. On the average of the last five years, how many boys have within one year of leaving the school gone—
   (*a*) to any university?
   (*b*) to any other place of education?

BOARDING HOUSES.

8. What, if any, authority is necessary to enable any person to keep a boarding house in connexion with the School?
9. Does the Head Master keep a boarding house?
10. Do any and what other masters keep boarding houses?
11. Are any boarding houses kept by other than masters in the School?
12. Are the boarding houses generally under the Head Master's control? and does it rest with him, or with what authority, to establish regulations for their management?
13. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
14. Of what does each meal consist?
15. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of boys in any one bed-room?
16. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the largest boarding house? and how many boys sleep in these rooms?
17. Has every boy a separate bed?
18. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
19. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
20. Are there separate rooms for study; if so, to how many boys is one room allotted?

INSTRUCTION and DISCIPLINE.

21. During how many weeks in the year is the School at work?
22. What, if anything, are the boys required to know on admission?
23. Is their possession of this knowledge ascertained by examination?

24. Is the school classified—
    (*a*) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely;
    or (*b*) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects subordinately;
    or (*c*) separately for every subject or group of subjects?

25. Are boys promoted from class to class—
    (*a*) by seniority;
    or (*b*) by marks gained for work done in the half year;
    or (*c*) by examination at the end of the half year;
    or (*d*) in what other way?

26. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject?

27. How many hours a week are the boys in school?

28. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
    (*a*) in school;
    (*b*) out of school under supervision by a master;
    (*c*) out of school not under supervision?

29. In learning Latin, Greek, French, and German lessons, are the boy allowed—
    (*a*) to use translations;
    or (*b*) to have assistance from a master or tutor;
    or (*c*) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary?

30. Are Latin, Greek, French, and German exercises done—
    (*a*) in prose;
    (*b*) in verse?

31. Are such exercises, if any,—
    (*a*) short sentences taken from Exercise-books;
    (*b*) continuous pieces for translation;
    (*c*) original composition?

32. Are examples in arithmeti or mathematics—
    (*a*) taken from text books;
    (*b*) dictated orally by the master;
    (*c*) set in writing?

33. Are the boys taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
    (*a*) by text books;
    (*b*) by oral lectures;
    (*c*) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the master or lecturer;
    (*d*) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the boys themselves?

34. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) geometrical drawing;
    (*b*) perspective;
    (*c*) freehand drawing from the flat;
    (*d*) freehand drawing from models;
    (*e*) colouring?

35. Is the theory or practice of music taught?

36. How often is the School examined?

37. By what examiners? and how are they appointed?

38. In what subjects?

39. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School?

40. Is it part of the system to modify the course of the School in the case of boys—
    (*a*) who show a particular aptitude for certain studies;
    (*b*) who are intended by their parents for certain lines of life;
    (*c*) who after trial appear specially disqualified for any part of the school work?

    If so, how is it done?

41. Is the ordinary school instruction sufficient, without supplementary aid, to prepare a boy of good ability for success in the competitive examinations for Scholarships at the Universities, and for the Civil, Military, and East India Services?
42. Is the Head Master supreme over the instruction, or who can interfere with him?
43. Is the School connected with any, and if so, with what religious denomination?
44. What provisions are made for religious instruction?
45. (*a*) Is the Head Master responsible for the religious instruction?
(*b*) Is any other master or person?
46. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers?
47. What prayers are used?
48. Are all boys necessarily present at prayers?
49. In case of boys whose parents wish them to be confirmed, who is responsible for preparing the boys?
50. Are there any lessons on Sundays? and how is the day observed?
51. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday?
52. Is the Head Master supreme over the discipline? or, if not, who can interfere with him?
53. What punishments are in use? and for what offences are they inflicted?
54. If corporal punishment is in use, is it inflicted publicly or privately?
55. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Head Master only?
56. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the under masters, either with or without reporting to the Head Master or others?
57. Are there any monitors or præpostors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline?
58. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed?
59. What punishments, if any, can they inflict?
60. Can they inflict such punishments without reporting to the Head Master or others?
61. Have they any other powers, *e.g.*, that of fagging?
62. Are they required to report any serious evil that they may observe among their schoolfellows?
63. Do you believe that they would?
64. Is there any rule that the boys should never be out of the presence of some master or other?
65. Have the boys access to any school library?
66. Under what conditions?

Playgrounds and Recreation.

67. Is there a playground attached to the School?
68. If so, is it open to all the boys to use?
69. How large is it?
70. How far is it from the School?
71. Have the boys any, and what, covered place for play in wet weather?
72. How many hours a week are allowed for play?
73. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?
74. Is there any rule that a master should be always present?
75. Do any of the masters join in the games?
76. Is there a gymnasium?

77. Is drilling, or are any athletic exercises, taught as a part of the School system?

78. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the boys allowed to walk in the country at their own discretion?

General Questions.

79. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?

80. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?

81. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?

82. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your school were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?

83. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?

84. Is it, in your judgment, possible or expedient to give boys at school a direct preparation for the particular occupations for which they may be intended by their parents?

Printed Questions addressed to the Head Master or Mistress of Endowed Schools for Girls comprised in the Commission.

B.

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).

Character of School.

2. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day scholars, or both?

3. If any great change has occurred in the number or character of the surrounding population, state whether, and when, and how, it has—
   (*a*) affected the success or usefulness of the School;
   (*b*) altered the class or habits of the scholars attending it.

4. From what distance do the day scholars come?

5. Do they (*a*) remain for the whole day? and, if so, where do they dine? or (*b*) return to their homes between the school hours?

6. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the scholars, whether day scholars or boarders attending the School?

7. On the average of the last five years, how many scholars have within one year of leaving the School gone to any other place of education?

Boarding Houses.

8. What, if any, authority is necessary to enable any person to keep a boarding house in connection with the School?

9. Does the Head Master or Mistress keep a boarding house?

10. Do any, and what other teachers keep boarding houses?

11. Are any boarding houses kept by other than teachers in the School?

12. Are the boarding houses generally under the Head Master's or Mistress's control? and does it rest with him or her, or with what authority, to establish regulations for their management?

13. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
14. Of what does each meal consist?
15. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of scholars in any one bed-room?
16. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the largest boarding house? and how many scholars sleep in these rooms?
17. Has every scholar a separate bed?
18. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
19. What provision is there of washing apparatus?
20. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
21. Are there separate rooms for study? if so, to how many scholars is one room allotted?

Instruction and Discipline.

22. During how many weeks in the year is the school at work?
23. What, if anything, are the scholars required to know on admission?
24. Is their possession of this knowledge ascertained by examination?
25. Do the scholars usually come from some other school, or from home teaching?
26. In which case are they better prepared?
27. What is the average time that the pupils remain in the School?
28. Is the School classified—
    (*a*) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely;
    or (*b*) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects subordinately;
    or (*c*) separately for every subject or group of subjects?
29. Are the scholars promoted from class to class—
    (*a*) by seniority;
    or (*b*) by marks gained for work done in the half year;
    or (*c*) by examination at the end of the half year;
    or (*d*) in what other way?
30. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject?
31. How many hours a week are the scholars in school?
32. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
    (*a*) in school;
    (*b*) out of school under supervision by a teacher;
    (*c*) out of school not under supervision?
33. In learning Latin, French, Italian, and German lessons, are the scholars allowed—
    (*a*) to use translations;
    or (*b*) to have assistance from the teacher;
    or (*c*) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary?
34. Are Latin, French, Italian, and German exercises done—
    (*a*) in prose;
    (*b*) in verse?
35. Are such exercises, if any,—
    (*a*) short sentences taken from exercise books;
    (*b*) continuous pieces for translation;
    (*c*) original composition?
36. Are examples in arithmetic or mathematics—
    (*a*) taken from text books;
    (*b*) dictated orally by the teacher;
    (*c*) set in writing?

37. Are the scholars taught history—
    (*a*) from abridgments;
    (*b*) from standard authors;
    (*c*) from oral lectures?

38. Are the scholars taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
    (*a*) by text books;
    (*b*) by oral lectures;
    (*c*) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the teacher or lecturer;
    (*d*) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the scholars themselves?

39. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) geometrical drawing;
    (*b*) perspective;
    (*c*) freehand drawing from the flat;
    (*d*) freehand drawing from models;
    (*e*) colouring?

40. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) harmony;
    (*b*) instrumental music;
    (*c*) class singing;
    (*d*) solo singing?

41. How often is the School examined?

42. By what examiners and how are they appointed?

43. In what subjects?

44. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School?

45. Is the Head Master or Mistress supreme over the instruction, or who can interfere?

46. Is the School connected with any, and, if so, with what religious denomination?

47. What provision is made for religious instruction?

48. (*a*) Is the Head Master or Mistress responsible for the religious instruction?
    (*b*) Is any other teacher or person?

49. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers?

50. What prayers are used?

51. Are all the scholars necessarily present at prayers?

52. In case of scholars whose parents wish them to be confirmed, who is responsible for preparing them?

53. Are there any lessons on Sundays? and how is the day observed?

54. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday?

55. Is the Head Master or Mistress supreme over the discipline? or, if not, who can interfere with him?

56. What punishments are in use? and for what offences are they inflicted?

57. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Head Master or Mistress only?

58. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the assistant teachers, either with or without reporting to the Head Master or Mistress, or others?

59. Are there any monitors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline?

60. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed.

61. Is there any rule that the scholars should never be out of the presence of some teacher or other?

62. What are the means of enforcing regularity of attendance?

63. Have the scholars access to any school library?
64. Under what conditions?

Playgrounds and Recreation.

65. Is there a playground attached to the School?
66. If so, is it open to all the scholars to use?
67. How large is it?
68. How far is it from the School?
69. Have the scholars any and what covered place for play in wet weather?
70. How many hours a week are allowed for exercise?
71. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?
72. Is there any rule that a teacher should be always present?
73. Do any of the teachers join in the games?
74. Is there a gymnasium?
75. Are callisthenics taught as a part of the School system?
76. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the scholars allowed to walk out only when accompanied by a teacher?
77. How are the school-rooms warmed and ventilated?
78. Are the seats provided with backs?

General Questions.

79. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?
80. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?
81. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?
82. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your School were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?
83. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?

Printed Questions addressed to the Governors of Proprietary Schools for Boys.

I.

Constitution and Government of School.

1. In what town, if any, and in what parish, is the School situate?
2. What is the constitution of the School?
   (*a*) Are the proprietors incorporated?
   (*b*) With limited or unlimited liability?
3. Can you send a copy of the instrument by which the School was established, and rules by which it is now governed?
4. In whom are the school buildings and other property vested
5. What is the mode of becoming a proprietor?
6. What are the rights of the proprietors?

7. If the income in any year exceed the expenditure, is the excess divisible among the proprietors? or what is done with it?
8. Who are the governors or managers of the School?
9. How are they appointed?
10. Are there any, and what special qualifications of any kind required for becoming a proprietor or governor of the School?
11. Do the governors exercise any control over—
    (*a*) the internal management and regulation of the School?
    (*b*) the appointment and dismissal of the masters?
    (*c*) the admission and expulsion of the boys?
    (*d*) the studies?
    (*e*) the discipline?
    (*f*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?
12. Is there a visitor? or has any person other than proprietors, governors, and masters a right to exercise any control in the above-named matters?
13. How many masters are there in the School?
14. Is there any rule or regular custom respecting the proportion between the number of masters and number of boys?
15. What special qualifications are required for a person to be elected or to continue master?
16. What are the respective powers, duties, and emoluments of each master?
17. Are there any exhibitions at any University appropriated to boys of the School? If so, state—
    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the conditions of tenure.
18. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, give the same particulars?
19. What are the special objects contemplated in the establishment of the School either as to—
    (*a*) persons to be instructed?
    or (*b*) subjects to be taught?

Printed Questions addressed to the Head Masters of Proprietary Schools for Boys.

[The same as Questions B. for Endowed Schools for Boys.]

Printed Questions addressed to the Governors of Proprietary Schools for Girls.

I.

Constitution and Government of School.

1. In what town, if any, and in what parish, is the School situate?
2. What is the constitution of the School?
    (*a*) Are the proprietors incorporated?
    (*b*) With limited or unlimited liability?

3. Can you send a copy of the instrument by which the School was established, and rules by which it is now governed?
4. In whom are the school buildings and other property vested?
5. What is the mode of becoming a proprietor?
6. What are the rights of the proprietors?
7. If the income in any year exceed the expenditure, is the excess divisible among the proprietors? or what is done with it?
8. Who are the governors or managers of the School?
9. How are they appointed?
10. Are there any, and what special qualifications of any kind required for becoming a proprietor or governor of the School?
11. Do the governors exercise any control over—
    (*a*) the internal management and regulation of the School?
    (*b*) the appointment and dismissal of the teachers?
    (*c*) the admission and expulsion of the scholars?
    (*d*) the studies?
    (*e*) the discipline?
    (*f*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?
12. Is there a visitor? or has any person other than proprietors, governors, and teachers a right to exercise any control in the above-named matters?
13. How many teachers are there in the School?
14. Is there any rule or regular custom respecting the proportion between the number of teachers and number of scholars?
15. What special qualifications are required for a person to be elected or to continue teacher?
16. What are the respective powers, duties, and emoluments of each teacher?
17. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, state—
    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the condition of the tenure.
18. What are the special objects contemplated in the establishment of the Schools either as to—
    (*a*) persons to be instructed?
    or (*b*) subjects to be taught?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the MASTER OR MISTRESSES OF PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for GIRLS.

[The same as Questions B. for Endowed Schools for Girls.]